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LE MOT JUSTE

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A DICTIONARY OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOMONYMS

REVISED FROM

J. G. ANDERSON'S ORIGINAL EDITION

BY

LEWIS C. HARMER,
M.A., Ph.D., L.èS.L.

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PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

THE late J. G. Anderson left an interleaved copy of *Le Mot juste* containing numerous additions and alterations.

The first object of this new edition of the book was to incorporate this new material. But it was felt that further improvements were possible. Accordingly, the reviser set before himself a number of guiding principles to which he has tried to adhere as strictly as possible in the work of revision. Those principles were:

(1) Accuracy must be attained before anything else; any errors must be tracked down and expelled. To ensure this, constant reference must be made, on the one hand, to the *Oxford English Dictionary* and Webster's *New International Dictionary*, and, on the other, to Littré, Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie*, and the *Larousse du XX^e siècle*.

(2) The book must be a dictionary of French and English words that, through resemblance in spelling or pronunciation, are likely to be confused: it must not attempt to be, *en passant*, a dictionary of synonyms (for which a separate and much larger work amply illustrated by examples would be required); nor must it contain articles on the translation of adverbs, prepositions, etc., or other matter really of a grammatical nature and therefore extraneous to the real purpose.

(3) The new edition must be practical; anything savouring of the obsolete must be mercilessly jettisoned.

(4) Nothing in the nature of duplication must be tolerated. If an English word can be translated by its French counterpart in practically all cases, it must not be glossed at all.

(5) Definitions and explanations must be absolutely clear.

(6) Where the mere giving of the French or English equivalent of a word does not seem an adequate guide to its use, illustrative examples taken from modern authors or from one or other of the

dictionaries mentioned in (1) should be cited and, if necessary, translated.

The putting into practice of the first four of these principles has resulted in a considerable amount of excision. Thus, the article on **Abhorrent** has been rejected under (1) and (3): the example quoted in it, ‘the persons the most abhorrent from rebellion and treason’ (which occurs in *Les Faux Amis* of Kœssler and Derocquigny, Paris, Vuibert, 1928, in the form ‘the persons most abhorrent from treason and arbitrary confiscation,’ and which is ultimately to be traced to Burke, quoted in the *Oxford Dictionary* as follows: ‘the persons most abhorrent from blood, and treason, and arbitrary confiscation’), is not modern English; anyhow, there is no modern French word ‘abhorrent.’ Similarly, the example ‘in the article of falling,’ sub Article, has been cut out under (3). Or again, sub **Confound**, ‘(bibl. put to shame) faire honte à’ has been removed under (1), since the French for *confounded*, for instance, in Psalm xxii, verse 5, is *confondus* (Ostervald version) or *confus* (R.C. version, A. Crampon’s translation). Or again, the article on **Coward**, with its ‘*Un lâche* abandons his post. *Un poltron* (*courard*) trembles when face to face with danger,’ has been jettisoned under (1) and (2), Lafaye’s *Dictionnaire des Synonymes de la langue française* (page 717) giving ‘Le lâche ne se bat point; le poltron se sauve.’ Or yet again, ‘s’assimiler,’ in the article on **Digest**, has been cut out under (4), since the French *digérer* has precisely this meaning.

It has not, alas! been possible to put into practice principle number (6) to the extent that the reviser had hoped. To have done so would have involved, firstly, an increase in the size of the book, and secondly, considerable delay in its re-issue; suitable examples do not grow on raspberry bushes and the finding of them entails an enormous amount of reading, whilst much work which, though merely of a routine character, none the less takes time, is required to classify them in a card-index ready for use when needed. Some examples, however, which had already been collected before revision was undertaken have been used in illustration of certain words, and will, it is hoped, be found useful.

Principle number (5) has been strictly adhered to. This explains why, for example, the article on **Congregation** has been slightly altered. The reviser felt that ‘(religion) *congrégation*, (*réunion des*)

fidèles, paroissiens' was by no means an adequate explanation. Surely, a congregation in a church could be classed as '(religion)'; yet *congrégation* cannot be used to translate it. The new article, therefore, removes any ambiguity by appearing as follows: '(religious community) *congrégation*; (body assembled for religious worship) (*réunion des*) *fidèles, paroissiens*.'

The reviser wishes to express his gratitude to Mr Charles Lee, who has not only read the proofs but made the most valuable suggestions and criticisms.

L. C. H.

Cambridge, 1938.

EXPLANATORY OF PUNCTUATION, TYPE, ETC.

ENGLISH and French head-words are in roman and italic respectively, and the alphabetical order is that of the English head-words. French equivalents of English head-words are in italic type, while English equivalents of French head-words are in roman. French examples are usually in italics, unless there is some special reason, such as convenience.

Special attention is drawn to certain equivalents by printing in heavy type (roman or italic), and these equivalents are mainly those which show the differences between two words that are put side by side.

Distinct senses are separated by semicolons; a comma indicates practical synonymity.

To economize space a + is often used to indicate a meaning that the corresponding word does not possess.

An asterisk preceding a word indicates that the word is archaic. An asterisk following indicates that the head-word is archaic in that particular sense.

ABBREVIATIONS

(*The grammatical abbreviations are the usual ones.*)

agricult(ure)	mach(inery)
alg(ebra)	math(ematics)
anat(omy)	mech(anics) (anical)
antiq(uity)	med(icine)
archaeol(ogy)	metaph(ysics)
archit(ecture)	mil(itary)
arith(metic)	min(ing)
astron(omy)	mus(ical)
bibl(ical)	naut(ical)
bot(any)	nav(al)
chem(istry)	neg(ative)
colloq(uial)	neol(ogism)
com(mercial)	partic(ularly)
cook(ing)	pathol(ogy)
diplom(atic)	pej(orative)
eccles(iastical)	pharm(acy)
econ(omics)	phil(osophy)
elect(ricity)	photo(graphy)
facet(iously)	phys(ics)
falc(onry)	physiol(ogy)
fam(iliar)	poet(ical)
fenc(ing)	pop(ular)
fortif(ication)	print(ing)
geol(ogy)	psych(ology)
geom(etry)	R.C.=Roman Catholic
gram(matical)	rhet(oric)
herald(ry)	scient(ific)
hist(ory)	s.o.=someone
instr(ument)	s.t.=something
iron(ical)	surg(ery)
jurisp(rudence)	techn(ical)
ling(uiistics)	theat(re)
lit(er)al	theol(ogy)
litt=literature or literary	vet(erinary surgery)
liturg(ical)	zool(ogy)
log(ic)	

qqn=quelqu'un

qqch=quelque chose

Abaissement=abasement+(i) lowering (*de la voix, des prix*, of the voice, of prices); (ii) fall (*du baromètre, de la température*, of the barometer, in temperature); (iii) decline, decrease (*de la natalité, des revenus*, in the birth-rate, in revenue); (iv) falling, abatement (*des eaux*, of the waters); (v) dip (*de l'horizon*, of the horizon).

Abaïsser=abase, humble; lower (*un store, un voile, la voix*, a blind, a veil, the voice). *A. le prix des denrées, les impôts, la valeur de l'or*=Reduce, lessen, the price of goods, the taxes, the value of gold. Depress (*une équation*, an equation). *A. un chiffre*=Bring down a figure (in division). *A. une perpendiculaire à une ligne*=Drop a perpendicular upon a line. *A. une branche d'arbre*=Cut back the branch of a tree. (Cook.)

A. la pâte=Roll out the paste. *A. la durée du service militaire actif* (Larousse, sub *Armée*)=Shorten the period of active military service. *Abaissez vos regards sur cette plaine* (Dict. de l'Acad.)=Cast your eyes down over this plain.

Là, le chemin s'abaisse entre des parois de calcaire (A. France, *Le Mannequin d'osier*)=In this place, the road dips, slopes downwards, falls away, between walls of limestone. *Quand je la (=la chatte) saisiss, elle abaisse l'échine pour s'échapper* (J. Chardonne, *Claire*)=When I catch hold of her, she straightens out her back to escape.

Le soleil s'abaisse (Littré)=The sun is sinking.

Abandon (n.)=(unconstrainedness of manner) *abandon* [cf. 'The magnificent a. of Harding's brush' (Ruskin, quoted by the N.E.D.) and 'on trouve dans l'exécution de ce tableau un heureux abandon' (Littré)] + *laisser-aller, désinvolture, entrain*.

Abandon (n.)=abandon (as above)+(i) neglect, forlornness, destitution: *il mourut dans l'a.*; *à l'a.*=in utter neglect; (ii) abandonment, renunciation, surrender (of goods, rights, etc.): *il a fait sans hésiter l'a. de sa fortune et*

même de sa vie (Dict. de l'Acad.); (iii) abandoning, forsaking, desertion: *l'a. de ses amis l'a consterné* (Dict. de l'Acad.)=he was dismayed by his friends' desertion; (iv) complete trust, lack of reserve: *il m'a parlé avec a.*

Abandonment=*abandonnement* (rarely used nowadays)+*abandon*: that's how I interpret his a. of literature (A. Huxley, *Point Counter Point*)=*voilà comment j'interprète son abandon de la littérature*. Philip had never seen a woman cry with such an utter a. (Somerset Maugham, *Of Human Bondage*)=*Philip n'avait jamais vu pleurer une femme avec un si entier abandon*.

Abandoned. An a. woman=*Une femme dépravée, perdue, de mauvaises mœurs*. *Une femme abandonnée*=A deserted woman.

Abandonner=abandon. (Reflex.) Lay aside restraint, (fam.) let oneself go, break down, give way to grief or despair: *j'emmène dans la salle . . . le malheureux mari qui s'abandonne* (H. Bordeaux, *Le Lac noir*)=I led into the room the unfortunate husband, who was giving way to grief, was losing self-control, whose emotion was getting the better of him.

Abattement=*abattement* (on declared income; earned income, personal, allowance)+(i) *apaisement* (of the waves, *des flots*): like a high sea on the a. of a storm (Sullivan, quoted by the N.E.D.)=*comme une mer orageuse au moment où la tempête se calme*; (ii) *soulagement* (of pain, *d'une douleur*), *atténuation* (of suffering, *d'une souffrance*); (iii) *diminution*: the least relaxation of his vigilance, the smallest a. of his strength of limb . . . put him in jeopardy (J. G. Frazer, *The Golden Bough*)=*le moindre relâchement de sa vigilance, la moindre diminution de sa force physique le mettaient en danger*. A. of price=*Diminution de prix*; (iv) (legal) *annulation*.

Abattement=abattement+weariness (physical or moral), prostration, depression,

despondency, dejection, low spirits, languor: *les convalescents gardent long-temps un certain a.* (Larousse)=convalescents long remain somewhat weak physically. Je ne sais si toute cette émotion avait été entendue par la malade, mais je trouvai celle-ci dans un état d'a. qui n'était pas seulement causé par la fièvre (P. Louÿs, *Contes choisis*)= . . . in a state of prostration not caused by fever alone.

Abduction=(physiol. and log.) *abduction* + (i) *rapi*, *enlèvement*; (ii) (surg.) *écartlement* (*des lèvres d'une plaie*).

Abnegation=*abnégation* (of self, of one's interests, *de soi-même, de ses intérêts*) + *désaveu, reniement* (of a doctrine, of responsibility, *d'une doctrine, d'une responsabilité*).

Abundance=abundance. *Parler d'a.*= speak extempore, off-hand. *Parler avec a.*=have a ready tongue, speak fluently.

Abortive=*abortif* + (i) *avorté, manqué, infructueux, inutile, vain* (scheme, attempt, effort, *projet, tentative, effort*): to prove a.=*n'aboutir à rien*; (ii) *(resté) rudimentaire* (organ, member, *organe, membre*).

Abortif=abortive+abortifacient, causing abortion (*remède, substance, drug, substance*).

Abouter. Aboutir. See after Abut.

Abridge=*abréger*+ (i) *priver* (s.o. of his rights, of his liberty, *ggn de ses droits, de sa liberté*); (ii) *diminuer, restreindre, réduire* (liberty, power, rights, authority).

Abréger=abridge + (i) shorten: a. une syllabe=shorten a syllable. *Le travail abrège les heures* (Larousse)=Work makes the time pass more quickly. *Prenez ce chemin, il abrège* (Dict. de l'Acad.)=Take this road; it's a short cut. *On l'appelle Pat pour a.*=He's called Pat for short. *Pour a.*=Briefly, in short; (ii) abbreviate (*un mot, a word*); (iii) express oneself succinctly: *j'abrège*=I'll be brief.

Abridg(e)ment=*abrégement; abrégé* + (i) *diminution, restriction* (of liberty, privileges); (ii) *privation* (of rights).

Abrégement=abridgment, abridging; shortening (of syllable).

Abrupt=*abrupt+brusque* (manner, way of speaking, tone, gesture, manière, *façon de parler, ton, geste*), *brusque, brusqué, imprévu, précipité, prémauré*

(departure, *départ*): then, with a. return to the seventeenth century, she added (C. Morgan, *The Fountain*)=*puis, recommençant brusquement à parler du dix-septième siècle, elle ajouta.* Abruptly=*abruptement+brusquement*.

Absinth=*absinthe*, but the English is not used fig. to mean 'bitterness': *leur style est mêlé de fiel et d'absinthe* (La Bruyère, quoted by Darmesteter and Hatzfeld)=. . . gall and wormwood.

Absolute=*absolu+parfait, achevé, fiéffé, véritable*: an a. *idiot*=*un parfait imbecile*. An a. *liar*=*Un menteur achevé*. An a. *rogue*=*Un coquin fiéffé*. We had an a. *deluge*=*Ce fut un véritable déluge*.

Absolu=absolute + peremptory, imperious, autocratic: *parler d'un ton a.*=speak imperiously. *Caractère, homme, mère, absolu(e)*=Autocratic character, man, mother.

Absolve=*absoudre* + (i) *affranchir, décharger, libérer* (s.o. from an obligation, *ggn d'une obligation*); (ii) *délivrer, dégager* (s.o. from an oath, from a promise, *ggn d'un serment, d'une promesse*).

Absorbant=absorbent + absorbing, engrossing (*passion, pensées, travail*).

Abstain (abs.)=*s'abstenir d'alcool, de boissons fermentées*.

s'Abstenir (abs.)=(i) fast: *il vaut mieux s'a. que de manger ce qui fait mal* (Littré)=it is better to fast than to eat what doesn't agree with one; (ii) abstain from voting: *les électeurs qui se sont abstenus* (Darmesteter and Hatzfeld); (iii) (legal) decline to give an opinion, declare oneself incompetent to judge; (iv) refrain, forbear: *dans le doute, abstiens-toi*=when in doubt, forbear [(fam.) when in doubt, don't]. *Importante firme ferait belle situation à collaborateur de 30 à 35 ans. . . Étranger s'a.* (advt in *Le Temps*, 14 Mar. 1937)=. . . No applications from foreigners considered. *J'ai le droit de le faire, mais je préfère m'a.*=. . . but I prefer not to.

Abstemious=*sobre, frugal* (man, life, food, meal, diet), *abstinent* (person).

Abstème=total abstainer, but, according to Larousse, is rarely used, and is not given in the *Dict. de l'Acad.*

Abstinence may=total abstinence (= *abstinence de spiritueux*), whereas *abstinence* used *abs.*=fasting: *il jeûne ou fait abstinence* (Littré).

Abstract (n.) = (phil.) *abstrait*: considérer l'a. et le concret + résumé, abrégé. In the a.=En théorie.

Abstraction=*abstraction* + (i) *enlèvement, soustraction, vol*; (ii) *distraction*: an air of a.=un air distrait.

Abstraction. Faire a. de=Set aside, exclude, not to take into account. *A. faite du style, qui est faible, cet ouvrage a un réel mérite* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)= Apart from the style . . .

Abuse (v.)=*abuser de* (=misuse, take a bad advantage of): a. a privilege, one's authority=*abusier d'un privilège, de son autorité+injurier, médire de, dire des injures à*. See also *Accommoder* (ii) and *Accoutrer* (ii).

Abuser (trans.)=deceive, delude: *vous m'avez abusé par de fausses promesses* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*). *Ma tante Félicie s'abusait sur l'efficacité de sa présence* (A. Gide, *La Porte étroite*)=My Aunt Félicie laboured under a delusion over the efficacy of her presence. **Abuser de**=misuse, take a bad advantage of: *M. Guitrel s'excusa d'avoir . . . abusé des instants précieux d'une Excellence* (A. France, *L'Anneau d'améthyste*)=M. Guitrel apologized for having trespassed on the precious time of a Cabinet minister + (i) impose upon: a. de qqn; (ii) overwork: a. d'un domestique; (iii) seduce, lead astray: a. d'une femme.

Abuse (n.)=*abus* (of power, liberty), *abus* (=evil practices)+*injures, invectives, insultes, vitupérations*.

Abus=*abus*, misuse, (*p.i.*) abuses, corrupt practices, evil customs + (i) breach (*de confiance, of trust*); (ii) over-indulgence (*de, in: a. des boissons, du tabac*).

Abusive=*abusif + injurieux* (language), *grossier, prodigue d'injures*.

Abut (on or trans.)=*aboutir à, toucher à, être attenant à, confiner à, être contigu à*; (end on, against) *s'appuyer contre* (of building).

Abouter=join (end to end).

Aboutir à=abut on +(i) end at, lead into: ce sentier aboutit au grand chemin (Darmesteter and Hatzfeld); (fig.) end in, lead to: *ma démarche ne fut pas inutile, bien qu'elle aboutisse à un résultat imprévu* (H. Bordeaux, *Le Lac noir*)=the step I took was not useless, though it led to an unforeseen result. *N'a. à rien*=Lead to, come to, nothing;

prove abortive; (iii) meet at: *tous les rayons d'un cercle aboutissent au centre* (Larousse). **Aboutir** (abs.)=(i) end: ses dessins les mieux concertés aboutissent misérablement (Litttré); (ii) be successful, materialize: *les pourparlers n'ont pas abouti*=the negotiations were unsuccessful, fell through (Mansion); (iii) (of abscess) come to a head, burst.

Academy=(i) 'A place where the arts and sciences are taught; an institution for the study of higher learning; in the general sense including a university, but in popular usage restricted to an educational institution claiming to hold a rank between a university or college and a school. In England the word has been abused, and is now in discredit in this sense' (*N.E.D.*): *collège, lycée, école, pensionnat, institution*; (ii) 'A place of training in some special art, as . . . the Royal Military Academy' (*N.E.D.*): *école où se donne un enseignement spécial*, e.g. *école militaire*; (iii) 'A society or institution for the cultivation and promotion of literature, of arts and sciences . . . as . . . the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, which latter is commonly called in England "the Academy." Fam. the name is extended to the *Annual exhibition* of the society' (*N.E.D.*). The corresponding exhibition in France is called *le Salon*.

Académie=(i) educational district, university centre (in France) [for educational purposes France, including Algeria, is divided into seventeen districts, each of which is presided over by a *recteur*]; (ii) academy, society (of letters, science, art): *l'A. française, l'A. des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'A. des Sciences, l'A. des Beaux-Arts et l'A. des Sciences morales et politiques formant l'Institut*; (iii) (abs.) stands for *l'A. française*; (iv) school of art, dancing, music: *a. de dessin, de danse, de musique*; (v) (*paint.*) nude figure, study from the nude.

Academic=[*of or belonging to a learned society . . . of or belonging to an Academician*] (*N.E.D.*) [*académique* + (i) *universitaire* (life, education, costume); (ii) (pej.) *abstrait, froid, compassé, théorique*.

Académique=academic (also with special

ref. to the 'Académie française': *Fauteuil, discours, a.)* + (of style, literary works, paintings) over-elegant, in which the artistry is too obvious: *Pourquoi appelle-t-on a. un discours fleuri, élégant, ingénieux, harmonieux, et non un discours vrai et fort, lumineux et simple?* (Vauvenargues, quoted by Littré).

Accede=accéder (=assent to, agree to: a. to a proposal, a request=accéder à une proposition, à une demande)+monter sur le trône (=a. to the throne).
Accéder=accede, assent to+(i) adhere to: *Les puissances du Nord ont accédé à ce traité, à cette convention* (Dict. de l'Acad.); (ii) reach, have access to: *on accédait à cette terrasse par vingt marches* (Dict. de l'Acad.). *Sur cette sorte de plateau moral auquel il avait accédé, l'ambition lui était venue de pouvoir enfin dominer les petites vies environnantes* (E. Jaloux, *La Fin d'un beau jour*).

Accent (v.)=accentuer.

Accentuer=accent+(i) accentuate (chiefly fig. = mark strongly, emphasize): *il a les traits fortement accentués*=he has strongly accentuated, strongly marked features [cf. *Accuser* (iii)]; (ii) (abs.) articulate: *cet acteur accentue parfaitement* (Dict. de l'Acad.).

Accent=accent+(paint.) high light or deep shadow: *mettre des aa.* (Darmesteter and Hatzfeld).

Acceptable=acceptable+agréable, (qui est) le bienvenu: your letters are always a.=vos lettres sont toujours les bienvenues.

Acceptation is archaic or obsolete except in the sense 'the sense in which a word or sentence is accepted or received; the received meaning' (N.E.D.), which=acceptation: in its widest acceptation, the word means . . . = dans son acceptation la plus étendue le mot signifie.

Acceptation=acceptance: *la signature de notre accord, signature qui pourrait avoir lieu sous dix jours, à compter de votre a. verbale* (G. Duhamel, *Le Notaire du Havre*).

Accès=access+attack (physical), fit or paroxysm (physical and moral), outburst (moral): a. de fièvre, de goutte=attack of fever, of gout. A. de toux=Paroxysm, fit of coughing. A. de folie=Fit of madness. A. de colère=Fit of

temper, outburst of passion. A. de désespoir=Fit of despair. A. d'enthousiasme=Fit, outburst, of enthusiasm. A. de rire=Fit, paroxysm, of laughter. Il a des a. de libéralité (Littré)=He has fits of generosity. ['Access' would be possible in all the above cases but is rather literary in style: cf. In an access of pity and pain Aunt Carrie buried her shaking head in her shaking hands and sobbed bitterly (A. J. Cronin, *The Stars look down*). These astonishing accesses of emotion (Virginia Woolf, *Mrs Dalloway*). In an access of despair (Somerset Maugham, *Of Human Bondage*). Par a.=By fits and starts.

Accession=accession+(increase) accroissement, (thing added) acquisition, addition.

Accessory=(adj. and n.) accessoire+(n., of persons) complice: a. after the fact, before the fact=complice par assistance, par instigation.

Accessoire=accessory+(i) 'adj.' minor, subordinate: *jouer un rôle a.*; (ii) (n.pl.) minor parts: *acteur qui joue les aa.* (Larousse); (iii) (n.pl.) (theat.) properties: *le garçon de théâtre a oublié d'apporter les aa.* (Dict. de l'Acad.).

Accidence=(i) (gram.) morphologie; (ii) rudiments, éléments: the poets who were just then learning the a. of their art (Lowell, cited by the N.E.D.)=les poètes qui, à cette époque, en étaient encore au rudiment.

Accidence=accidentalism.

Accident=accident+(i) (mus., paint.) accidental; (ii) (med.) complication: *sur un fond d'intoxication chronique . . . viennent souvent se greffer des aa. aigus* (*Le Temps*, 26 Feb. 1937); (iii) unevenness, undulation, irregularity (de terrain, of ground) [English 'accident' is possible here, but rare].

Accolade=accolade [(i) mus.; (ii) salutation marking the bestowal of knighthood]+(i) embrace, hug, kiss: *une a. fraternelle* [by extens., fig.: *donnant à l'autre de si rudes aa. que nous l'eûmes bientôt vidée*] (Lesage, cited by Darmesteter and Hatzfeld)=applying ourselves so heartily to the bottle that we had soon emptied it]; (ii) (cook.) brace (of fowls, etc., served up together): *une a. de lapereaux* (Larousse); (iii) (print.) brace.

Accommodate = *accorder* + (i) *loger*, *caser*, *contenir*: a. a friend for the night = *loger un ami pour la nuit*. The cell . . . having recently accommodated a drunken deserter, was by no means clean (Dickens, cited by the N.E.D.) = *La cellule, ayant récemment servi de logement à un déserteur ivre, n'était pas du tout propre*. This hall can a. two hundred people = *Cette salle peut contenir deux cents personnes*. A ministry in which all His Majesty's friends were comfortably accommodated = *Un ministère où tous les amis de Sa Majesté étaient confortablement casés* (Macaulay, cited in Guiraud). A workshop . . . spacious enough to a. a double railway line with a platform (G. B. Shaw, *The Apple Cart*) = *Un atelier assez spacieux pour contenir une double voie de chemin de fer y compris un quai*; (ii) *rendre service, obliger*: I was willing to a. you by undertaking to sell the horse (G. Eliot, cited by the N.E.D.) = *J'étais disposé à vous rendre service en me chargeant de vendre le cheval*. Could you a. me with a loan of ten pounds? = *Pourriez-vous m'obliger en me prêtant dix livres?* Can you a. me with cash for a cheque? (N.E.D.) = *Pouvez-vous m'obliger en me donnant de l'argent contre un chèque?* 'Won't you be seated?' 'Certainly! Anything to a.!' (Gunter, cited by the N.E.D.) = *Vous ne voulez pas vous asseoir?* — *Comment donc!* Tout ce que vous voudrez pour vous rendre service. Accommodating husband = *Mari débonnaire*.

Accommoder = accommodate + (i) suit: *cette maison m'accorde* (Larousse) = this house suits me, serves my turn. *De manière à a. tout le monde* (Littré) = So as to suit everybody; (ii) (cook.) cook, dress, season, do up, prepare: a. des champignons, de la viande, du poisson, des légumes. Marguerite croit bien faire en ajoutant un filet de vinaigre au foie de porc sauté. Je n'aime pas le foie de porc et cette façon de l'a. me le rend indigeste (G. Duhamel, *Journal de Salavín*) = . . . this way of cooking it makes it indigestible for me. *Les asperges s'accordent à l'huile et au vinaigre ou à la sauce blanche* (Larousse) = Asparagus can be served up with oil and vinegar or with white sauce. *Il n'acheta que des langues, lesquelles il fit*

a. à toutes les sauces (La Fontaine, cited by Darmesteter and Hatzfeld) = All he bought was tongues and these he did (dished, served) up with every kind of sauce (in every kind of way). (Fig.) *A. qqn à toutes sauces, de toutes pièces* = Vilify, slander, abuse s.o. [cf. *Accoutrer* (ii)]. (Fig. and fam.) *A. un même sujet à toutes les sauces* = Dish up the same subject in every shape (Mansion); (iii) (iron. and fam.) dress s.o. down, give s.o. a thrashing or a slating, ill-treat: *Je l'accorderai comme il faut* (Littré) = I'll give him a proper dressing down, I'll give it to him, I'll give him his deserts. *Elle m'accablait d'injures bizarres et comme elle avait, de son sexe, une opinion non médiocre, elle m'accordait au féminin . . . Pironnelle!* *Petite bécasse, criait-elle* (G. Duhamel, *Le Notaire de Havre*) = . . . she dressed me down in terms applied to women . . . *Il y a dans ma famille . . . un cadet . . . qui . . . fut pendre . . . six cent trente-six huguenots. . . Tels sont . . . les calvinistes, si bien accommodés par votre illustre aïeul* (A. France, *L'Anneau d'amethyste*) = . . . so admirably dealt with; (iv) *Accommode* = (1) (iron.) in a nice state, in a pretty mess: *Il est tout couvert de boue, le voilà bien a.* (Dict. de l'Acad.); (2) *Être peu a. des biens de la fortune* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = Not to be greatly blessed with this world's goods; (v) *S'accorder* = (1) make oneself comfortable, make oneself at home: *Voyez comme il s'accorde* (Littré); (2) become reconciled, come to an agreement, come to terms: *s'ils ne s'accordent pas, ils se ruineront en procès* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = if they don't come to an agreement they will ruin themselves in litigation. [According to the N.E.D. 'accommode' is used in this sense, but it is hardly normal modern English]. *Le maréchal s'est accommodé avec ses créanciers* (Sévigné, cited by Littré) = The marshal has compounded with his creditors; (3) + *de* = put up with, be satisfied with: *il n'est point difficile . . . il s'accorde de tout* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = he is not fastidious; he puts up with anything. *Il n'y a pas de mérite à s'a. d'une femme charmante* (A. France, *L'Anneau d'amethyste*); (4) + *de qqch* (fam.) = make

use of without right, appropriate : *il s'accommode de tout ce qu'il trouve sous sa main* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=he appropriates anything he can lay hands on. *Elle ne fit point de difficultés de s'a. d'un beau collier que la déesse portait* (Fontenelle, cited by Darmesteter and Hatzfeld)=She had little scruple in 'conveying' a fine necklace worn by the goddess. (By extens.) *Je m'accommoderais bien de cela* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=I could do with that.

Accommodation=*accommodation* + (i) *accommodement, arrangement, conciliation, compromis*: negotiations were now opened for an a. between the belligerents (Prescott, cited in the *N.E.D.*)=*on entama des négociations pour accommorder les belligérants*. His object in these aa. was to draw over the more moderate Romanists (Hallam, cited in the *N.E.D.*)=*Son but dans ses accommodements fut de gagner les catholiques plus modérés*; (ii) *logement, chambre(s), place, (naut.) emménagements*: our sole a. a tent barely able to contain eight persons (Kane, cited by the *N.E.D.*)=*notre seul logement, une tente qui pouvait à peine contenir huit personnes*. He had reserved a. at the best hotel=*Il avait retenu une chambre au meilleur hôtel*. A garage where a. has been reserved (*Observer*, 11 Apr. 1937)=*Un garage où une place a été réservée*. Good a. for man and beast=*On loge à pied et à cheval*; (iii) *action de loger*: preparations for the a. of his guests during the night=*des préparatifs pour loger ses invités pendant la nuit* (Dickens, cited in Guiraud); (iv) *installation*: cars with complete lavatory a.=*wagons avec installation complète de cabinet de toilette* (Guiraud); (v) *prêt d'argent*: people pay highly for a. because they have no security, or no good security, to offer (Rogers, cited by the *N.E.D.*)=*on paye cher les prêts parce qu'on n'a pas de garanties, du moins pas de bonnes garanties, à offrir*; (vi) (*com.*) a. bill=*billet de complaisance*; (vii) *chose qui rend service, commodité*: they probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an a. for people who had not their own gigs (G. Eliot, cited by the *N.E.D.*)=*ils pensaient probablement avec quelque mépris à la diligence comme à une*

commodité pour les gens qui n'avaient pas de cabriolet particulier. Every guest should bring his own knife, which would be a great a. to the lady of the house=*Chaque invité devrait apporter son couteau, ce qui rendrait grand service à la maîtresse de la maison* (Dickens, cited in Guiraud); (viii) (*naut.*) a. ladder=*échelle de commandement*.

Accommodation = accommodation + (i) adaptation, conversion : *l'a. d'un local à l'établissement d'un magasin* (Darmesteter and Hatzfeld)=conversion of premises for use as a shop; (ii) (*ling.*) assimilation.

Accompagnement = accompaniment + (action of) accompanying (s.o.), attendance, escort : *le maréchal de France qui était nommé pour l'a. de l'ambassadeur* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=the marshal of France who was appointed for attendance on (appointed escort to) the ambassador.

Accomplishment = accomplishment + (usu. but not nec. in pl.) *les arts d'agrément, arts utiles, talents (de société)*, and (pej.) *connaissances superficielles, teinture de savoir*: Mrs Goddard was the mistress of a . . . real, honest, old-fashioned boarding-school, where a reasonable quantity of aa. were sold at a reasonable price (Jane Austen, *Emma*)=*Madame Goddard était directrice d'une de ces honnêtes pensions véritables du bon vieux temps où un raisonnable nombre d'arts utiles se vendait à un prix raisonnable*. To speak French fluently . . . was a rather suspect a., being somehow deemed incompatible with civic worth (Max Beerbohm, *And even now*)=*Parler français couramment était un talent un peu suspect, étant considéré, je ne sais pourquoi, comme incompatible avec les vertus civiques*. A. in modern languages has been rather a matter of utility than of dignity (P. G. Hamerton, *The Intellectual Life*)=*L'acquisition des langues modernes a été une question d'utilité plutôt que de dignité*.

Accord. Of one's own a.=*De son plein gré, de son propre mouvement*.

Accord = accord + (i) agreement : *d'a.*=in agreement. *Être d'a.*=Be in agreement, be agreed, agree. *Tomber d'a.*=Come to an agreement. *Mettre d'a.*=Bring to an agreement, reconcile.

D'a.=Agreed! L'a. du sujet avec le verbe = The agreement of the subject with the verb. *Tout est d'a.=* Everything is settled, arranged. *Le quart du reste vous serait versé à la signature de notre a.* (G. Duhamel, *Le Notaire de Havre*) = A quarter of the remainder would be paid you on signature of the agreement between us; (ii) (*litt., poet.*) strains, notes: *les doux aa. de sa voix et de sa lyre* (Fénelon, cited in Littré) = the sweet strains of his voice and his lyre; (iii) (*mus.*) tune: *être d'a.=* be in tune. *Mettre un violon, un piano d'a.=* Tune a violin, a piano. *Ce piano ne tient pas l'a.* (Littré) = This piano does not keep in tune.

Accorder=accord+(i) reconcile (adversaries, discordant facts or statements), settle, adjust (*dispute*), harmonize (texts): *a. deux plaidieurs, des ennemis, un différend, deux textes. Il faut a. les contradictions qui ne sont qu'apparentes* (Fontenelle, cited by Littré); (ii) grant, concede, admit, acknowledge, confess (fact, proposition): *ils ne nient ces choses ni ne les accordent* (La Bruyère, cited by Littré) = they neither deny these things nor admit them. *J'ai eu tort, je l'accorde* (Larousse) = I was wrong, I confess. *J'accorde qu'il s'est trompé* = I admit that he was wrong. (By extens.) *Tout le monde lui accorde du bon sens* (Darmesteter) = Every one admits his common sense; (iii) award, grant, bestow: *a. la main de sa fille, sa fille, à qqn* = bestow (the hand of) one's daughter (in marriage) on s.o. *A. des dommages - intérêts* = Award damages. *A. du temps à un débiteur* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = Allow a debtor time in which to pay. *Pouvez-vous m'a. quelques minutes?* = Can you spare me a few minutes? (Mansion). *Accordez-nous, Seigneur, de revoir notre patrie* (E. Legrand, *Stylistique française*) = Grant, O Lord, that we may once more see our native land; (iv) (*mus., wireless*) tune: *a. un piano, la voix avec un instrument. Les bergers, accordant leur musette à leur voix* (Deshoulières, cited by Darmesteter). *A. des violons et des basses au ton du piano* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*); (v) *S'accorder=(i)* (of persons) agree, come to an agreement, get on, (of things) agree: *ils sont de même humeur, ils s'accorderont bien ensemble* (*Dict. de*

l'Acad.)=. . . they will get on well together. Je m'accorde avec vous sur ce point (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = I agree with you on this point. *Deux scélérats ne s'accordent que pour faire le mal* (Larousse) = Two rogues agree only for evil purposes. *On s'accorde à reconnaître qu'il s'honora par sa fidélité à son roi* (A. France, *L'Anneau d'améthyste*) = It is universally acknowledged that his loyalty to his king did him honour. *Madame Dellion tenait des propos qui ne s'accordaient pas bien ensemble* (A. France, *L'Anneau d'améthyste*) = Madame Dellion made very inconsistent remarks. *Il (=le mensonge) est moral en ce qu'il s'accorde avec les habitudes des hommes* (A. France, *L'Anneau d'améthyste*) = It is moral in that it agrees with men's habits. *Le verbe s'accorde en nombre et en personne avec son sujet* (Littré) = The verb agrees with its subject in number and person; (2) (of colours, etc.) harmonize: *ces deux couleurs s'accordent bien* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = these two colours go well together. *Une brume teintée de jaune dessine l'horizon aux grandes lignes noires, bien accordées à ces couleurs du soir et de l'automne* (J. Chardonne, *Claire*) = . . . in admirable keeping with . . . ['Accord' can be used in this sense of things: cf. The sparkle of waves in the sun can have accorded but ill with that stern and sinister figure (J. G. Frazer, *The Golden Bough*) = *L'éclat des vagues au soleil ne devait pas bien s'a. avec cette forme sombre et sinistre.*]

Accost=accoster+(of prostitute) raccrocher, racoler.

Accoster = accost + (naut.) come, draw, alongside (ship, quay, etc.): la chaloupe accosta le vaisseau (Littré). *Ce vapeur accosta le quai* (Littré). (Abs.) *On leur cria d'a.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)

Account=(i) compte: open an a. = *ouvrir un compte*. Settle an a. = *Régler un compte*. To a. rendered = *Suivant compte remis*. Have a current a. with = *Être en compte courant avec*. Banking a. = *Compte en banque*. Profit and loss a. = *Compte de profits et pertes*. Make out an a. = *Relever un compte*. Statement of a. = *Relevé de compte*. On a., see *Acompte*. Taking everything into a. = *Tout compte fait*. Take s.t. into a. = *Tenir compte de qqch, faire entrer qqch*

en ligne de compte. Call s.o. to a.= Demander des comptes à qqn. Render an a. of s.t.=Rendre compte de qqch. Gone to his a.=Mort; (ii) récit, description, compte rendu: Ethel wrote him a letter of condolence, accompanying it with a long a. of Susan as a girl (A. Huxley, *Point Counter Point*)=Ethel lui écrivit une lettre de condoléance, y joignant un long récit de la jeunesse de Susan. Begin and give me an a. of everything as it happened (Jane Austen, cited by the N.E.D.)=Commencez et racontez-moi fidèlement tout ce qui est arrivé. By all aa. = A ce qu'on dit, de l'avis de tous; (iii) considération, égard, estime, importance: a person of some a.=une personne importante. A thing of no a.=Une chose sans importance. They were indignant that so little a. should be made of their representations (Prescott, cited by the N.E.D.)=Ils s'indignèrent qu'on fit si peu de cas de leurs représentations; (iv) profit, avantage: turn to a.=mettre à profit, tirer parti de; (v) cause: on a. of=a cause de. On no a.=A aucun prix, en aucune façon.

Acompte [when used adverbially, is written as two words: à compte]= instalment, partial payment, payment on account: payer par aa. = pay by instalments. Payer un a. de tant = Pay so much on account. Il a reçu cinq cents francs à compte sur les mille francs qui lui sont dus (Dict. de l'Acad.)=He has received five hundred francs on account, of the thousand francs owing to him.

Accoutre. Only the p.p. accoutred is in common use (N.E.D.) and even this has an archaic flavour: vêtu, habillé, paré, équipé: accoutred as I was, I plunged in. And bade him follow (Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, I. ii. 105)=vêtu comme j'étais, je plongeai dans le fleuve en le sommant de me suivre.

Accourter = (archaic) accoutre + (i) (fam. and pej.) rig (s.o.) out, get (s.o.) up (de, in), attire grotesquely, make a guy of: comme vous voilà accourtré! (Darmesteter)=what a guy, a fright, you look!; (ii) a. qgn de toutes pièces=dress s.o. down, give s.o. a slating or a thrashing, vilify, slander, abuse s.o. (behind his back). Cf. Accommoder (ii).

Accoutrements [almost always in the pl. (N.E.D.)] = (archaic) accourement + (mil.) effets, fourniment, équipement. Accoutrement = (archaic) accoutrements + (fam. and pej.) rig-out, get-up, garb: a. ridicule, bizarre.

Accredit = accréditer + attribuer, prêter, mettre sur le compte de qgn: they a. him with the remark (Webster)=on lui attribue la remarque. Mr Bright himself was accredited with having said that . . . (McCarthy, cited by the N.E.D.)=On prêta, attribua, à monsieur Bright ce propos.

Accréditer=accredit+cause s.t. to be believed, spread, give vogue to (reflex. gain favour or vogue, be spread, gain credit): cette crédulité est si accréditée que (Littré)=this credulity is so widespread that. Les bruits de guerre s'accréditaient (Littré)=The rumours of war were gaining favour. L'alchimie s'accrédita singulièrement durant le moyen âge (Littré)=Alchemy was singularly in favour, in fashion, during the Middle Ages.

Accusation = accusation + (theol.) confession: faisons en toute humilité l'a. de nos fautes (Larousse)=let us most humbly confess our sins.

Accuser=accuse+(i) acknowledge, own to, profess: a. son âge=admit one's age, look one's age (cf. (iii) infra). A. ses péchés (or s'a.) = Confess one's sins. Les rapports officiels accusent deux mille blessés (E. Legrand, *Stylistique française*)=According to official reports there are two thousand wounded. (Com.) A. réception d'une lettre, d'un paquet=Acknowledge the receipt of a letter, a parcel. (Fencing) (also fig.) A. un coup=Acknowledge a hit. (Med.) Le malade accuse telle douleur, telle sensation dans telle partie (Dict. de l'Acad.)=The patient says that he has, complains of, such and such a pain . . . ; (ii) (cards) declare: Leceur . . . jouait aux cartes avec ses gardiens et accusait les points dans leur propre argot (A. France, *Le Mannequin d'osier*); (iii) (paint., sculpt.) (also fig.) bring out, show up, accentuate, indicate, betoken, bespeak, betray [English 'accuse' is possible here in the fig. sense of 'reveal, indicate,' but is 'rare in modern English' (N.E.D.)]: a. les muscles, les ombres, une ressem-

blance, une différence = bring out the muscles, the shadows, a resemblance, a difference. *Cette action accuse de la folie* (Larousse) = This action indicates, points to, is a sign of, madness. *La coupe de ses vêtements accuse le provincial* = The cut of his clothes bespeaks the provincial (Mansion). *Il ne répondit pas tout de suite; ses épaules accusèrent une défaillance visible, comme d'un Atlas qui sentirait le globe s'abourdir* (E. Jaloux, *La Fin d'un beau jour*) = . . . his shoulders drooped perceptibly . . . *Le vaccin de Koch accuse dans un organisme les lésions de la tuberculose* (A. France, *Monsieur Bergeret à Paris*) = Koch's vaccine indicates the presence of tubercular lesions in an organism. *Les traits sont accusés, bien que délicats* (A. Hermant, *Souvenirs du vicomte de Courpière*) = The features, though delicate, are accentuated, strongly marked. *Ace=as+très petite quantité, iota, atome*, now rare except in the expression 'within an a. of' [= 'on the very point of, within a hair's breadth of' (N.E.D.)] : be within an a. of death = *être à deux doigts de la mort*. I came within an a. of making my fortune (W. Irving, cited by the N.E.D.) = *Il s'en est fallu de peu que je ne fasse fortune.*

Achieve=accomplir, réaliser, gagner, acquérir, obtenir, remporter, atteindre, parvenir à: these were his purposes; and he knew that to a. them a man must be stronger than the Christian saints (C. Morgan, *The Fountain*) = *c'étaient là ses fins, c'était là son but; et il savait que pour y parvenir, pour y atteindre, un homme doit se montrer plus ferme que tous les saints de la chrétienté*. Perhaps the unhappiness might a. the miracle she had been longing . . . for all these years (A. Huxley, *Point Counter Point*) = *Peut-être le malheur opérerait-il le miracle pour lequel elle soupirait depuis tant d'années*. Her conscious efforts to a. tranquillity (A. Huxley, *Point Counter Point*) = *Ses efforts conscients pour atteindre à la tranquillité*. A. great things = *Accomplir de grandes choses*. A. a reputation as = *Se faire une réputation de*. A. great success = *Remporter un grand succès*. The monster who had achieved his de-

struction (Dickens, cited in Guiraud) = *Le monstre qui avait amené sa ruine*. She had no faith in his glittering illusion and no fear that he might a. it (A. J. Cronin, *The Stars look down*) = *Elle n'avait aucune foi en son beau projet illusoire, ni aucune crainte qu'il le réalisât*.

Achever = (i) complete, conclude, end, finish (off), go through with: a. un repas, un portrait, un travail = finish (off) a meal, a portrait, a piece of work. *On achèvera cela plus tard* = That can be finished later. *Cette aventure achève sa ruine, sa honte, son malheur* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = This adventure completes his ruin, his shame, his misfortune. *Il acheva ses jours dans la retraite* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = He ended his days in retirement. *Cette fête de Pâques, que nous allons célébrer avant que mars ait achevé sa carrière* (Le Temps, 16 Mar. 1937) = . . . before March is out. A. de faire qqch = Finish doing s.t. Nous achevions de souper (G. Duhamel, *Le Notaire de Havre*) = We were just finishing supper. (Abs.) *Achevez !* = Go on, out with it!; (ii) kill, dispatch, finish off, put out of misery or pain: ce passant avait été blessé par des voleurs, il en est venu d'autres qui l'ont achevé (Dict. de l'Acad.) = . . . others came along and dispatched him, finished him off. (Fig.) *Vienne encore un procès, et je suis achevé* (Corneille, cited by Littré) = Another lawsuit and I'm done for. *Achevé* = accomplished, perfect: un ouvrage a., une beauté achevée; (pej.) thorough, out and out, downright, absolute: sot, scélérat a. Cf. Absolute.

Achievement = (i) exécution, réalisation, accomplissement: he wore himself out in the a. of his design = il s'usa dans l'exécution de son dessein (Petit); (ii) œuvre accomplie, entreprise menée à bonne fin, exploit, victoire, (pl.) hauts faits: the aa. of genius, like the source from which they spring, are indestructible (Brewster, cited by the N.E.D.) = les grandes choses réalisées, accomplies, par le génie, de même que la source où elles naissent, sont indestructibles. The aa. of Agincourt and Waterloo (Dibdin, cited by the N.E.D.) = Les victoires d'Azincourt et de Waterloo. The highest aa. of the human intellect (Macaulay,

cited by Webster)=*Les plus grandes œuvres de l'intelligence humaine.* A. has come to be the only real patent of nobility in the modern world (Woodrow Wilson, cited by Webster)=*Ce sont les œuvres d'un homme qui, dans le monde actuel, en sont venues à constituer ses seuls véritables titres de noblesse.* The restoration of Carcassonne is a splendid a. (H. James, *A Little Tour in France*)=*La restauration de Carcassonne est une œuvre splendide.*

Achèvement = (i) completion, finishing, conclusion: *il ne manque plus qu'un portail pour l'a. de cette église* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=only one portal remains to be done to finish this church. *L'a. de son travail dépendra de sa santé* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=The finishing of his work, whether he finishes the work or not, will depend on his health; (ii) perfection: *cet ouvrage n'est pas arrivé à son dernier degré d'a.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=this work has not yet attained its highest pitch of perfection.

Acid. The a. test=*L'épreuve concluante.* Acquaint=*avertir, faire part, informer, instruire, mettre au courant:* they had acquainted the regent with their intention (Prescott, cited by the N.E.D.)=*ils avaient averti, informé, instruit le régent de, avaient fait part au régent de, avaient mis le régent au courant de, leur intention.* (*Ellipt.*) I shall certainly a. your father (Sheridan, cited by the N.E.D.)=*Je ne manquerai pas d'en avertir votre père.* A. oneself with=*apprendre, se mettre au courant de, se renseigner sur:* a. yourself with the duties of your new sphere (N.E.D.)=*renseignez-vous sur vos nouvelles fonctions.*

s'Accointer avec, de qqn (usu. *pej.*)=*associate with, become intimate with, frequent, s.o.: il s'est accointé d'un homme, avec un homme, de fort mauvaise réputation* (Littré).

Acquaintance=*connaissance:* an a. with these works themselves such as only minute and long-continued study could give (Bryce, cited by the N.E.D.)=*une connaissance de ces œuvres mêmes telle que la donnerait seulement une étude détaillée et prolongée.* Those who had the honour of his a. (Dickens, cited by the N.E.D.)=*Ceux qui avaient l'honneur de le connaître.* Montgomery was

an old a. of Ferguson (Macaulay, cited in Webster)=*Montgomery était une vieille connaissance de Ferguson.* Make, cultivate, renew s.o.'s a.=*Faire, cultiver, la connaissance de qqn, renouveler connaissance avec qqn.* Improve on a. =*Gagner à être connu.*

Accointance (usu. *pej.*)=*association, familiarity, connexion, relation, intimacy:* a. *compromettante*=compromising association. *Je ne veux point d'a. avec lui* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=I want no connexion with him. *Avoir des aa. avec une femme*=Have intimacy with a woman. *On murmure tout bas qu'il a des aa. avec le diable* (H. Bordeaux, *Le Lac noir*)=It is whispered that he has dealings with the devil.

Acquérir = acquire + (abs.) improve: *ce vin acquiert en vieillissant* (Littré)=this wine improves with age. Acquis = acquired + (i) established: *fait a.*=established fact. *Il est bien a. qu'alors que se succèdent et disparaissent les civilisations et les cultures . . . seules demeurent la bonté et la méchanceté* (*Le Temps*, 6 Mar. 1937)=It is well established that . . .; (ii) vested: *droits a.*=vested interests; (iii) devoted: *je vous suis acquis* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=I am devoted to you, to your cause.

Acquittement means 'acquittal' but is hardly normal modern English.

Acquittement=acquittal.

Acquitter=acquit+(i) receipt: *a. une facture, une lettre de change*=receipt a bill, a bill of exchange; (ii) keep: *a. sa promesse, sa parole, un vœu*=keep one's promise, one's word, a vow; (iii) release: *a. qqn d'une obligation*=release s.o. from an obligation ['acquit' in this sense is possible but archaic (N.E.D.)]; (iv) satisfy (*sa conscience*, one's conscience); (v) (reflex.) (1) (*gambling*) recoup oneself: *j'ai joué contre lui jusqu'à ce qu'il se fut acquitté* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=I played against him until he had recouped himself, until we were quits; (2) *s'a. d'une tâche, d'un devoir, d'une obligation*=fulfil, carry out, discharge, a task, a duty, an obligation. *Il est grand temps . . . que vous vous acquittiez . . . de la commission dont je vous ai chargé* (E. Jaloux, *La Fin d'un beau jour*)=It is high time you executed the commission I entrusted to you ['acquit oneself of' is possible here, according to

the *N.E.D.*, but is hardly normal]; (3) *s'a. envers qqn*=repay s.o.

Act=*acte*+ (i) *fait*: that's not the a. of a gentleman=*ce n'est pas là le fait d'un homme comme il faut*. Catch s.o. in the a.=*Prendre qqn sur le fait, en flagrant délit*; (ii) A. of Parliament=*loi*; (iii) be in the a. of doing s.t.=*être en train de faire qqch.*

Acte=*act*+ (i) (phrases with *faire a. de +noun*) *faire a. d'autorité*=exercise one's authority. *Faire a. de bonne volonté*=Show one's willingness. *Faire a. d'héritier*=Administer (under will). *Faire a. de présence*=Put in an appearance; (ii) (*legal*) document, instrument, deed, agreement, certificate: *dresser, parapher, signer, un a.*=draw up, initial, sign, a document. *A. d'accusation*, indictment, charge. *A. de décès, de mariage, de naissance*=Death, wedding, birth, certificate. *A. de dernière volonté*=Last will and testament. *A. sous seing privé*=Private agreement. (In newspaper) *Dont a.*=The following (or above) constitutes legal publication. *Prendre a. de*=Take legal cognizance of, (*fam.*) make a note of. *Faire prendre a. de*=Obtain registration of; (iii) (*pl.*) records, proceedings, transactions (of learned society).

Action=(activity) *action*; *action chimique*. Quantity of a. [movement] in physics. Put in a.=*Mettre en train* [movement, action]. The a. [influence, action] of the moon. The aa. [*haut faits, faits et gestes, actions*] of men. There is malice in his a. [*fait*]. Suiting the a. to the word=*Joignant le geste à la parole*. (Drama) *action, mouvement*. *Le fonctionnement d'une machine*. *Le mécanisme d'une montre*. (Horse) *action*. (Law) *procès, demande, action*. (War) *combat, affaire*: killed in a. = *tué à l'ennemi*.

Action=influence, power (of providence); action, effect (of light, etc.); action (of a remedy); effect, influence, agency (of time). *Tomber sous l'a.* [into the clutches, under the power] *de la loi*. *Principe de moindre a.* [resistance]. *Dans l'(en) a.*=At work: in movement. *Hors d'a.*=Out of gear. (*Pl.*) deeds, feats, prowess (of heroes). *Le principe de toutes nos aa.* [activity, work, deeds]. *Faire son a. de grâces* i

=To offer thanksgiving. (*Mil.*) action, feat, engagement, fight, combat, battle, operations. (*Legal*) action, law-suit, prosecution, proceedings; look, movement, expression (of the eyes). *Avec a.* [warmth, spirit, vivacity, animation]. *Votre a.* [attitude]. *L'a. oratoire*=Gestures in oratory. (*Stock Exchange*) bond, scrip, share certificate; (*pl.*) shares. *Société par aa.*=Joint stock company. *Ses aa. sont en baisse*=(fig.) His star is setting=He is losing credit (influence)=His stock is falling. Active. On a. service=*En campagne*. On the a. list=*En activité* or *En activité de service*.

Actif. *Citoyen a.*=Citizen enjoying full political rights. *Dettes actives*=Money owing to a firm. *L'actif*=Assets.

Actual = *réel* [positif]. *La possession réelle* [effective] *de la propriété*. *Le fait même*. *A.* (opp. to potential) energy=*L'énergie positive* [effective]. *La condition actuelle* [présente] *du pays*. *Actualité*=réalité, etc.

Actuel=actual (reality, sin). *Dans le service a.* [existing]. *Le gouvernement a.* [present]. *Les mœurs actuelles* [present-day, modern].

Actually = (in reality) *positivement, réellement+même* (=strange as it may appear); (at the present moment) *actuellement*.

Address (v.)=*adresser* (a letter); *s'adresser à*, *adresser la parole à, qqn*; *accoster, apostropher*; *haranguer* (a meeting); *adresser ses prières à Dieu*. (Reflex.) *S'occuper de, s'appliquer à, se mettre à faire* (duty, work, play). To a. the ball (in golf)=*Viser la balle*.

Adresser=to aim at, direct at; address, send, forward (letter, etc.), make (request); offer (prayers, homage); dedicate (book); recommend, refer (s.o. to s.o.). (Reflex.)=to speak to (see above); to apply to, look to, appeal to. *S'a. ici!*!=inquire within. *S'a. mal*=To apply to the wrong person=To get into the wrong box.

Address (n.)=(skill) *adresse, habileté, dextérité*; (of letters, habitation) *adresse*; (speech) *discours, allocution*; (election speech) *profession de foi électorale*; (to the sovereign) *supplique, requête*; to pay one's aa.=*faire sa cour* =courtiser; (manner) *abord*; *façon de parler*. Of good a.=*distingué*. Of

pleasing a. = *D'un abord agréable*
(*séduisant*).

Adresse=address (see above), dexterity, skill, cleverness; cunning, handiness; tact, shrewdness; (of letter) address, direction. *Bureau*: *d'aa.* = Inquiry office.

Adept (n.)=*expert, qui possède à fond.*

Adepte=initiate, follower, partisan.

Adequate. *Adéquat*. The French word is used mainly in philosophy, as in *Nous n'avons aucune idée a. de la Divinité*. The English word is usually to be rendered by: *suffisant* (means); *com-pétent* (judge); *à la hauteur*; *proportionné à*; *qui convient à*.

Adhere. *Adhérer*. Both verbs mean 'to stick.' *Fig.* the English verb is stronger and often personal. In French one says *a. à une erreur*, *à un parti*, *à une opinion*, but the English verb often=*être partisan de qqn, qqch*; *persiste dans*; *maintenir*; *s'attacher fortement à*. The noun *adhésion*, besides 'sticking,' generally =support (to a resolution or treaty), whereas adhesion may mean 'strong attachment'=*pERSISTANCE, ATTACHEMENT*. The French noun *adhérence*=adherence + (i) (*med.*) adhesion; (ii) grip, road-holding quality: *au point de vue de l'adhérence, le pneumatique est supérieur au caoutchouc plein* (*Larousse*)=from the standpoint of road-holding quality the pneumatic tyre is superior to the solid.

Adhesive (adj.) = *adhésif* + *gommé, gluant, collant*.

Adjourn=*ajourner, remettre* (to another day) + *se rendre, se retirer* (to another place); *lever la séance, clore les débats*.

Adjudge=*adjuger, décerner* (=to give a verdict in s.o.'s favour, to award s.t. judicially) + *déterminer, décider* (that such and such should be done).

Adjuger (see above)+to knock down (at auction). *Une fois ! deux fois ! adjugé !* =Going! going! gone!

Adjudication = *adjudication + jugement, arrêt d'un tribunal, sentence, décision d'un juge*.

Adjudication = adjudication + giving out, allocation (of contract), knocking down (of s.t. to s.o.).

Adjunct=*adjoint + accessoire*.

Adjoint (adj. and n.)=*adjunct+assistant, deputy, associate : professeur a.* =

assistant professor. *A.* (*au maire*)=Deputy mayor.

Adjust. *Ajuster*=adjust, fit (s.t. to s.t.) + take aim.

Adjutant. *Adjudant*. The French *adjudant* is a warrant officer, the English *adjutant*=*adjudant-major*.

Ad lib[itum]=(i) at one's pleasure; (ii) as much as one desires, i.e. *à discrédition, à cœur joie*.

Ad libitum=(à volonté). *Syllabe longue ou brève ad libitum* (as you please, optionally).

Administer=*administrer* (generally), but *an oath*=*faire prêter serment à qqn*; *déférer le serment à qqn*; *contribuer à* (one's comfort).

Administration = *administration + gouvernement; action de faire prêter (serment)*.

Administration=administration, management, dispensation+directors, governors, authorities, officials; offices.

Admirer=to admire + to wonder at.

Admit. *Admission*=*Admettre. Admission + concéder* (a point, being wrong)—concession (to opinion); *avouer*—aveu (fault); *reconnaitre* (as true)—*reconnaissance* (of a right).

Admonition=(legal and eccles.) *admonition + avertissement; blâme, réprimande*.

Adroit=*adroit*, but in certain phrases another word is required to translate *adroit*, e.g.: *être adroit de ses mains*=to be clever with one's hands. *Il est adroit dans la maison*=He is handy in the house.

Advance=(trans.) *avancer* (pawn, chair); *faire avancer* (troops, sciences, etc.); *faire fructifier* (interests, plans); *avancer, mettre e. à* avant, *présenter* (claims, ideas); *avancer, hâter* (events); *avancer, prêter* (money on loan); *augmenter* (price); *hausser* (tax). (Intrans.)=*s'avancer, faire du progrès, tirer à sa fin*; (of prices) *monter, hausser*; (of shares), *monter*; (of officers, etc.) *être promu, recevoir une promotion, avancer, monter* (en grade), *recevoir de l'avancement*.

Avancer=advance (see above); put out (hand); put forward (watch, time); (of land, etc.) jut, project; (of clock) go fast; (of persons) succeed, get on better.

Advance (n.)=*avance, marche* (of sun, etc.), *mouvement en avant*; (personal

approach) *avance*, *le premier pas*; *progrès*, *pas*, *avancement*, *perfectionnement* (in studies, in science, etc.); *hausse* (of prices); *avance*, *priêt* (of money lent); (go) in *a.* = *en avant*; (pay) in *a.* = *d'avance*.

Avance=*advance* (see above); *prendre de l'a. sur qqn*=to get the start of s.o. *Arriver en a.* [beforehand, early]. *Cette montre est en a.*=This watch is fast; projection (of a building); rise (of one's family).

Advantage. *Avantage*. To take *a.* of *s.t.* = *Profiter de*; *abuser de*, *exploiter*.

Avantage in sport=odds: *donner de l'a. à qqn*=to give s.o. odds.

Avantageux = advantageous + arrogant, presumptuous.

Adventure. To put in *a.* (maritime insurance)=*Mettre en danger*, *en jeu*.

Aventure = adventure + (i) illicit love-affair, intrigue; (ii) luck, chance: *tenter l'a.*=to try one's luck. *Par a., d'a.*=By chance. *Marcher à l'a.*=Walk about aimlessly; (iii) *dire la bonne a. à qqn*=tell s.o.'s fortune; (iv) (*contrat à*) *la grosse a.*=bottomry (-bond).

Adverse=*adverse* [used, as a rule, only in the phrases *la partie adverse* = the opposing party, *l'avocat adverse*=the opposing counsel, and *fortune adverse* = a. fortune, adversity] + *contraire*, *défavorable*, *opposé*, *hostile*.

Advert (to)=*faire allusion à*, *parler de*. *Avertis* = warn, inform, admonish, advise.

Advertisement=*affiche*, *annonce*, *réclame*, *publicité*.

Avertissement=(i) warning, admonition; (ii) summons to appear before a magistrate; (iii) foreword.

Advice=*avis*+*conseil*.

Avis=opinion; advice. *A. au lecteur*=A word to the wise.

Advise=(to *a.* with, consult with) *délébérer avec qqn sur (d')* *une affaire*; *conférer avec qqn sur qqch*; (to offer, give advice) *donner (son) avis*, *servir de conseiller*; (to *a.* *s.o.* of, that) *prévenir*, *recommander*, *engager*, *avertir*; (*a. s.t.*) *conseiller* (precaution, etc.); (to give notice, instruct, etc.) *informer*, *instruire*, *avertir*; (commerce) *aviser*, *annoncer*. I advised him to do it=Je lui ai conseillé de le faire.

Aviser=to notice; (*a. qqn*) point out to,

inform, notify, (*com.*) advise. (Reflex. *s'a. de*) to take into one's head, bethink oneself. (Intrans. *a. à qqch*) deal with, see about, s.t.

Advocate (n.)=*legal*; *avocat*+*celui qui loue publiquement*, *celui qui recommande vivement*.

Aerate=*aérer* (=expose a substance to the air)+(i) *charger d'acide carbonique*: aerated water=*eau gazeuse*. (ii) *artérialiser* (the blood, *le sang*).

Avocat=advocate+counsel, barrister.

Aérer=to air, ventilate, aerate.

Aesthetic=(belonging to the appreciation of the beautiful) *esthétique*+*(of persons or things) de bon goût*.

Affair. *Affaire*. These words have practically the same connotation, but in translation they are not always interchangeable. Such English words as 'matter,' 'thing,' 'business,' 'concern,' 'bother,' 'difficulty,' 'job,' are often required to translate the French word. The French idioms are chiefly those where *affaire* is the complement of *avoir* and *faire*. Examples: *Occuez-vous de vos aa.*=Look after your (own) business [job, *aa.*]. *J'en ferai mon a.*=I will make it my business [concern, job]=I'll take charge of it. *A demain les aa. sérieuses*=Serious matters are postponed. *Faire des aa.*=To do business. *Faire des aa. d'or*=Do a roaring trade. *Rangerez [servez] vos aa.*=Put your things away. *Une a. de cœur*=A love a. *C'est une a. de temps*=It is a matter [question] of time. *C'est une a. de goût*=It is a question [matter] of taste. *Le temps ne fait rien à l'a.*=Time has nothing to do with it. *Avoir a. à qqn*=To have to do, deal, with, to have to settle with, to have (want) to speak to, s.o. *Avoir a. avec qqn*=To have business with s.o. *Point d'a.*=Nothing doing (fam.). *Avoir son a.* may=To have what one is looking for, what one wants (needs), what one deserves [a thrashing, etc.], one's quietus, a drop too much, s.t. that requires tackling, etc. *Son a. est faite*=His goose is cooked, His fortune is made. *Cela ne fait rien à l'a.*=That has nothing to do with, no bearing on, the point [matter, subject]. *Être au-dessous de ses aa.*=To be in a bad way. *Cela ne ferait pas l'a. de tout le monde*=That would not suit everybody=That

is not everybody's money. *Se faire une a.* (des aa.)=To have bother, trouble, to get into a scrape, etc. *C'est une a. de rien*=It's a trifling matter. *C'est toute une a.*=That's a great bother, worry, That's a long story. *En voilà une a.!*=What a fuss (to-do, kettle of fish, etc.)! *La belle a.!* (ironical or sarcastic)=That's nothing!=Is that all? *Faire son a. à qqn*=Settle s.o., give it to s.o., do for s.o., etc. In political matters the English word is aa.; in commercial, business, transaction; in legal, case, suit; in military, a., fight, engagement, etc.; in duelling, duel, a. *A. de* is used elliptically, like *histoire de*, to mean merely to, only to, by way of.

Affect=(i) *affecter* (=to wear by choice, a costume, etc.); *affecter* (=of things, to assume a form, etc.); *affecter* (to pretend to be [to have], freethinker, etc. [enthusiasm], etc.)=*se poser en; faire le* (prophet, fool, etc.); (ii) (of an illness) *attaquer, affecter*; (to touch, move, a.) *toucher, émouvoir, affecter, attendrir; porter sur* (head, heart, nerves, etc.).

Affecter=affect (see above); be partial to, aim at, feign, pretend, simulate, like; to set apart, apply, destine, assign, allot s.t. to; to mortgage (=a. d'hypothèques), attach, encumber (property).

Afférent=afferent (nerves, blood-vessels, etc.)+accruing to, falling to, attaching to, relating to.

Affidavit=*déclaration sous serment* (before commissioner or magistrate).

Affidavit=declaration (by a foreigner to get exemption from certain taxes).

Affilié=*affilier* (adopt or attach persons or societies); (law) *attribuer la paternité à, faire reconnaître comme*; (fig.) *attribuer à, imputer à; faire remonter qqch à qqn.*

Affined=(related, connected) *parent de; allié à; apparenté.*

Affiné=made smaller, purer, more delicate, refined.

Affix=(gram.) *affixe + apanage, accessoire, addition, etc.*

Affluence=*affluence* (influx, abundance, concourse)+*richesse, opulence.*

Affluent(adj.)=*affluent + riche, opulent, tout cousu d'or.* (N.) (tributary stream) *affluent, tributaire.*

Affluent=(flowing freely) *affluent+(of a*

river) flowing into. (N.) = tributary, affluent.

Afflux=*flux, écoulement* (of humours, etc.); *concours, affluence* (of people, etc.).

Afflux=rush (of blood to the brain, etc.). **Affranchise**=*affranchir* (slave, town); *dégager, dispenser de* (an obligation, duty, etc.).

Affranchir=(set) free, *affranchise* (slave, town); deliver (mind); release (card in games); *regraft* (tree); exempt (from tax, etc.); *prepay* (postage); *spay, castrate*; relieve pressure in (a conduit).

Affront (v.)=*affronter, braver* (a., face death)+*insulter, offenser, faire un affront à qqn.*

Affronter = face (anything) + cheat, deceive. (Fam.) *Faire affront à* = To shame, reproach. *Boire un affront* = Pocket [swallow] an insult.

Affusion=(med.) *affusion + arrolement, aspersion.*

Age. Âge. The Augustan a.=*Le siècle d'Auguste.* It is an a. since I saw you =*Il y a un siècle que je ne vous ai vu.* To be of a.=*Être majeur.* To be under a.=*Être mineur.* To come of a.=*Arriver à sa majorité.* As full of grief as a.=*Accablé autant par les chagrins que par les ans.* *D'un certain âge*=No longer young. *Avant l'âge*=Prematurely=Before his time.

Agency=(function, management) *agence* (of the works); (establishment and office) *agence + (instrumentality) entre-mise, intermédiaire;* (active operation, action) *opération, activité.*

Agenda=(of a meeting) *ordre du jour; choses à faire, observances, pratiques = rituel.*

Agenda=diary.

Aggravate=*augmenter* (danger, terror); *aggraver* (offence, guilt)+*agacer, irriter, exaspérer, courroucer, faire enrager* (persons); *irriter, enflammer* (eyes, etc.); *exagérer* (dangers, faults). Aggravated murder=*meurtre qualifié.*

Aggraver=(fig.) *aggravate, increase + pronounce anathema.*

Aggravation=*aggravation* [as *aggraver* above] + *circonstance aggravante; exaspération, irritation; exagération.*

Aggravation=aggravation+worsening (of illness); (mus.) augmentation.

Aggregation=*agrégation*, which, however, also = a competitive examination in

- French universities. A student who is successful becomes an *agréé* and is thereby entitled to a teaching post in a *lycée*.
- Agitation** = *agitation* (physical or mental) + *débats, discussion; mouvement, excitation, démonstrations publiques; désordres; troubles* (as in *suteurs de troubles*).
- Agonize** = *agoniser + torturer, mettre au supplice, à la torture; souffrir cruellement, avoir des douleurs intenses; (contend) lutter; (to make great efforts) s'efforcer de, s'évertuer à.*
- Agoniser** (=être à l'agonie) = to be dying, in the throes of death, at the last gasp (*lit. and fig.*).
- Agonir** (=fam.) insult, abuse: *a. qqn. d'injures, de soûlises.*
- Agony** = *agonie + angoisse, détresse extrême, paroxysme (de la douleur, de la passion); douleur intense, martyre; moment critique, la crise (of a battle).* A. column = *Colonne d'annonces personnelles.*
- Agree** = (trans. of accounts) *arrêter, faire accorder; (to give consent) consentir à, faire droit à, donner son assentiment à (request).* I agreed unwillingly = *J'ai consenti à contre-cœur.* (To grant that s.t. is so) *convenir que, admettre que;* (a. with s.o.) *s'accorder avec qqn;* (a. on, as to) *se mettre d'accord sur;* *s'accorder pour dire que;* (a. in opinion, etc.) *être de l'avis de qqn, demeurer d'accord sur, convenir de;* (a. with an opinion) *s'associer à;* (of things) *convenir, s'accorder;* (gram.) *s'accorder;* (to correspond with, to be consistent) *convenir, être conforme à, se ressembler;* (of food, climate, etc.) *convenir à, être bon pour, ne pas incommoder.* Agreed! = *D'accord!* C'est convenu! He agreed with me fully = *Il abondait dans mon sens.*
- Agréer** = to be agreeable, to one's liking; accept (thanks, excuses, etc.); approve, sanction. *Si cela vous agréé = If you like that = If that pleases you. Veuillez a. l'expression (l'assurance) de mes sentiments distingués = Yours faithfully [letter ending].*
- Agreeable** = *agréable, aimable, cordial + favorable à, bien disposé à (envers qqn), attentif, empressé.*
- Agreement** = *accord, harmonie; convention, contrat, marché, arrangement, pacte; rapport, ressemblance; (gram.) accord.* By mutual a. = *De gré à gré, à l'amiable.*
- Agrément** = agreeableness, charm, grace; ornament, accessory; consent, approval; (*mus.*) grace-note. *Talents d'a. = Accomplishments (q.v.). Voyage d'a. = Pleasure trip.*
- Air** (v.) = (ventilate a room) *aérer, donner de l'air à;* (dry or warm linen) *mettre à l'air, mettre devant le feu, sécher;* *afficher, exposer (theories, grievances).*
- Air** (n.) = *air, atmosphère.* In the a. = (of news, etc.) *courant, (of plans) obscur, chimérique, sans fondement.* Tread upon a. = *Être exalté.* Castles in the a. = *Châteaux en Espagne.*
- Aire** = area, threshing-floor + (i) eyrie; (ii) (naut.) direction (of the wind): *prendre l'a. du vent (fig.) = to see which way the wind is blowing.*
- Airy** = (voyage, castle) *dans l'air, aérien;* (lofty, poet.) *(mur) élevé;* heaven's a. halls = *palais sublimes du ciel;* (room) *bien aéré;* (situation) *exposé à la brise (au vent);* *aery phantoms = esprits aériens;* a. feet = *pieds légers;* a. steps = *pas élastiques;* the airiest of wits = *le plus délicat [spirituel] des beaux espris.* A. ideal = *Ideal subtil [imaginaire];* a. critic = *critique superficiel;* a. contempt = *mépris exprimé d'un ton dégagé;* a. metaphysician = *metaphysicien visionnaire;* (off-hand, perfunctory) *superficiel, fait pour la forme, fait par manière d'acquit.*
- Aérien** = (regions) *aerial; aerial (perspective); airy (form); (songs) heavenly; (phenomena) aerial, air.* *Voies aériennes = Air passages.*
- Aise**. See after Ease.
- Albino** = *albinos* [not applied in French to animals: *lapin blanc*].
- Alcove** = *alcôve* (only applied to bed) + *niche, (r)enflement, etc.*
- Align** = align + balance (account) + (mil.) dress; *a. ses phrases = write carefully.*
- Allege** = *affirmer; prétendre, avancer (as excuse, etc.), alléguer, prétexter.*
- Alléger** = *lighten, allay, ease, mitigate, etc. + reduce the volume of, plane down (timber).*
- Allegiance** = (feudal) *allégeance + fidélité, loyauté.*
- Alley** = *allée* (in a garden) + *ruelle, passage* (in a town); *jeu* (in skittles). Blind a. = *Cul-de-sac, impasse.*
- Allée** = *alley, walk, drive, path + passage* (in a house); going. *Aa. et venues = Going and coming, going backwards and forwards.*

Alliance=alliance + wedding-ring; *a. de nôts*=oxymoron.

Allow (of). The meanings are: (i) to admit as probable; (ii) to permit; (iii) to grant; (iv) to take into account= (i) *admettre, reconnaître*; (ii) *permettre, souffrir, approuver, laisser; se permettre* (indulge oneself); (iii) *donner, allouer, accorder* (money, etc.); (iv) *accorder* (a rebate); *ajouter* (so much per cent); *déduire* (a. for): allowing for = *dédiction faite de*; (fig.) *tenir compte de, faire la part de* (birth, surroundings, upbringing, etc.). I am allowed to= *Il m'est permis de*=*On me permet de*. I am allowed wine = *Le vin m'est permis*. I am allowed 5 shillings a day = *On m'alloue 5 schellings par jour*. To a. oneself to be deceived=*Se laisser tromper*.

Allouer has only the sense (iii) above= allocate, allow, grant.

Allowance, used only in senses (ii), (iii), and (iv) of *Allow*=*permission; concession, indemnité, frais* (for expenses, travelling, etc.); *allocation* (grant for any purpose); *tolérance* (legal allowance for weights, etc.); *ration* (of food); *remise* (discount); *refaction* (damage, etc.); (fig. in the phrase 'to make a. for')=*faire la part de*. We must make aa. for her youth=*Il faut faire la part de sa jeunesse*.

Alloy=(standard, quality) *aloi*; (inferior metal) *alliage*, (fig.) *alliage, mélange, amalgame*; (mixture of metals) *alliage, mélange*.

Aloi=alloy (as above); (fig.) quality, sort (of persons and things): *un homme de bon a.*=a man of sterling worth.

Almanach=almanac, calendar+directory, guide. *Un a. de l'an passé*=s.t. that has lost its interest, a back number.

Almond=(kernel of a. fruit) *amande*; (tree) *amandier*; *objet en forme d'amande*; pigeon tumbler.

Amande=almond (as above), kernel; bow (of sword hilt).

Alter=*changer, altérer, modifier; retoucher, remanier*; (intrans.) *se changer, s'altérer*.

[So *Alteration* = *changement*. See *Altération* below.]

Altérer=(trans. only) to alter, modify, change; (change for the worse) impair (health), fade (colour); mar; disturb, trouble, discompose; falsify, corrupt (language, text), debase (coin); to make

thirsty. *S'a.* = To get thirsty; to degenerate. *Altéré*=thirsty; broken, faltering (voice); haggard, drawn (face); faded (colour).

Altération = (alteration for the worse) deterioration, falsification, corruption, debasement, injury, etc.

Alternant (adj.)=*alternant*.

A'alternant = alternant, alternating + rotating (of crops).

Alternative (n.)='permission to choose between two things; either of two possible courses; one of more than two possibilities' (*Concise Oxford Dict.*)= *alternative + choix, parti (à prendre)*. We had no a.=*Nous ne pouvions pas faire autrement*.

Alternative (n.f.) = 'option entre deux propositions, entre deux choses' (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)= *alternative + alternation, succession : la vie est une a. de peine et de plaisir* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=life is a succession of pleasures and pains.

Altitude = *altitude* (above sea-level) + *hauteur; élévation*; (fig.) *éminence*.

Amazone = Amazon + horsewoman; riding-habit.

Ambidexter = *ambidextre + trompeur, qui agit avec duplicité*.

Ambroisie=ambrosia+wormseed.

Ambulance = ambulance + itinerant collectorship (of taxes).

Ambulant=ambulant+strolling, itinerant (players); *bureau a.*=postal wagon on express long-distance trains.

Amendment=*correction, rectification* (of faults, errors in books, etc.); *réforme* (laws, manners); *amélioration* (in conditions); *mieux sensible* (of health, patient); *modification* (of a judgment); *amendement* (bill or act); (resolution) *modification*.

Amendement=(agricult.) improvement (of lands), improver (=substance which improves); amendment (bills and acts).

Amends=*réparation, compensation, dédommagement*. To make aa. for = *Dédommager de, réparer*.

Amende=fine, penalty; forfeit, costs. *Faire a. honorable*=To apologize.

Amenities. In the singular, amenity= *aménité+charm, grace (of style)*. In the plural, the English word often refers to pleasant manners, pursuits, civilities, relations. *Agréments* will be suitable in most cases. *Aménités* is nowadays mainly ironical: *après de*

telles amérités=after such abuse, sarcasm, etc. *Échanger des amérités* = To exchange 'compliments.'

Amiability. In the plural *amabilités*=polite attentions.

Amiable=*aimable*. The French word *amiable* (=amicable) is obsolete except in such expressions as *médiateur amiable* = conciliatory [friendly] go-between, and *vente*, etc., à l'amiable [=de gré à gré]=sale by private contract.

Amity=*entente cordiale* (between nations); *relations amicales*, bonne intelligence (between persons).

Amitié=amity (as above); love, affection; liking; friendship; (*pl.*) marks, tokens of affection, caresses; kind regards, compliments.

Amorous. *Amoureux*. The English word now refers mainly to sexual love, except in poetry or figuratively. The French word often means fond, as in *amoureux de la gloire, des arts*, etc. It may also mean inspiring love, as in *un philtre amoureux* (=love-potion).

Amplify=*amplifier* + (intrans.) s'étendre (sur un sujet).

Amplifier=amplify + (optics) magnify; exaggerate, embroider (one's adventures): *beaucoup de voyageurs ont l'habitude d'a.* (Larousse).

Amuse=*amuser*.

Amuser = amuse + beguile, put off (creditors); (reflex.) *nous nous sommes bien amusés*=we had a good time, we enjoyed ourselves. *Il s'est amusé de moi*=He laughed at, made fun of, me. *Il s'est amusé en route*=He dawdled, loitered, on the way. *S'a. à la moutarde*=To waste one's time over trifles.

Anathema=(accursed thing) chose maudite; *objet d'exécration* (things); *anathème* (by God and the Church on persons and dogmas); *malédiction*.

Anathème=(by the Church) anathema; condemnation, excommunication; person accursed. [The French word applies only to sacred matters; the English word often to secular.]

Anatomy=*anatomie* + *dissection*.

Anchorage=*ancrage, mouillage* + (fig.) soutien; *droits d'ancrage; ermitage*.

Ancre=anchor + lever (of a watch); brace tie-plate (on dangerous walls).

Ancient (adj.) (which existed in a. times, hoary)=*ancien*.

Ancien = ancient; old; antique; past, former, late, retired, ex-, senior. *Ancien* (n.m.) =ancient, senior, elder; veteran, old fellow; (*pop.*) the old 'un.

Antique=(of old times; old-fashioned; after the ancients)=*antique; ancien*.

Antique = ancient + antiquated, old-fashioned, old-time.

Ange. *Être aux aa.* =To be enraptured, in the seventh heaven of delight. *Rire aux aa.* = (i) to be enraptured (Littré, *Dict. de l'Acad.*, Darmesteter and Hatzfeld); (ii) laugh foolishly and without reason (Littré, *Dict. de l'Acad.*, Larousse); (iii) (of babies) smile in one's sleep (Larousse). *Parler, chanter comme un a.* = Speak, sing to perfection. *Faiseuse d'aa.* (jam.)=Abortionist, baby-farmer. *A.* also=term of endearment; monkfish; chain-shot.

Angular = *angulaire* + (sharp-cornered) *anguleux; osseux, sec, maigre*.

Angulaire=angular + *pierre a.=corner-stone, headstone; dent a. = canine tooth*.

Angoisse=anguish + *poire d'a.* = (i) choke-pear; (ii) iron gag. *Avaler des poires d'a.* = Experience great sorrow.

Animal. *Animal.* In common parlance the English word includes neither man nor insects and birds. In English a. may be used humorously or contemptuously but brute and beast are more usual. In French a. is used for a coarse or ill-mannered person.

Anneal=*recuire* (glass, metals).

Anneler = put (hair) in curls + ring (pigs).

Annex=*annexer* + *attacher qqch comme condition, conséquence, attribut*, etc. (of s.t.)=*faire de qqch la condition*, etc.

Announce=announce + foretell, herald, promise; show, portray, evince.

Announcer=(wireless) speaker.

Annoy=*ennuyer, irriter, contrarier, vexer + harceler* (enemy), *molester* (s.o.), *incommode, harasser, taquiner*.

Annoyance = *désagrement, contrariété; dégoût*.

Ennui=tedium, weariness, bother, vexation, annoyance (see above), etc.

Ennuyer = annoy (as above), weary, bother, vex.

Annual (n.) (bot.) *plante annuelle*; (publication) *annuaire*.

Annuité=annuity+yearly instalment (in repayment of debt).

Anonyme (adj.) = anonymous. *Société a.* = Limited liability company.

Antic (adj.) = *grotesque, bouffon, fantasque.*
A. Hay (by Aldous Huxley) = *La Danse bouffonne.* N. (gen. pl.) = *arlequinades, sinagrées, etc.*

Antique. See under *Ancient.*

Anticipate = *anticiper; s'attendre à; anticipier sur* (facts, one's income); (fore-stall s.o.) *devancer, prévenir; prévenir, aller au-devant de* (needs, objections); (enjoy beforehand) *se permettre, savourer, goûter d'avance; souffrir d'avance.*

Anticiper = anticipate + encroach on: a. *sur les droits de qqn* = encroach on s.o.'s rights. *Anticipé* may = premature: *retour a.*

Antique. See under *Ancient.*

Anxiety may = *anxiété* but is not usually so strong as the French word and is often to be translated by *inquiétude, préoccupation, souci.* His a. to do s.t. = *Son grand désir de faire qqch.*

Anxious. Anxieux. I am a. to go = *Je tiens beaucoup à y aller= Je suis impatient [désireux] de.*

Apartment = *chambre, pièce, logement; (pl.) appartement.*

Appartement = apartments, rooms, suites of rooms; flat, chambers, lodgings.

Apology = *apologie, défense, justification* + (make an a.) *faire des excuses; demander pardon à qqn; semblant, façon de, prétexte de* (for) a dinner, etc.; (poor substitute) *méchant succédané.*

Apologie = apology, apologia, (writing or speech) justification, vindication.

Apostrophe = (*rhet., gram.*) apostrophe + (*fam.*) reproach, reprimand.

Appareil = [archaic in the senses of *vêtement, costume, habits, habillement; parure*] *broderie* (on ecclesiastical robes).

Appareil = apparatus, furniture, appliances; camera; (digestive, etc.) system; implement; pageant, ceremony, machinery.

Apparent. Heir a. = *Héritier présomptif.* Heir presumptive = *Héritier collatéral.*

Apparently = *évidemment, clairement; en apparence.*

Apparemment = probably, seemingly (=it looks as if).

Appeal (v.) = (legal, also fig.) *appeler de qqn (qqch) à qqn, en appeler à, faire appel à;* (to superior court) *se pourvoir en cassation; to a. to the country = faire appel aux électeurs; (to a.*

against) *réclame; contie qqch; (to call upon s.o. or s.t. to decide in one's favour) se réclamer de qqn (qqch); (to make earnest request to s.o. for s.t.) supplier qqn de; prier qqn instamment de, demander à qqn de; (to address oneself to some principle, characteristic, or person, to get sympathetic response) s'adresser à. To what interest does it a.? = *A quels intérêts s'adresse-t-il?* Pictures a. to the eye = *Les tableaux attirent [flatteut] les yeux.* That does not a. to me = *Cela ne m'intéresse pas = Cela ne me dit rien.**

Appeler = to call, send for, attract, appeal (see above), summon, name, etc.

Appellation = appellation + way of pronouncing (letters, etc.); (*legal*) appeal.

Appear has two meanings: (i) to come into view, present oneself, to be published, to occur, to be manifest; (ii) to seem, to look = (i) *apparaître, paraître, se montrer, se présenter;* (ii) *apparaître, paraître, sembler, avoir l'air.* *Apparaître* (i) is used personally of something unexpected, something striking. In sense (ii) the verbs are practically synonymous (*apparaître* excepted): *Il paraît [semble, a l'air] fatigué.* Used impersonally *sembler* indicates less probability than the others, and is followed by the subjunctive, whereas *paraître* takes the indicative. *Paraître* and *avoir l'air* cannot be used in reference to mere appearance when there is no contrast to reality; use être instead: *vous étiez (looked) charmante au bal hier soir.* But: *ce n'est que le soir, quand elle est bien maquillée* (made up), *qu'elle a l'air d'être belle.*

Appearance = (action of coming) *apparition, entrée;* (before a court, etc.) *comparution;* (before the world) *début;* (display) *figure, parade;* (semblance) *apparence;* (look, aspect) *air, mine, aspect, apparence, extérieur, dehors; vision, fantôme.* A pleasing a. = *Un extérieur agréable.* A fine a. = *De beaux dehors.* At first a. = *Au premier coup d'œil [abord].* To make one's a. = *Faire son apparition [début = first a. on stage, etc.]* To put in an a. = *Faire acte de présence; paraître.*

Apparence = appearance (see above), aspect, look, handsome appearance; probability, likelihood; semblance,

appearances, pretence. *En a.* = A_t parently.

Apparition = appearance (see above); ap_parition, vision; phantom.

Appertain = *appartenir* + *convenir à*, s'appliquer à; se rapporter à.

Applaudir = applaud. (Reflex.) *S'a.* = Pat oneself on the back. *S'a. de qqch, d'avoir fait qqch* = Rejoice at, congratulate oneself on, s.t., having done s.t.

Application = *application* (of a principle, remedy, etc.); *remède; emploi, usage, application*; (relevancy) *rapport, convenance*; (action of applying oneself) *diligence, soin, effort*; (request) *demande, requête, démarche*.

Application = application, applying; appropriation, employment, adoption; pains, care, attention, study.

Apply = *appliquer* (one thing to another, dressing to wound, ladder to wall, (fig.) force to a point, treatment to an illness, arts to industry, mind to a matter=devote, make use of, use as suitable and (reflex.) set oneself to s.t. closely)+*administrer* (a medicine); *se présenter* (for a post); *serrer* (a brake); (a. for) *solliciter* (a post); *employer, se servir de* (method, etc.).

Appoint = *fixer, donner, désigner, marquer* (time and place, etc., for s.t.); (to ordain, prescribe s.t. or that, etc.) *ordonner, prescrire; assigner* (task); *nommer, désigner* (to a post, etc.), *établir* (s.o. as); (in p.p.) *équipé*. Well-appointed (of house, etc.) = *bien monté, bien installé*.

Appointer = put (employee) on a salary basis+sharpen, point (stick, pencil, needle, etc.).

Appointment = *fixation, désignation, choix; ordre, décret; rendez-vous; nomination* (to post); *office, emploi, charge*; (fittings, etc., gen. pl.) *équipement*.

Appointement(s) = salary, emoluments, stipend.

Appreciate = (to estimate worth, quality, amount, force, etc.) = *appréciier, évaluer, estimer*; (to esteem) *faire cas de, priser*; faire hommage à; (to be sensitive to) *percevoir, être sensible à*; (to raise in value) *augmenter de valeur, faire monter en valeur*; (to rise in value) *monter en valeur, hausser de valeur*. So Appreciation, which also = critique.

Apprécier = (to estimate, value, etc.), appreciate; to prize.

Apprehend = *saisir, prendre, arrêter, appréhender, saisir au corps* (prisoner, etc.); (to become conscious of voice, etc.) *percevoir, entendre*; (to lay hold of with mind, understand) *concevoir, se faire une idée, reconnaître, comprendre, supposer, s'imaginer*; (to expect, anticipate with dread) *s'attendre à; appréhender, craindre*. So Apprehension.

Appréhender = to fear; to arrest.

Appréhension = comprehension; apprehension, fear, misgiving.

Approprier = appropriate, cleanse, make clean.

Appropriation = (taking to oneself) *appropriation+la chose appropriée; affectation, destination* (to certain purpose); *la somme d'argent destinée à tel ou tel but*.

Appropriation = appropriation + suiting, adaptation (of discourse, to hearers, of language, etc.).

Apt = (suitable, of use, language, remarks, etc.) *approprié, convenable, juste, propre*; (of persons and things, likely to, prone to) *porté, enclin, sujet à; susceptible de recevoir* (influences, impressions), *qui a de la facilité pour* (a. at, learning, etc.); *intelligent, prompt*; (of persons) *propre à, exposé à*; (of things) *susceptible de, de nature à*.

Apte, fitted for, qualified to do, s.t.; (law) entitled to (give evidence, inherit).

Aptitude = *capacité, penchant, goût, disposition; aptitude, faculté, talents, moyens*.

Aptitude = natural suitability, talent; (legal) capacity.

Aquatique = aquatic (plants, animals, sport)+marshy (land): *terrain a.*

Arab. Street a. = *Gamin des rues, voyou, petit va-nu-pieds, gavroche*.

Arbitrage = arbitration (of money markets) + arbitration.

Arc = (geom.) *arc*.

Arc = bow (shooting); (geom.) arc; (archit.) arch; (triumphal) arch; *a-en-ciel* = rainbow.

Arch = *arc; arche, cintre*; (of the heavens) *voute; arcade* (of foliage); (anat. and techn.) *arcade* (of the orbit, of spectacles); *arceau* (in churches, architecture, of foliage, etc.).

Arche = (Noah's) ark + arch, span (of bridge).

Ardent. *Ardent*. The English word is mainly used in poetry and of the passions. In other cases English uses

'fiery,' 'burning,' 'flaming,' 'corrosive,' 'scorching,' 'live (coals),' 'eager,' 'keen.' The French word means both 'which is on fire' and 'which heats or sets on fire.' *Être sur des charbons aa.* = To be on tenterhooks. *Le navire est-il a.?* = Does she carry a weather helm? *Chapelle ardente* = candles round a coffin. A. spirits= *Liqueurs fortes, spiritueux.*

Argentine=*d'argent+argentin*, but the English word is not common, and 'silvery' is far more normal.

Argue = (prove s.o. to be s.t., that s.t. is s.t.) *arguer, démontrer, prouver, attester*: this argues stupidity = *ceci atteste la stupidité; discuter, raisonner sur* (a question); *plaider (une cause); argumenter (contre); discuter (avec); raisonner (avec); (show) montrer; (maintain) soutenir, prétendre; (a. into) amener (qqn à faire qqch), persuader par des arguments (qqch à qqn or à qqn de faire qqch), convaincre (qqn de qqch); (a. out of) dissuader par des raisonnements (qqn de (faire) qqch); (a. from) conclure, inférer de.*

Argument=*argument+discussion, débat.*

Arguer=argue, infer.

Argumenter (trans.) = to argue, dispute with=a. qqn; (*intrans.*) to argue (against).

Aria=*(mus.) air.*

Aria=*(fam.) bother, fuss, annoyance, etc.; generally pl. aa.*

Arm (v.)=(to furnish with weapons, etc.) *armer (qqn de qqch); (a person with tools, qualities, etc.) fournir qqch à; pourvoir qqn de qqch; douer qqn de qqch; (to take up arms) prendre les armes, s'armer (contre); garnir de.* Also=(magnet) *fournir d'armature.*

Armer=to fit out (ship); to ship (oars); to cock (gun); to arm (recruits, soldiers, etc.), to strengthen (hand, etc.); to dub (knight); to rouse up, excite, set; (*reflex.*) to protect oneself against (contre); lay hold of (de).

Armament=*armement.*

Armement=armament+fitting out (ship); arming (soldiers); military preparations; dubbing (of knight); manning (of boat, gun); cocking (of gun).

Armature=*armes, armure; armature* (of magnet, of plants, animals).

Armature=armature; framework (building, etc.); (*mus.*) key signature.

Armure = armour + armature; (*mus.*) key signature; tree-guard.

Armoury=arsenal, dépôt d'armes.

Armoires (pl.)=coat of arms, armorial bearings.

Arrangement = (action) *arrangement*; (mechanical) *dispositif*; (loosely and sometimes familiarly) *affaire, truc, chose, machin*; (with creditors, etc.) *arrangement; préparatifs.*

Arrangement = (see above); arranging, adjustment; terms (for board, etc.).

Arrearage = *arrérages* (of tax, etc.), *arriéré(s) + état arriéré; reliquat de compte (à régler); qqch en réserve.*

Arrest (v.)=*arrêter, mettre aux arrêts; (hinder) empêcher; (stop) arrêter; s'arrêter; fixer (attention); saisir (property); (law) surseoir à, suspendre (decree, etc.). (N.) Arrestation, prise de corps; empêchement, arrêt, repos; (state of a.) arrêts; (law) sursis, suspension; (fig.) cessation, interruption.*

Arrêter=to stop, stay, delay, hinder, check; arrest, seize; fasten; fasten off (in sewing); book, engage (rooms, etc.); settle, decide (plan, point); fix (eyes). (Nn.) *Arrêt* = stopping, check, interruption; (prison) arrest; seizure; tumbler (of lock); rest (lance); fastening stitch (buttonhole); sentence, decree, judgment. *Arrestation* = action of arresting and condition of one arrested for prison. N.B.—*Arrêt* in this sense is only used in a few expressions: *mandat d'arrêt: maison d'arrêt: mettre aux arrêts.*

Arrival. Arrive. These words have a more restricted use than the corresponding French words. English has the words *come, reach, and happen*, which may be used instead. In a few figurative expressions like 'a. at a decision' or 'a. at maturity,' we commonly use 'come.' In French these two expressions are *prendre une décision* and *parvenir à la maturité*. To a. unexpectedly = *Survenir*. To a. (with effort) = *Parvenir*.

Arrogate = *s'arroger + revendiquer pour qqn; attribuer à tort.*

Arson=*incendie volontaire.*

Arçon=saddle-bow. *Pistolet d'a.*=Horse-pistol. (Fig.) *Être ferme sur les aa.*=To be firm in one's principles. (Techn.) Vine-shoot (bent to increase fruitfulness).

Art = art + (cunning) *artifice, adresse*; (*pl.*, univ. degree) *lettres*; (craft) *métier*. To have a. and (or) part in= *Participer à*. I had neither a. nor part in it= *Je n'y suis pour rien*.

Article=*article* generally, but sometimes =*objet*; (luggage) *colis*; (*pl.*) *contrat d'apprentissage*.

Article=*article*; item (in accounts); *aa. de Paris*=fancy goods. *Faire l'a.*=To puff goods. *A l'a. de la mort*=At the point of death.

Artifice=*artifice*.

Artifice=*artifice*+(*pl.*) (*mil.*) flares, lights; *feu d'a.*=fireworks; *tirer un feu d'a.*=to let off fireworks.

Artificier=*artisan*; *créateur, inventeur*; *artificier* (*mil.*).

Artificier=pyrotechnist; (*mil.*) *artificier*. **Artificial** = (imitation of nature) *artificiel*; (made up) *feint, factice, simulé*; (of manners) *affecté*; (manure) *chimique*.

Artificiel = artificial (as above); arbitrary (language, classification); false (appetite).

Artist=*artiste*, generally *artiste peintre*.

Artiste = *acteur, chanteur, cantatrice*; *danseuse*.

Artiste=artist (in any fine art).

Asperity=(of surfaces and of temper) *aspérité + sévérité, rigueur* (of climate, weather).

Aspérité=asperity (as above)+want of polish (in style).

Asperge=(to sprinkle *with*) *asperger*; *éclabousser* (dust, mud, etc.); *noircir* (fig. a person, character, life); *salir* (reputation); *diffamer, calomnier* (a person); *vilipender* (someone). **Aspersion** = *aspersion* (sprinkling); *pluie, calomnie, diffamation*; *accusation injuste*.

Asperger = to besprinkle. **Aspersion** = sprinkling. [Especially in the R.C. liturgy.]

Aspirant = aspirant + candidate; *a. de marine*=midshipman. (Adj.) *Pompe aspirante*=Suction-pump.

Aspirateur=aspirator+vacuum cleaner.

Aspire = (*a. to* = to have a longing for) *soupirer après, aspirer à, prétendre à*; (*a. after, at*) *rechercher, viser à* (knowledge, higher things); (with infin.) *viser à, désirer ardemment, ambitionner de*; (*abs.*) *avoir de l'ambition, de vifs désirs*; (*rise, rare*) *s'élever, monter*.

Aspirer = aspire + to aspirate (a con-

sonant); to inhale (air, perfume, smoke), draw in, breathe in, suck in.

Assail = *assaillir* + *entamer* [*attaquer*] résolument (task); accabler (with questions, etc.).

Assaillir = assault + bear down upon: *l'orage nous a assaillis au sortir de la ville* (Larousse)=the storm bore down upon us, we were caught by the storm, as we left the town.

Assault = *assaut* + (unlawful) *agression*; *voies de fait*; (on religion, institutions, opinions, etc.) *attaque*.

Assaut = assault + *char d'a.* = tank; *troupes d'a.* = storm - troops, shock-troops; *faire a. de*=compete with s.o. in: *ils ont fait a. de zèle*=they vied with, tried to outdo, each other in zeal.

Assemblée = assembly + *a. des fidèles* = congregation (in churches); (*hunt.*) meet; reception, at-home.

Assent=*consentir, acquiescer, donner son assentiment*.

Assentir = (*hunt.*) scent, be on the scent (track) of.

Assertion = (affirmation) *assertion* + *insistance sur, revendication* (of a right); self-assertion=*arrogance, présomption*.

Assessor = *assesseur* (=assistant, judge, president, etc.) + *répartiteur* (of taxes); *estimateur* (valuer), *expert*.

Assigner = assign (allot, make over, appoint, fix, specify, refer, ascribe, etc.) + summon (to appear).

Assignment = *cession, transfert* (of property, etc.); *attribution* (of origin, etc.).

Assignment = assignment + summons to appear.

Assise=(*pl.*) *assizes*+*(building)* course; (*geol.*) layer, stratum.

Assist=*aider*; *assister à* (to take part in a meeting); *secourir, s'entr'aider* (=help each other).

Assister = to help, relieve; attend (meeting), witness.

Assistance=*aide, secours, assistance*.

Assistance=help+attendance; audience. *A. publique*=Poor law administration. *A. sociale*=Welfare work. *A. maritime*=Salvage.

Assistant=*assistant* (professor, priest, doctor) + *aide, adjoint, assesseur*; *commis, employé, garçon, demoiselle*: grocer's a.=*garçon épicier*.

Assistant=assistant+(*pl.*) spectators, bystanders, onlookers, audience.

Association = *association, société, corporation; union, intimité; rapport, association* (of ideas) + *souvenir, fréquentation*.
Association = association, partnership, assembly, combination (of colours).

Assort = *classifier* (generally things); *assortir* (parcels); 'a. with' *convenir à*; (associate with) *fréquenter, s'associer à*, *hanter; assortir* (shop).

Assortir = (see above) to put like things together; match (colours, etc.).

Assume = (take into one's service, etc.) *recevoir, prendre, adopter; prendre sur soi, assumer* (responsibility, etc.); *prendre, se donner* (airs); *revêtir* (appearances, garb, character); (invest oneself with s.t.) *affecter*; (undertake office, duty) *s'attribuer, s'approprier*; (usurp) *s'arroger; prendre* (false name); *jouer* (a rôle); *faire* (la gai, etc.); *préndre à, feindre* (something you have not); *supposer, admettre; être censé*; (intrans.) *être arrogant, s'en faire accroire*. Assumed name = *Nom d'emprunt*.

Assumer = to assume, to take upon oneself. Assumption = *adoption; usurpation, arrogance; supposition, postulat*, etc. A verbal construction will often be necessary : by this a. of = *en s'attribuant, etc.*

Assomption = Assumption (of the Virgin Mary); minor term of a syllogism. *L'île de l'A.* = Anticosti.

Asylum = *asile; hospice* (of the blind, of lunatics); (private) *maison de santé*.

Asile = asylum; refuge, shelter, retreat, abode, sanctuary, home (for the aged).

Sans a. = Homeless. *Salle d'a.* = Old term for 'infant school'; now replaced by *crèche* and (*école*) *maternelle*.

Astringent = *astringent+ sévère, austère*.

Athletic = *athlétique* (force, pursuit); *robuste*; (exercises) *physiques*; (modern use) *qui fait du sport*. **Athletics** = *athlétisme, sports, culture physique*.

Atonic = (unstressed; wanting in tone) *atone*; (wanting in tone) *atonique*.

Attach = *attacher* + (law) *contraindre par corps; saisir* (property) = *mettre une saisie-arrêt sur*.

[**NOTE.**—In England an officer, etc., is said to be attached to General X.]

The French say that he is *détaché auprès du général X.*]

Attachment = *attachement + saisie-arrêt; contrainte par corps (par saisie)*.

Attaquer = attack + (legal) *a. qqn en justice* = take action against s.o.; *a. qqn par le*

sentiment = try to get round s.o. by playing on his feelings; *a. un cheval* = dig in one's spurs; *a. (une île, une côte, etc.)* = approach, make for (an island, a coast, etc.); call, ring up (telephone exchange).

Attain = *atteindre + acquérir, obtenir* (knowledge, etc.).

Atteindre = attain + strike, hit (lit. and fig.), reach, overtake.

Attend = *faire (préter) attention à, observer, écouter;* (turn mind or energies to) *s'occuper de, avoir égard à, vaquer à* (duties); (to serve, wait upon) *accompagner, servir; recevoir* (visitors); (watch over) *veiller sur, soigner; assister, secourir; remplir* (duty); (to be attended by) *avoir pour conséquence, entraîner*; (to be present) *assister à, être de service; suivre, aller à* (lectures); *aller à* (school); fever attended by (accompagnée de) shivering (frémissements); attended with (suivi de) consequences.

Attendre = (s.a. à *qgn, à qqch*) to expect, rely, depend, to be prepared for; (trans.) to look forward to, hope for, await, be in store for; to wait for, expect; *faire a.* = to keep s.o. waiting, delay. *C'est là que je l'attends* = That's when I shall go for him, I've not done with him yet. *Je m'y attendais* = I thought as much.

Attentive = *attentif, appliquéd, soigneux, prudent; prévenant* (friend), *plein d'égards, d'attentions [aux petits soins] pour qgn, courtois*.

Attentif = attentive, careful, mindful.

Atténuer. *Circonstances atténuantes* = Extenuating circumstances.

Attest = (certify) *attester*; (intrans.) *se porter témoin de; faire prêter serment à*. **Attester** = attest (as above) + call to witness: *j'en atteste les dieux*, I call the gods to witness.

Attire (v.) = *vêtir, habiller, parer*.

Attirer = attract, entice, draw.

Attract = *attirer + séduire, charmer*.

Attractions = *attractions* (of Paris); chief attraction, star-turn (of an entertainment) = *clou; charmes, appas, attrait* (of a lady).

Attractive = *attractif* (power, etc.); *attrayant* (work); *séduisant* (person).

Attribute (v.) = *attribuer* (s.t.) à (s.t. or s.o.) + (to time or place) *supposer être de*. This intention is attributed to him = *On lui prête cette intention*.

Attribuer = attribute + confer, allot,

assign. <i>S'a.</i> = Assume, claim, arrogate to oneself.	oneself, reveal oneself to be, turn out to be: <i>le second tonne, beaucoup plus volumineux, s'avère comme une réussite de premier ordre</i> (<i>Nouvelles Littéraires</i> , 14 Aug. 1937); <i>par là encore il s'avère classique</i> (A. Dauzat, cited by A. Bottequin, <i>Le Français contemporain</i> , p. 104). [“Dans la langue écrite, le verbe <i>s'avérer</i> signifie “être évidemment”: Le remède <i>s'avéra</i> inopérant. Dans la langue des journaux, <i>s'avérer</i> a parfois le sens de “être”; ce verbe rare, et un peu pédant, “fait distingué.”] C. Bruneau et M. Heulluy, <i>Grammaire pratique de la langue française</i> , Delagrave, Paris, 1937, p. 305.]
Audience = (hearing, interview) audience; (persons) auditeurs, auditoire [which also means the place, court, etc.]: assistants.	
Audience = audience (as above), hearing; court; sitting.	
Auditor = auditor (hearer): (of accounts, etc.) censeur; vérificateur.	
Austere = austère + (to the taste) épure.	
Authenticate = authentifier + établir l'authenticité [vérité] de qqch: vérifier, constater la vérité de.	
Authentifier = authenticate, legalize (document).	
Avania = taxe levée (de force) par les Turcs.	
Avanie = affront, insult.	
Avaunt! = arrière!	
Avant = before.	
Aver = (legal) avérer + affirmer, assurer, déclarer formellement.	
Avérer = aver (legal) + establish: ce fait est avéré; (reflex.: modern usage) show	
	oneself, reveal oneself to be, turn out to be: <i>le second tonne, beaucoup plus volumineux, s'avère comme une réussite de premier ordre</i> (<i>Nouvelles Littéraires</i> , 14 Aug. 1937); <i>par là encore il s'avère classique</i> (A. Dauzat, cited by A. Bottequin, <i>Le Français contemporain</i> , p. 104). [“Dans la langue écrite, le verbe <i>s'avérer</i> signifie “être évidemment”: Le remède <i>s'avéra</i> inopérant. Dans la langue des journaux, <i>s'avérer</i> a parfois le sens de “être”; ce verbe rare, et un peu pédant, “fait distingué.”] C. Bruneau et M. Heulluy, <i>Grammaire pratique de la langue française</i> , Delagrave, Paris, 1937, p. 305.]
	Aversion = aversion; objet d'aversion, bête noire.
	Avert = détourner (eyes, head, etc.); (ward off) écarter, éloigner.
	Avertir = to inform, tell; warn, caution.
	Axe = hache, cognée.
	Axe = axle; axis.

B

Babel=Babel + *vacarme*, (*scène de tumulte*).

Bachelor=*célibataire, garçon*; (university degree) has nothing quite corresponding in French; the nearest perhaps is the *Licence* (holder, *Licencié*). Bachelor's button=*Bouton d'or*.

Bachelier. *Bachelier ès lettres, ès sciences*, approx. = School leaving certificate. [In school slang=*Bachot*.]

Baggage=(luggage in U.S.A.) *bagages*; (of female persons) *coguine, friponne, vaurienne, effrontée*. Saucy baggage=*Péronnelle, impertinente*.

Bagage=luggage, baggage; stock of knowledge; literary works, writings: *cet auteur n'a qu'un bien petit b.* *Plier b.* =To decamp; to die.

Bagatelle=(trifle) *bagatelle*; *petite pièce musicale légère* [the French word is used of light poetry] + (game) *sorte de petit billard*.

Bagatelle=(see above)+*les bb. de la porte* =patter of showman outside booth to get people to enter. *Aimer la b., ne songer qu'à la b.*=To be always flirting, to be running after women. (Int.) *B.!*=Rubbish! nonsense!: *il me mal-traitera, dites-vous : b.!*

Bail=(law courts) *caution*: go b. for s.o. =*donner caution, se porter caution, pour qqn*. Admit s.o. to b.=*Mettre qqn en liberté sous caution*; (half-hoop for supporting wagon-tilt) *arceau*; (cricket) *bâtonnet*; (kettle) *anse*; *bal-flanc*.

Bail=lease.

Bailli=(hist.) *bailli*; (estate) *intendant*; (modern law courts) *huissier* [partly]; *recors*.

Balance (v.)=*balancer+peser, comparer; tenir en équilibre, équilibrer; compenser*. **Balancer** = balance + rock, swing; hesitate.

Balance (n.) = *balance* + (watches and clocks) *balancier*; (artistic) *harmonie générale*; lose one's b.=*perdre son équilibre*. (Accounts) *Solde de compte=Différence, reste*.

Balance=balance+(pair of) scales; sus-

pense: *tenir qqn en b.*=keep s.o. in suspense. *B. romaine*=Steelyard. *B. à bascule*=Weigh-bridge.

Ball=generally *balle, bille, boule*, the first being elastic unless for a gun, the second solid and rather small. To particularize: (rackets, tennis) *balle*; (billiards) *bille*; (croquet) *boule*; (football) *ballon*; (voting) *boule*; (cannon) *boulet*; (bullet) *balle*; (of the eye) *prunelle*; (of the foot) *planie*; (of cotton, thread, etc.) *pelote, peloton*; (of fire, of the eye) *globe*; (of snow) *boule*; (of earth, fuel) *moïte*; (bread, meat) *boulette*; (of the thumb) *émincence thénar, gras*; (dancing) *bal*; (of a pendulum) *lentille*.

Ball=ball (as above); bullet; bale (of goods; (fig.) opportunity in *avoir la balle belle*; calling in *enfant de la balle* = person brought up to follow his father's profession (partic. of actors); (slang) *phiz*; (slang) *franc*; (slang) *ça fait ma balle*=that's my ticket, that suits me.

Ballad=*romance, chanson populaire*.

Ballade=(poem) ballade.

Ballast=(railways) *ballast*+ (roadmaking) *béton*; (balloons and ships) *lest*; (fig.) *pondération*.

Ballon=balloon; (games) ball; round hill (in E. France); (fig.) b. *d'essai*=feeler: *envoyer un b. d'essai*=put out a feeler.

Ballot=(voting ticket) *bulletin; vote, scrutin; tirage au sort*.

Ballot=bale, package, bundle, pedlar's pack; (fam.) blockhead, fool.

Ban = (eccles.) *anathème, interdit; malédiction; interdiction formelle*; (sentence of outlawry) *ban; discrédit public, tollé général*.

Ban=(in ancient times) proclamation (of sovereign); (modern) proclamation (by any authority); *mettre qqn au b.*=banish s.o., send s.o. to Coventry, ostracize; exile, proscription; fine; bans (of marriage); (formerly) jurisdiction (of sovereign); men liable to

military service; (fig.) followers (of a cause, etc.).	etc.); narrow walk (along canals, etc.); stone window ledge; low paling; (golf) bunker.
Band=(i) (bookbinding) <i>nerf</i> , <i>ficelle</i> ; (flat strip) <i>ruban</i> , <i>galon</i> , <i>cordon</i> (<i>de chapeau</i>); <i>bande</i> (of paper, metal, leather, etc.); <i>rabat</i> (of clergyman, etc.); <i>bandeau</i> (for head); (leather) <i>courroie</i> ; (wounds) <i>bandage</i> =bandage; (waist) <i>ceinture</i> =belt; (for eyes) <i>bandeau</i> ; (ii) <i>bande</i> , <i>troupe</i> (of soldiers, people, children, etc.); (of musicians) <i>musique</i> , <i>orchestre</i> ; (mil.) <i>musique</i> ; brass band= <i>fanfare</i> .	Bar (n.)=generally <i>barre</i> ; (fig.) <i>barrière</i> , <i>obstacle</i> , <i>empêchement</i> ; (lawyer's profession; of a window, fire, cage, etc.; magnetic) <i>barreau</i> ; (legal) <i>exception</i> , <i>interruption</i> ; (court-house) <i>tribunal</i> , <i>banc des accusés</i> ; (tavern) <i>buvette</i> , <i>comptoir</i> , 'bar'; b. (=tribunal) of conscience; (mus.) <i>barre</i> , <i>mesure</i> ; <i>bâton</i> : (gold) <i>lingot</i> ; (town) <i>barrière</i> .
Bande=(i) (see above) band, slip, strip (of ground, cloth, etc.), bandage, roller, belt, stripe, strap, girth, etc.; (ii) troop, company, party, gang, crew, set, pack, shoal, muster; flight (of birds); cushions (of billiard-table); side (of a ship) : <i>donner de la b.</i> =heel over, take a list; wrapper (newspaper); tyre.	Bar (v.)= <i>barrer</i> (window, door, road, passage, etc.); (fig.) <i>empêcher</i> , <i>interdire</i> , <i>défendre</i> , <i>prohiber</i> (=prevent, forbid); to b. from= <i>éloigner</i> , <i>exclure</i> , <i>séparer</i> , <i>empêcher</i> , <i>de</i> ; (law) <i>excepter</i> , <i>prescrire</i> , <i>rendre nul</i> , <i>arrêter</i> ; (mark with stripes) <i>rayer</i> .
Bandage= <i>bandeau</i> ; (wounds) <i>bandage</i> , <i>pansement</i> .	Barre (n.)=(generally) bar; tiller, helm; line, dash, stripe, streak; b. <i>d'eau</i> =bore (tidal river); bank, shoal (mouth of river); (harbour) boom; stroke (writing); pole, lever, rail; (game) prisoner's base; base, mark; b. <i>des pieds</i> =stretcher (boat); (shore) surf.
Bandage=bandage (as above)+drawing (of a bow).	Barre=bar (see Bar above); cross-bar (of a chair); rung (ladder); wire (of a cage).
Bandy= <i>se renvoyer de l'un à l'autre</i> , <i>échanger</i> ; <i>faire assaut de</i> ; b. words with s.o.= <i>disputer avec qqn</i> .	Barrière=bar (see Bar above), fence, barrier; gate; turnpike; toll-gate; starting-post; gate (castle, town): hence <i>rôdeur de barrière</i> =suspicious character prowling round quarters in Paris near the old 'barrières.'
Bander=bandage; tighten, wind up; bend, string (a bow). B. <i>les yeux à qqn</i> =Blindfold s.o.	Barrer=to strengthen by cross-piece; bar, fasten, fence up, barricade, stop up; (fig.) hinder, obstruct, thwart; to cross (a t.); strike out, cancel (word, etc.); steer (boat); ligature (vein).
Banian=(Hindoo) <i>banian+robe de chambre</i> (aux Indes); <i>figuier des Indes</i> .	Barb=(of fish and other animals) <i>barbe</i> ; (of fish-hooks, arrow, etc.) <i>barbillon</i> ; (of feather) <i>barbe</i> ; (fig.) <i>pointe</i> , <i>aiguillon</i> , <i>dard</i> ; (horse) <i>barbe</i> .
Bank=(i) (of a river) <i>rive</i> , <i>bord</i> , (if steep) <i>berge</i> ; (of earth) <i>remblai</i> , <i>terrasse</i> , <i>talus</i> ; (road, canal) <i>bord</i> , <i>berge</i> ; (clouds) <i>masse</i> ; (coral) <i>banc</i> =reef; (sand, mud) <i>banc</i> ; (galley-boat) <i>banc</i> , <i>gradin</i> ; (ii) <i>banque</i> (de commerce).	Barbe=barb (as above); beard (of man, goat, etc.); (cat's) whiskers; wattles, gills, fins.
Bench=(seat) <i>banc</i> ; (without back and upholstered) <i>banquette</i> ; (joiner's, etc.) <i>établi</i> ; (legal) <i>siège</i> (de juges)—(collectively) <i>tribunal</i> , <i>cour</i> , <i>magistrature</i> . Court of Queen's B.= <i>Cour du Banc de la reine</i> . Treasury bb.= <i>Bancs ministériels</i> .	Barbarism=(gram.) <i>barbarisme+barbarie</i> .
Banc=(see above) bench, form, seat, pew; bank, bed, reef+field, floe (of ice); box, dock, bar; (rowing-boat) seat, thwart; (quarries) layer; (various technical contrivances) board, plank, rest.	Barge=barge (as above) + godwit; (square) haystack.
Bankrupt= <i>banqueroutier</i> (through negligence or fraud); <i>failli</i> (through misfortune. Bankruptcy= <i>La banqueroute</i> ; <i>la faille</i>).	Bark or Barque= <i>trois-mâts barque</i> ; (poet. =any ship or boat) <i>navire</i> , <i>embarcation</i> .
Banquet=banquet+ <i>Le B.</i> (de Platon)= (Plato's) Symposium.	Barque=small boat (rowing or sailing) on sea or river.
Banquette=upholstered bench (in theatres,	Barrack(s)= <i>caserne</i> ; <i>quartier</i> (cavalry):

<i>logement</i> (marine). (V.) = <i>caserner</i> , etc.; <i>siffler</i> , <i>conspuer</i> .	<i>travée</i> ; <i>embrasure</i> (of a window); b.-window = <i>fenêtre en saillie</i> , <i>fenêtre bombée</i> ; (berry) <i>baie</i> ; (tree) <i>laurier</i> ; <i>aboie</i> -ment (barking). <i>Aux abois</i> = At b.
<i>Baraque</i> = hovel, shanty, hut; booth (fair). (V.) <i>bariquer</i> = to live in a hovel.	<i>Baye</i> = berry; bay, bight (of the sea); opening, embrasure.
<i>Baronne</i> = barony + barons (collectively).	<i>Bazaar</i> = <i>bazar</i> (oriental and large store or arcade) + <i>vente de charité</i> .
<i>Barrel</i> = <i>baril</i> (beer, wine, flour, etc.); <i>cague</i> (herrings); <i>canon</i> (rifle); <i>volee</i> (of cannon); <i>cylindre</i> , <i>tambour</i> (machine, organ, etc.); <i>fût</i> , <i>caisse</i> (of a drum); <i>barrillet</i> (of a watch); <i>corps</i> (of a pump); (marine) <i>gonne</i> (<i>de goudron</i>); <i>tuyau</i> (of pen).	<i>Beak</i> = <i>bec</i> + (ship) <i>éperon</i> .
<i>Baril</i> = barrel, cask, keg + door-spring = <i>tambour</i> .	<i>Bec</i> = beak + (slang) mouth; prow (of boat); (gas) burner; peak (of saddle); spout, lip (jug); nib.
<i>Base</i> (adj.) = <i>bas</i> (character, mind); <i>commun</i> (metal); <i>ignoble</i> (conduct, language); <i>indigne</i> (action); <i>méprisable</i> , <i>vil</i> (spirit, mind, flatterer, etc.).	<i>Beast</i> = <i>bête</i> ; animal; <i>quadrupède</i> ; <i>brute</i> ; (for riding) <i>monture</i> . As terms of abuse, <i>animal</i> , <i>cochon</i> , <i>saligaud</i> , <i>abruiti</i> .
<i>Basin</i> = (for house use) <i>cuvette</i> , <i>bassin</i> , <i>bol</i> ; sugar b.= <i>sucrerie</i> ; (dock, harbour) <i>bassin</i> ; (geog., geol.) <i>bassin</i> .	<i>Bête</i> = animal, brute, beast; vermin, creature, thing; b. <i>noire</i> = pet aversion; <i>booby</i> , simpleton: <i>faire la b.</i> = play the fool; <i>ne faites pas la b.</i> = don't be an ass. <i>Bonne b.</i> = Unintelligent but good-natured person.
<i>Bassin</i> = basin (as above) + ornamental pond; scale (of a balance); <i>pelvis</i> ; (collection) plate (church).	<i>Beau</i> = <i>petit-maitre</i> , <i>élégant</i> , <i>muquet</i> , <i>dandy</i> , etc.; (lover) <i>galant</i> , <i>prétendant</i> , <i>amoureux</i> , <i>sigisbée</i> , etc.
<i>Basque</i> = (people) <i>basque</i> ; (ladies') <i>basque</i> .	<i>Beau</i> = (the) beautiful, best; excellence; fine weather. <i>Vieux b.</i> = Old man fond of ladies.
<i>Basque</i> = basque (as above); skirt, tail (of man's coat); (roofing) lead; <i>tambour de b.</i> = tambourine.	<i>Beauty</i> = <i>beauté</i> . But 'That's the b. of it' = <i>En voilà le charme, le trait saillant, l'attrait</i> , (iron.) <i>le piquant</i> . That is a b. = <i>En voilà un beau, une belle, un(e) magnifique, un(e) fameux(se)</i> .
<i>Basset</i> = (dog) <i>basset</i> + (mining) <i>affleurement</i> .	<i>Beck</i> . To be at s.o.'s b. and call = <i>Être aux ordres de qqn.</i>
<i>Bassinet</i> = <i>bercelonnette</i> ; <i>voiture d'enfant</i> .	<i>Bec</i> . See after <i>Beak</i> .
<i>Bassinet</i> = pan (of flint-lock); sconce (for candles in church); (bot.) buttercup.	<i>Beef</i> = <i>bœuf</i> .
<i>Bat</i> = (cricket) <i>bat</i> ; (animal) <i>chauve-souris</i> .	<i>Bœuf</i> = beef + ox, bullock.
<i>Bat</i> = length of a fish from tip to tail.	<i>Beldam(e)</i> = <i>vieille sorcière</i> , <i>mégère</i> , <i>virago</i> .
<i>Bâti</i> = pack - saddle. <i>Chacun sait où le b. le blesse</i> = Each one knows where the shoe pinches.	<i>Belle-dame</i> = (pop.) <i>belladonna</i> , <i>orach</i> ; (pop.) <i>vanessa butterfly</i> .
<i>Batte</i> = beating: <i>la b. de l'or</i> ; mallet; churn-staff; washerwoman's beetle.	<i>Belfry</i> = <i>belfroi</i> + <i>clocher d'église</i> .
<i>Bâton</i> = baton + stick, cudgel; staff; truncheon; crozier; wand; pole, perch; spoke; straight stroke (in writing), etc.	<i>Beffroi</i> = belfry + alarm - bell (hung in belfry).
<i>Battery</i> = <i>batterie</i> + <i>voies de fait</i> .	<i>Benediction</i> = <i>bénédiction</i> + (at table) <i>bénédicité</i> .
<i>Batterie</i> = battery + forms of drum-beating; (mus.) set of percussion instruments; collection, set: <i>b. de cuisine</i> = set of kitchen utensils; fight, rough-and-tumble: <i>une b. d'irognes</i> .	<i>Bénédition</i> = benediction, blessing, consecration, etc. + <i>C'est une b.</i> = (fam. and iron.) With a vengeance, horribly, etc.: <i>il pleut que c'est une b.</i> = it's raining with a vengeance.
Battle may sometimes = <i>victoire</i> . Youth is half the battle = <i>Il n'est rien de tel que d'être jeune</i> .	<i>Benefit</i> = (kind deed) <i>bienfait</i> ; (profit, good, advantage) <i>avantage</i> , <i>bénéfice</i> , <i>profit</i> , <i>utilité</i> ; (pecuniary advantage) <i>gain</i> , <i>bénéfice</i> , <i>profit</i> ; (theatre) <i>bénéfice</i> , <i>représentation à bénéfice</i> .
Bay = (colour) <i>bai</i> ; (of the sea) <i>golfe</i> , <i>baie</i> , <i>anse</i> [in descending order of size: <i>crique</i> is still smaller]; (archit.) <i>bais</i> ;	<i>Bénéfice</i> = benefit, advantage; (com.) profit, gain. <i>Le b. du temps</i> = Advan-

tages in delay; *le b. d'âge*=exemption, relief owing to age limit; *n'admettre une chose que sous b. d'inventaire*=accept conditionally, with reservations; (church) living.

Bienfait=benefit, kindness; blessing: *les bb. de la science*.

Benevolent=bienveillant, bon; charitable, bienfaisant; (society) de bienfaisance.

Bénévole=kind, gentle, easy-going; unpaid, voluntary (worker): *infirmière b.* Lecteur b.=Gentle reader. *Auditeur b.*=Person allowed to attend classes without becoming a registered student of a school or university.

Berth=(naut.) poste, mouillage; (bed) couchette; (post) emploi, place, poste. To give a wide b. to=Se tenir à l'écart de, éviter.

Berthe=(ladies' dress) berthe, bertha; tress of false hair; large milk-can.

Bias (n.)=(dress) biais; (game of bowls) fort; (fig., leaning, tendency, prejudice) direction, prédisposition (vers), pente, tendance (à); penchant (à, pour, vers); goût, partialité; préjugé, prévention (en faveur de); (swaying influence, impulse) influence, ce qui entraîne, poids, force.

Biais=(dressmaking) bias; (fig.) expedient, shift, indirect manner or means: un b. ingénieur=a clever expedient.

J'irai au fait avec lui, sans prendre aucun b.=I shall come straight to the point with him without beating about the bush. Chercher un b. pour faire qqch=Seek an indirect way of doing s.t. Skew (of arch, of bridge), slant (of wall): b. d'une voûte, d'un pont, d'un mur. De b.=Sideways: aborder de b. une question=approach a question indirectly.

Bibliography=bibliographie + liste (of books).

Bibliographie=bibliography + book column (in periodical).

Bier=(drink) bière; (coffin - trolley) brancard, civière.

Bière=beer+coffin.

Buffin=(espèce de) pomme; pomme cuite au four et aplatie.

Buffin=(slang) ragman = chifonnier; (fam.) infantry soldier. Cf. j'ai servi dans la biffe.

Bigot=(in religion) bigot+(politics, etc.) fanatic.

Billet (n.)=(for soldiers) billet de logement;

cantonnement, logement; (for burning) bûche, rondin; petite barre de métal; (fig.) destination: every bullet has its b.=chaque balle a sa destination (dans une bataille), i.e. ceux-là seuls périssent dont la Providence a décreté la mort; (post) emploi, situation, place.

Billet=letter, note; (com.) bill; ticket, order, circular, invitation, certificate, notice.

Billette=toll-board notice; cocket; stick (wood, liquorice, etc.); firewood (split); (archit.) billet.

Billiards. Billard. The French word means both the game and the table.

Billion=(1,000,000,000,000) trillion.

Billion=(1,000,000,000) one thousand millions (=milliard). N.B.—Trillion=million⁸ = quintillion. [U.S.A. has the French values.]

Biscuit=biscuit+(porcelain) bisque; a piece of pottery in bisque; stony bits in slaked lime.

Bisque=(jeu de paume) bisque+(porcelain) biscuit.

Bitter (n.)=(espèce de) bière.

Bitter=bitters.

Blâme=blame+(judicial) reprimand.

Blanch=(make white) blanchir, rendre blanc (pâle); pâlir, faire pâlir (from fear, etc.); (fig.) blanchir (=palliate an evil, etc.).

Blanchir=blanch (as above), whiten, bleach; (printing) space; whitewash (wall); powder (face); (abs.) be of no use; wash (linen); clean; plane, smooth, file; (intrans.) turn pale.

Blank (n.)=(lottery) billet blanc; (printing) blanc; (gap) blanc, lacune, vide; (target) blanc, but; (of the mind) table rase. (Adj.)=blanc: (face, expression) blême, blanc, pâle; (fig.) morne, déconcerté, découragé, distrait, sans expression; (efforts, etc.) stérile, inefficace, dénué d'intérêt; (disappointment, etc.) sans remède, extrême, sans mélange, absolu; (cheque) en blanc; (wall) blanc; (door or window) fausse, feinte; (verse) blanc; (look, air) confus.

Blanc (n.)=whiteness, white; blank space; blank, mark (shooting); (with noun understood like wine, heat, linen, clothes, paint, sauce, etc.) white wine, etc.; (as complement of certain verbs with à), as chauffer à b. (to white heat), geler à b. (to be a white frost), brûler à b. (with a white flame), poudrer à b., etc.;

fig., in contrasts; : *il t'a dit b. au noir* = . . . from one opinion to the opposite; *guard on dit b. il dit noir*; (with a noun complement) *b. de zinc*=oxide of zinc; *b. de chaux*=limewash; *b. d'Espagne*=whiting; *b. de cervuse*=white lead; *b. de baleine*=spermaceti; *b. de champignons*=mushroom spawn; *b. d'une cible*=bull's-eye ('centre of target). (Fig.) *De but en b.* = Point-blank, on the spur of the moment, without reflection. *Saigner à b.* = to bleed white. *Tirer à b.* = To fire with blank cartridge. *Tirer au b.* = To shoot at the mark. *Tirer sur le b.* = To incline to be white, whitish. *Regarder qqn dans le b. des yeux* [straight in the face].

Blanc (adj.) = (colour) white; (hair) white, hoary; *gelée b.* = hoar frost; *faire des yeux bb.* = turn up the whites of the eyes; *argent b.* = silver money; *bière blanche* = pale ale; *nuit blanche* = sleepless night; *arme blanche* = sword; *voix blanche* = clear voice (of a tenor, but without warmth or expression), toneless, expressionless voice (from fear or nervousness); (not stained) clean; (fig. of character, etc.) innocent, spotless; clear, acquitted; (china) plain, undecorated; *coup b.* = missed stroke; *coupe blanche* = (wood-cutting) a complete clearing; *mariage b.* = unconsummated marriage. *Je ne te vois pas b.* = You're in for a row. *Donner carte blanche* = Give a free hand.

Blanket = couverture; (printing) *blanchet*. Wet b. = *rabat-joie, trouble-fête*.

Blanquette = (kind of) white grapes or wine; (veal or lamb) stew; variety of pear.

Blazon (v.) = publier, proclamer, célébrer, tromper; vanter; rendre illustre; (heraldry) *blasonner*.

Blasonner, used now in heraldry only = to blazon.

Blemish (v.) = défigurer, abîmer, gâter; (fig.) flétrir, ternir, tacher.

Blémir = to turn pale; (of light) become dim, faint.

Bless = consacrer, sanctifier, bénir (food, etc., persons, by God, father, priest, etc.); (call holy, adore) bénir, adorer; (make happy with) rendre heureux, faire le bonheur de, favoriser, accorder à, douer de; (exclamatory, ironical, or expressing surprise) Bless me! = *Mon Dieu! juste ciel!* (pop.) que le diable

m'emporte! To be blessed with = *Jouir de, avoir le bonheur de posséder*.

Blesser = (wound lit. and *fig.*) wound, hurt, injure; offend, wrong, shock; (to affect painfully, eyes, etc.) affect, grate upon, to gall; to clash with, to be repugnant to.

Blind (v.) = aveugler, rendre aveugle; (dazzle) éblouir; (mentally and *fig.*) aveugler, s'aveugler sur; (hide) cacher; (darken) obscurcir; (dim by excess of light) éclipser. (N.) = store; petit rideau; jalouse; (*fig.*) masque, leurre. **Blinder** = to armour-plate (a ship); to case, pole, sheet, screen (trenches, etc.). **Blinde** (n.) = screen, casing, etc.

Block = (solid mass of wood, stone, etc.) bloc; souche (d'arbre); (*fig.*) to be a chip of the old b. = être le fils de son père = chasser de race = enjant de la balle [originally tennis, but now mainly of the actor's profession]; (chopping) billot; (*fig.*) obstacle, empêchement; (executioner's) billot; (hats) forme; (barber) tête à perruque; (pulleys) mousfie; (woodcut) planche (de bois); (houses) pâté; (person) bûche; (traffic) embourrement; (*stereo*) cliché. Horse-b. = Montoir.

Bloc = block, mass, log, lump, clump. Acheter en b. = Buy in the lump. Mettre au b. (*slang*) = Put in the lock-up, in quod.

Block (v.) = obstruer, barrer, fermer (road, passage, etc.); b. up = boucher, murer.

Bloquer = (masonry) fill up (wall with rubble); blockade (fort, town, port); stop (a cheque); (printing) turn (a letter); jam on (brake); lock (wheels).

Blond = (adj.) fair, blond; light; flaxen; golden (hair, ears of wheat); (beer) pale; (n.) fair person, blond, blonde; (n.m.) fairness, light colour.

Blue. To look b. = (of persons) *Avoir l'air inquiet, déconcerté*; broyer du noir; (of things) *avoir l'air d'aller mal*. True b. = Fidèle à ses principes, etc., bon teint. Drink till all's b. = Se soûler = boire tout son soûl. B. blood = Sang noble. To have a fit of the bb. = *Broyer du noir*.

B. pill = Pilule mercurielle. B.-book = Livre jaune. B. Peter = Pavillon de partance. Bluestone = Sulfate de cuivre.

(Slang) B. ruin = Les spiritueux, genivière, (pop.) tord-boyaux. Bluejacket = Matelot, marin, (fam.) matoulin. B.-moulded (cheese) = Persillé. Bluebell

= *Jacinthe des bois*. Once in a b. moon
 = *Une fois par extraordinaire*. B.-cap
 = *Mésange bleue*. To be black and b.
 = *Être tout meurtri (de coups)*=covered
 de bleus.

Bleu=blue (see above); *un petit b.*=telegram; *petit b.*='vin ordinaire,' inferior wine; *colère b.*=towering rage; *les bb.* [bruises] sur le corps; *cordon b.*=blue ribbon (of the Order of the Holy Ghost) or clever woman cook; *conte b.*=fairy tale; *vouer un enfant au b.* [=to the Virgin Mary]; *le b.*=fields of imagination; (fig.) *une chose passée au b.*=leaving no trace; *faire cuire (fish) au b.*=*au court-bouillon* (wine, bay leaves, and herb sauce); *n'y voir que de b.*=let oneself be taken in, hoodwinked; *en voir de bb.*=go through painful experiences, (*fam.*) go through the mill; *un b.*=recruit in his first year of military service, tyro, novice.

Bombarder=(mil.) bombard + pitchfork into (a position). *On l'a bombardé général*.

Bombe=bomb+(*fam.*) spree, binge: *faire la b.*=go on the spree, paint the town red, live a fast life; *tomber comme une b.*=arrive unexpectedly; *gare la b.!*=be careful, look out for squalls; *b. glacée*=ice pudding.

Bombardier=*sous-officier d'artillerie*.

Bombardier=bomber (who releases bomb from aeroplane).

Bomber=lanceur de grenades.

Bombeur=glass-blower.

Bond=(tie) *lien, liaison*; (pl.) *fers, prison*; (fig.) *lien, attache, nœud*; (binding engagement) *engagement, obligation*; *pacte, contrat*; (finance) *obligation, bon (du trésor)*; (customs) *entrepot*.

Bond=bound, bounce; skip, leap, jump; gambol. *Prendre la balle au b.*=To seize the opportunity. *Faire faux b. à qqn*=To break one's word to s.o., leave s.o. in the lurch. *Du premier b.*=Immediately. *De b. ou de volée*=Somehow or other.

Bonnet=*chapeau de femme, toque*; (Scotish) *bonnet, bérét*; (fortif. and nav.) *bonnette*; (child's, baby's) *bonnette*; (stomach of ruminants) *bonnet*; (auto) *capot*; (gambling) *complice, compère*. To have a bee in one's b.=*Avoir une araignée dans le plafond*. (*V.*) *Mettre un bonnet [chapeau] à qqn*; *enfoncer le chapeau sur les yeux à qqn*.

Bonnet=(see above); cap, of various kinds and descriptions, as *b. Carré*=mortar-board; (*techn. and zool.*), as *b. chinois*=macacus monkey. *Opiner du b.*=Nod assent; vote with the crowd.

Jeter son b. par-dessus les moulins=Throw propriety to the winds. *Triste comme un b. de nuit*=Sad and melancholy, dull and boring. *Mettre son b. de travers*=Get angry. *Prendre qqch sous son b.*=Imagine s.t. *C'est b. blanc et blanc b.*=It's six of one and half a dozen of the other. *Gros b.*=Person of importance, bigwig, big pot. (*V.*) *Bonneter*=Cap (the fuse of a gun).

Border=(edge) *bord*; (country) *frontière, confins*; (flower-bed) *plate-bande*; (forest) *lisière*; (field) *bord, limite*; (picture) *cadre*; (theatre) *frise*; (ornamental or finished edge) *bordure*.

Bord=(ship) board, side; edge, rim, brim, brink (grave); bank (river); strand, coast, shore (sea); hem (dress); (fig.) party, way of thinking. *Avoir quelque chose au b. des lèvres*=To have s.t. on the tip of the tongue=*au bout de la langue*.

Bordure=border, rim; kerb of pavement; frame (of picture, mirror); foot (of sail).

Boss=(protuberance) *bosse*; *bossette* (of a bit); *ombon* (of a shield); (slang) *patron, chef, champion*.

Bosse=hump (of man or animal): *rouler sa b.*=to knock about the world; bump (of skull); swelling=tumour; knob; dent (in pot); rise (in ground); bull's-eye (in glass); (fig. and pop.) *se donner une b.*=go on the spree.

Bottle=*bouteille*; (small or stoppered) *flacon*; (wide-mouthed) *bocal*; (water) *carafe*; (stone) *cruchon*; (pilgrim's) *gourde*.

Bounty=(manifestation of generosity) *libéralité*; *munificence*, *générosité*; (gratuity, mil. or com.) *don, largesse*; *prime*; (fig.) *récompense*. Queen Anne's B.=*La Caisse de la reine Anne*.

Bonté=goodness, kindness; attention; civility; favour; good nature; (high quality) excellence, goodness (of material, of one's case).

Bouquet=bouquet (flowers, perfume)+clump (of trees); crowning piece (of display of fireworks); prawn.

Bourgeois (n.)=citizen, burgess; (in modern French) shopkeeper, member

of the middle classes, not a soldier; (for a servant) master, mistress, governor, 'boss'; (depreciatory) Philistine. *Un militaire qui est en b.* (=multi). (Adj.) =middle-class; civil; private; respectable; common, vulgar, mean. *En tenue b.* =In civilian dress. *Comédie b.* =Amateur theatricals. *Cuisine b.* =Plain cooking. *Des goûts b.* =Common-place tastes. *Du dernier b.* =Terribly middle-class.

Bout = (of work, etc.) tour; essai; (of rheumatism) attaque; (of drinking) beuverie, débauche; (boxing, etc.) lutte, assaut, 'round,' match, reprise; passe d'armes; (pleasure) partie; (fam.) prise de bec; (time) coup, fois.

Bout =end, extremity; top, tip, point; bit, piece, stump; (foil) button; etc.

Bovine =bovine +stupide, inerte.

Bowling green = jeu (de boules). See Alley.

Boulingrin =lawn.

Box =boîte; (snuff) tabatière; siège de cocher; (money) tirelire; poor-b. in church =trone pour les pauvres; strong-b. =coffre-fort; (Christmas) étrennes; (theatre) loge; witness-b. =barre des témoins; (sentry) guérte; shooting-b. =pavillon de chasse; (signal-b.) cabine de signaux, d'aiguillage; in the wrong b. =dans une situation fâcheuse; in the same b. =logé à la même enseigne. (Tree) *Buis*.

Box =horse-box, loose box (in stable); lock-up garage.

Boxe =boxing =pugilat.

Brace (n.) =bande, lien, chaîne, attache, etc.; (pl., of trousers) bretelles; (of drum) tirant; courroie; (carriage) souplette; (mark in writing, printing, etc.) crochet, accolade; (of game) couple; (of hounds on leash) laisse; (pistols) paire; (building) tirant, ancre; (tool) visebrquin; (nav.) bras.

Brasse =fathom (roughly); stroke (in swimming). *Nager à la b.* =Swim hand over hand.

Brace (v.) =serrer, attacher, bander, lier; soutenir, affermir, consolider; fortifier; (naut.) brassier.

Brasser =brew; mix, shake up: b. une paillasse =shake up a mattress. B. une intrigue =Hatch, brew, a plot.

Brancard =litrière portée par deux chevaux.

Brancard =shaft; stretcher.

Brand = (charred stick) tison, brandon;

(poet.) flambeau, torche; (fig.) a b. from the burning =un tison arraché au feu; Jove's (God's) b. =la foudre; (social fire - b.) bouteau; marque (imprimée au fer rouge); (of infamy, etc.) stigmate, flétrissure; (com.) marque; fer chaud (pour cautériser); (of crops) rouille; (of goods) sorte, qualité, marque; (sword) glaive (poet.), lame.

Brande =kind of leather; heath, moor.

Brass =laiton, cuivre jaune; (poet.) airain; (pop. cheek) toupet, front, effronterie; (pop. money) braise, pognon, galette.

Brasse. See under Brace.

Brassage =droit de monnayage.

Brassage =mixing; mashing, brewing.

Brave. *Brave*. In both languages the meaning 'showy' (=paré), 'well dressed' is archaic and seldom met with. The English word means courageous in facing danger. The French word means the same + ready to do one's duty = worthy, decent, nice, upright, etc., and in the latter case it usually precedes the noun, so that un b. homme = a worthy, decent sort of man, but un homme b. = a courageous man.

Bravery =(daring, etc.) bravoure, courage, vaillance + (show, etc.) splendeur, mise élégante, magnificence; parade, ostentation, beaux atours.

Bravoure =bravery, valour, gallantry, courage. (Mus.) *Air de b.* =Bravura.

Breach = (of rules, etc.) infraction, violation, contravention, atteinte: (of promise, trust, etc.) manque de parole; abus de confiance; violation de promesse; (of relations) rupture; (of the peace) attentat, délit contre l'ordre public; (broken state, gap, esp. mil.) brèche, ouverture; (fig.) brèche. To stand in the b. =Se mettre, monter, sur la brèche. Action for b. of promise =Action en dommages-intérêts pour rupture de promesse de mariage.

Brèche =break, gap, opening, breach (in hedge, wall, etc.). *Battre en b.* =Batter in, breach. (Fig.) *Faire une b. à un pâté* =Make a start on a pie.

Battre en b. une personne, une doctrine =Disparage s.o., s.t. *Faire une b. à sa fortune* =Make a hole in one's fortune. *Être toujours sur la b.* =To be always in the thick of the fight [to the fore]. (Geol.) breccia. Notch (in a blade).

Breve = (mus.) *brève* ÷ (letter from pope or king) = *bref* (from pope); (prosody mark ~) *brève*. See *Brief*.

Brève = (mus.) *breve*; coiner's list (of gold, etc.) + *ant-thrush*.

Brevet (officer) = à *titre honoraire* (rank without pay).

Brevet = certificate, patent. *B. de capacité* = Lower certificate of the *école primaire supérieure*. (Naut.) *B. de capitaine* = Master's certificate. (Aero-plane) *B. de pilote* = Pilot's certificate. *B. d'apprentissage* = Indentures.

Bribe = (for corruption) *présent*, *pot-de-vin*; (fig.) *appât*, *tentation*, *séduction*.

Bribes = scraps; fragments, bits, odds and ends; smattering, snatches: *il savait quelques b. de latin* = he had a smattering of Latin. *B. de conversation* = Snatches of conversation.

Brick = (clay) *brique*; child's bb. = *jeu de construction*; (slang) *brave garçon*, *chic type*, as.

Brick = *brig*.

Bride = épousée, jeune mariée.

Bride = bridle; reins; stay, check; strap, band; ribbons (of bonnet). *A b. abattue* = With loose rein, at full speed. N.B.—There are a number of important gallicisms where the word *bride* is synonymous with 'liberty,' as *Servir la b.* = Restrict one's liberty.

Brief = (papal) *bref*; (law) *dossier*; *cause*; to hold a *b.* for = *plaider pour*; to hold no *b.* for = *ne pas défendre*. **Briefless barrister** = *Avocat sans cause*. (Adj.) = (speech) *bref*; (style) *concis*; (address) *court*; (allocation) *succinct*; (stay) *passager*, *de courte durée*, *bref*.

Bref = (papal) *brief*.

Brigade = (mil. and police) *brigade* + fire-b. = *corps de pompiers*; (workmen, boys, etc.) *bande*, *troupe*, *équipe*.

Brigadier. B.-general = *Général de brigade*.

Brigadier = (generally) foreman; (cavalry) corporal; (police) sergeant; bow-oar(s)-man).

Brigantine = *brigantin*.

Brigantine = (sail) spanker.

Brillant (n.) = (diamond) brilliant + brilliancy, splendour; polish, shine: *b. pour les ongles* = nail-polish.

Broach (n.) = (roasting spit) *broche*; (boring-bit for metals) *équarrissoir*; (rimer) *aloësor*; (church) *flèche* (*sans parapet*). (V.) *embrocher* (meat); *mettre*

en perce (a cask); *entamer* (a discussion); (marine) *faire chapelle*.

Broche = (two meanings, of which the second has many technical applications: (i) pointed rod for going through; (ii) metal or wooden rod) broach, spit, skewer; pin, peg, spike, spigot, nail, rod; spindle (of spinning-wheel); tusk (boar); (lady's) brooch.

Brocher (v.) = to figure, emboss (material); sew, stitch (book); nail on (horse-shoe); (fig.) hurry through, scamp (work). **Brochant sur le tout** = crowning everything.

Brochure = brochure + stitching, sewing (of books); inwoven pattern (in textiles).

Broil (n.) = querelle, bagarre, tumulte; *viande cuite sur le gril* [à la broche]. (V.) *cuire sur le gril*, etc.; (of persons) *griller* (in the sun, etc.).

Brouille = tiff, coolness, misunderstanding.

Brouiller (v.) = jumble, confuse, muddle, mix up (lit. and fig.); set at variance.

Bronze = bronze + (fig.) *cœur de b.* = heart of flint.

Brown. *Brun*. The latter word, like some other French colours, requires care in translating. It is usually applied to darker shades than some English browns. In fact 'dark' would often be its equivalent, and certainly so in *teinte brun*. The *Larousse du XX^e siècle* defines it as *Qui a une couleur entre jaune, roux et noir, mais tirant sur le noir*. Note the following: (in roasting) *rissole*; (autumn tint) *teinte de rouille*; (fig.) *sombre*, *morne*, *triste*, *rembruni*; (b. bread) *pain bis*; (b. sugar) *la cassonade*; (b. paper) *papier gris* or *d'emballage* or *goudronné*; (b. shoes) *souliers jaunes*; (b. study) *rêverie*, *méditation*. (V.) *Brunir* = b. (complexion, etc.) + polish (gold, silver, etc.).

Brush = *brosse*; *pinceau* + (broom) *balai*; *queue* (fox); (fight) *escarmouche*.

Brusque = sudden and violent (attack); sudden (departure); quick (decision); brusque (manner and disposition).

Brutalize = *abrutir*, *dégrader*, *faire une brute de*.

Brutaliser = treat brutally.

Brute (adj.) = *brut*: *bête brute* = b. beast + brutal, *conduit par ses instincts*.

Brut = brute + raw, unmanufactured, unrefined, unpolished; gross (weight, profit).

Budget. The French have adopted this word in its parliamentary sense, and also say *Un budget de famille*, but 'a b. of news' = *un plein sac de nouvelles*.

Bugle = *clairon*; '(plant) bugle; grosse perle (en verre). [Bugle= key-bugle.]

Bulb = *bulbe + oignon* (tulips, etc.); (thermometer) *boule*; (elect.) *ampoule*.

Bull = (animal) *taureau*; (male) *mâle*; (Irish) *bévue*, *naïveté*; (papal) *bulle*; (Stock Exchange) *joueur à la hausse, haussier*.

Bulle = (lead bullet) seal; (papal) bull; (air, gas, etc.) bubble; (med.) bulla, bleb.

Bullet = (gun) *balle*; (cannon) *boulet*.

Boulet = as above + (horse) fetlock joint.

Boulette = pellet (paper, bread, etc.): (fig.) blunder, stupid thing.

Bulletin = (report) bulletin + ticket (voting; cloak-room, etc.).

Buffet = *buffet + coup de poing, gifle; calamité*.

Buffet = buffet + sideboard. *B. d'orgue* = Organ case. *B. d'eau* = Ornamental fountain. (Fam.) *Danser devant le b.* = To have nothing to eat.

Bullion = *or, argent, en lingots*.

Bouillon = broth, soup, 'bouillon,' eating-house.

Bureau = bureau + office: *b. de location* =

box-office; *b. de(s) poste(s)* = post office; *b. de police* = police station; agency; *b. de tabac* = tobacconist's shop (under State monopoly).

Burgeon = *bourgeon*, which also = pimple, grog-blossom.

Bursar = (steward, etc.) *économiste*; (Eng. university, etc.) *trésorier*; (convent) *dépensier*.

Boursier = purse - maker: foundation scholar, exhibitioner, etc.; speculator on 'Change.

Butt = (wine) *pipe, pièce; baril, tonneau*; (end) *bout*; (gun) *crosse*; (fish) *poisson plat*; (hide) *croupon*; (tree) *base d'un tronc d'arbre*; (plank) *about*; (mound) *butte*; (in aiming) *but*, *point de mire, cible*; (persons) *plastron, jouet, risée*; (of goat, etc.) *coup de corne (tête)*.

Butt = butt (see above); target, goal; aim, purpose, view, intent. *Tirer de b. en blanc* = Fire point-blank. *B. à b.* = Without giving or taking odds.

Butte = mound, knoll, rise, hill. *Être en butte à* = Be exposed to.

Button = *bouton*; (pl.) *groom, chasseur*. In *bb.* = *En livrée*.

Bouton = button, stud; (of plants, etc.) bud; pimple; nipple; knob; (door) handle; (plants and shells) *b. d'or* = buttercup.

Cab=fiacre, voiture de place; (locomotive) abri, cabine, du mécanicien.

Cab=hansom cab.

Cabaret=cabaret (=tea, coffee, set)+ restaurant à la mode où on donne, le soir, un spectacle de music-hall.

Cabaret=wine-shop, public-house, tavern (where wine, etc., is sold to be drunk on or off the premises); fashionable restaurant; liqueur-stand.

Cabin=(ship) cabine; (river barge) cabane; (hut) cabane, chaumière, hutte (small); (negro) case; (nav.) chambre.

Cabine=(ship, bathing) cabin; (lift) cage, car; (locomotive) cab; (telephone) call-box.

Cabane=shanty, hut; rabbit-hutch; awning (on river boat); cabin (on river barge).

Cabinet=(small room) cabinet; (politics) cabinet, ministère [les ministres], gouvernement; (collection) collection, cabinet; (furniture) cabinet; médallier, insectier =c. of medals, insects.

Cabinet=cabinet, w.c., small room, closet; study; consulting-room, surgery, chambers (of barrister); office; museum collection; c. de verdure=arbour; c. de toilette=dressing-room; c. de lecture=lending library: on nomme également cc. de lecture des établissements privés qui donnent en location des revues et des livres (G. Duhamel, *Défense des lettres*, Paris, 1937, p. 78).

Caboose=(marine kitchen) cuisine.

Cambuse=(naut.) stores; (fam.) canteen.

Cache=dépôt secret (of provisions, ammunition, etc.); provisions, etc., cachées.

Cache=hiding-place (of person or thing); (photography) mask for printing.

Cadet=cadet (younger son)+élève officier (of a military or naval school).

Cadet=cadet (as above), younger junior: vous êtes mon c. de trois ans; youngest (of a family): cet enfant est le c. de toute la maison; (fig.) least, smallest: c'est le c. de mes soucis=that's the least of my worries, that's the last thing I'm bothering about; (golf) caddie; (billiards) small rest, jigger.

Cadre=frame, border; framework, limit, outline, cadre; (naut.) couch, cot, stretcher, and various other contrivances; cadre (=permanent establishment of a regiment); constitution of an army; (pl.) officers and N.C.O.s.

Cage=Cage generally, but (of a lift) cage =cabine and cage=shaft. Also, the French word=coop, crate, case, wire-guard, glass shade (for plants, etc.), trellis-work, well (of stairs), open-work bell-tower, four walls of a house.

Caisson=caisson+(naut.) bateau-porte.

Caisson=caisson (as above)+seat-box (of a carriage), locker (naut.).

Calamitous=calamiteux+qui cause une calamité.

Calculet=(chances, dose, distance) calculer [calculated to (=pour)]; (votes, number, on one's fingers) compter; (distance, longitude, latitude) estimer; (weight, duration, heat) évaluer; (from date) supputer.

Calculation=calcul.

Calculation=calculation (reckoning)+calculus (med. and math.).

Calendar=(system of time division) calendrier, almanach + (university, etc.) annuaire; (law-list) rôle, liste.

Calibre=calibre (of bore)+gauge, size (of ball, etc.); (techn.) mould, model.

Calice. See after Chalice.

Calk (v.)=(horse-shoe) cramponner; ferrer à glace; (=trace) calquer. (N.) crampon.

Calquer = trace (drawings); copy (manners). (N.) calque=copy; servile imitation.

Callous=(skin, hand, etc.) calleux; (fig.) dur, insensible, endurci; profonde (in-)difference).

Calleux=horny, hard, (lit.) callous.

Came (n.)=rainure en plomb (zinc) des fenêtres treillissées.

Came=cam.

Camelot=camlet+Cheap Jack, pedlar, huckster; les cc. du roi=active young royalists in modern France grouped round the royalist paper *L'Action française*.

Camisole=cache-corset.

Camisole=(lady's) loose dressing jacket; *c. de force*=strait-jacket.

Campagne = campaign + country. It means the flat country, the plains as opposed to heights or forests. It is also opposed to fortified places, and may mean field for manœuvres and field of operations in war. It means the land outside a town and the fields in opposition to the town. In a more restricted sense it means a country seat or small estate. *La c. Morney*=Morney House=seat of the Morney family. There are some figurative and idiomatic meanings which deserve attention. *Battre la c.* (*lit.*=to beat the coverts) may = to scour the country; to beat about the bush; to rave or ramble, talk nonsense or at random; to be delirious. *Être à la c.* (=to be in the country). *Être en c.* (=to be at war, from home, at work, on the war-path). *Se mettre en c.*=To take the field; (*fig.*) to set about it. Note also *En pleine c.*=Right in the country. *En vase c.*=Out in the open.

Camper = camp, encamp + settle down (temporarily); place, put, stick boldly (oneself before s.o.; hat on head, etc.); (*fig.*) place in a nice position; *c. là qqn*=leave s.o. in the lurch.

Can-can = cancan (dance) + malevolent gossip.

Candélabre = candelabrum + central street-lamp.

Candid=loyal, franc, honnête; (judgment) équitable, impartial, sans parti pris.

Candide = frank, ingenuous, open; innocent, artless.

Candour = loyauté, franchise, sincérité, bonne foi; impartialité.

Candeur=innocence, simplicity, artlessness, purity.

Cane (n.)=canne; badine; jocn.

Cane=(fem. of *canard*) duck.

Canne=cane, stick, rod.

Cane (v.)=*donner des coups de canne* (in schools); *canner* (chairs).

Caner (pop.)=shirk it, funk it, show the white feather; (*trans.*) *c. l'école*=play truant.

Canner=cane (chairs).

Cancer=(disease; sign of Zodiac) *cancer*.

Canker=(ulcer; disease of trees) *chancre*; (horse's hoof) *crapaud*; *chenille*, *larve* (=canker-worm); (*fig.* corrupting in-

fluence) *plaie, gangrène, ver rongeur, fléau*.

Cancer=crab; (*fam.*) dunce, lazy fellow, backward boy; grasping man, miser, hunkers.

Chancre=(ulcer, specially venereal) chancre; (of trees) canker.

Cannibal = *cannibale, anthropophage + animal qui dévore ses semblables*.

Cannon=(gun) *canon*; (*pl.*) *artillerie*; (*billiards*) *carambolage*; (*horse's*) *canon*.

Canon=(eccles. title) *chanoine*; (eccles. law and liturgy) *canon*; (*type*) *canon*; (*mus.*) *canon*.

Canon=(see above); (*rifle*) barrel; nozzle; chemist's measuring-glass.

Canopy=*dais + baldaquin* (of bed). C. of heaven= *Voute céleste*.

Canapé=canapé (=piece of bread, fried in butter, on which anchovies, chicken, or mushrooms are served) + sofa, settee.

Cant = (i) (peculiar language) *jargon, argot; langue verte*; (catchwords) *formule favorite; afféterie, cafarderie, langage hypocrite*; 'cant' (adopted by the French and defined by Larousse as 'mélange de pruderie et d'affection, chez les Anglais'); (ii) (tilt) *inclinaison*; (jerk) *saccade*; (thrust) *poussée, coup sec*; (archit.) *pan coupé*.

Cant (=Can)=narrow side; edge (brick, plank, etc.).

Canteen=*cantine + (soldier's) bidon*.

Canvas (n.)=(tents, sails) *toile, canevas*; (sail) *voile*; (artist's) *tableau, toile*.

Canevas=(unbleached linen) *canvas*; (embroidery) *netting*; (*fig.*) *ground-work, plan, outline* (of drawing, play, etc.).

Canvass (n.)=*solicitation de suffrages, tournée électorale*.

Cap=bonnet; *casquette* (peaked); *toque* (of student, professor, French magistrate, chef, jockey); (*skull*) *calotte*; (eccles.) *barrette*; (*mil.*) *képi*; (*percussion*) *capsule*; (*axle*) *chapeau*; (*knee*) *rotule*; (archit.) *couronnement*. C. and bells = *Marotte*. If the c. fits, wear it= *Qui se sent morveux se mouche*.

Cap=cape, headland; head (of ship).

Cape=cape (garment); hood. *Sous c.*=Secretly. *Rire sous c.*=Laugh up one's sleeve. (*Naut.*) *A la c.*=Lying to; *mettre à la c.*=close-reef; *voile de c.*=trysail.

Capacity=(contents) *capacité, contenance*; filled to *c.*, *rempli jusqu'aux bords*; (*theat.*) *c. house, salle comble*; (*fig.*) *capa-*

cité, talents, moyens, faculté; (position, relative character) *qualité, condition, situation, rôle, office, titre*: in my c. as critic = *en ma qualité de, en tant que, critique*. I am dead in a poetical c. = *Je suis mort en tant que poète*.

Capacité = capaciousness, capacity; size, extent, reach; capability, ability, skill, talent, competency; qualification (legal or educational). *Érèvet de c.*, see *Brevet*.

Capital (n.) = (town) *capitale*; (letter) *majuscule, capitale*; (archit.) *chapiteau*; (com.) *capital, fonds sociaux*; (fig.) to make c. out of s.t. = *exploiter qqch, tirer parti de, faire état de*. (Adj.) = *capital* (offence, punishment); *principal, essentiel, important, grand* (matter, idea, trade, etc.); *capital* (letters, towns); c. ship = *vaisseau de ligne*; (fam. first-rate, often as an interjection) *parfait, fameux, épatait*.

Capital (n.) = (com.) capital, stock, fund, cash. C. social = Share capital, joint stock. C. versé = Paid-up capital; (log.) main point.

Capitale (city or letter) capital.

Capital (adj.) = chief, principal, main, leading, considerable, essential; (sins) mortal, deadly.

Capitalize = (convert into capital) *capitaliser; écrire avec une majuscule; capitaliser* (income).

Capitaliser = capitalize (as above); (absolutely) save up, put money by.

Capitulation = *résumé* (of subjects to be treated); *capitulations* (immunities extended to foreigners); (mil.) *reddition, capitulation* (of army, town, etc.); *conditions (de la capitulation)*.

Capitulation = capitulation (as above) + compromise in *capitulation de conscience*.

Capon = (fowl) *chapon*.

Capon = sneak, coward, tell-tale (mainly in schools); (gambling den) money-lender. (*Nav.*) cat.

Capot = (in piquet) *capot* + (mil., nav.) hooded great-coat; (car) bonnet; (*naut.*) hood, tarpaulin.

Capote = *capote*:

Capote = (soldier's) greasy-coat; (woman's, baby's) bonnet; (car, carriage) hood; (chimney) cowl.

Caprice = caprice + sudden and temporary love; (min.) irregular vein.

Captious = (of things, questions, etc.) *captieux* + (fault-finding, cavilling) *chi-caneur, difficultueux, vétilleux*.

Captieux = captious.

Captivate = enslave, fascinate, charm = *captiver*.

Captiver = captivate + subjugate, master, tame (one's thoughts, reason).

Car = (hist. and poet.) *char*; (motor-car) *voiture, auto(mobile)*; (tram-car) *tram-way*; (dining-car) *wagon-restaurant*; (balloon) *nacelle*; (lift) *cabine*.

Char = chariot + wagon, cart; car (decorated for fêtes); c. *blindé* = armoured car; c. *d'assaut* = tank; c. à bancs = horse charabanc; c. *funèbre* = hearse. *Le c. de l'État* = The ship of State.

Caractère. See Character.

Caravan = *caravane* + conducted party (of school-children, tourists).

Carbonize = *carboniser* (reduce to charcoal, coke) + convertir en carbone; carbonized paper = *papier carbone*.

Carboniser = carbonize + être carbonisé (journalistic) = be burnt to death (in accident, fire).

Careen = *carénar* + donner de la bande.

Carener = careen = clean, caulk (ship) + streamline (car, aeroplane).

Career (n.) = (swift course) *course précipitée, impulsion*; (of life) *cours, carrière*; (livelihood) *carrière, occupation*.

Carrière = quarry; career, scope, course, time, life, field, prospects.

Caret = signe d'omission (A).

Caret = turtle; (*naut.*) reel.

Carillon = carillon, chimes + (fig. and fam.) row: *quand la maîtresse du logis verra ce désorâtre, elle fera un beau c.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = . . . she'll kick up a fine row.

Carnal = *charnel* + profane, mondain.

Carnation (n. and adj.) = (flower) *aïlet*; (colour) *teint incarnat*.

Carnation = flesh - colour, pink; complexion; (*paint.*) flesh-tints: *le Titien excelle dans la peinture des cc.* (*Larousse*).

Carnival = (short) period before Lent in R.C. countries and fête in connexion) *carnaval*: (fig.) *fête, réjouissance; débauche, orgie*.

Carnaval = carnival (not fig.) + a guy, person oddly dressed.

Carpet = (room or lawn) *tapis*. On the c. = *Sur le tapis* = Under consideration or discussion.

Carpette = small carpet or rug.

Carrier = *roulier, voiturier, facteur, camionneur, porteur, messager*.

Carrier = quarryman + quarry - owner; carrier-pigeon.

Cart=charrette, chariot; (dust, refuse) tombeau. Put the c. before the horse= Mettre la charrue devant les bœufs. To be in the c. (fig. and fam.)=Être dans le pêtrin.

Carte=card, cardboard; (playing) card; map, chart; (visiting) card; (entrance, permit, voting) card; (restaurant) bill of fare.

Cartel=cartel+(case of) hanging wall-clock.

Carter=charretier, voiturier.

Carter=crank-case, gear-case.

Carton=(target) blanc; (pasteboard; utensil made of) carton.

Cartoon=(drawing made as a design for a painting) carton; (illustrated paper) dessin satirique, caricature, charge. (V.) Faire le carton de, caricaturer.

Carton=cardboard, pasteboard, carton (as above); (binding) boards; (printing) cancel, half-sheet; pasteboard box or case, cardboard box; band-box; bonnet-box; portfolio.

Cartouche=(archit. and archaeol.) cartouche+cartridge.

Cascade=cascade+jabot (of lace).

Case(i)=(box) caisse, boîte, coffre; (harp, needles, instruments) étui; (surgeon's instr.) trouise; (knife, scissors, etc.) gaine; (for packing) caisse; (door) chambranle; (papers, documents) serviette; (watch) boîtier; (type) casse; (clock) boîte; (mattress, bolster) enveloppe; (pillow) taie; (jewels) écrin; (umbrella) fourreau, étui; (piano) caisse; (organ) buffet; (cartridge) douille, enveloppe; (machine) cage. Showcase= Vitrine; (ii) (state of affairs, event) cas, fait, événement, circonstance; (story) histoire; (condition) état, condition, position, place; (question) question, point, chose; (instance) exemple; (affair, dispute) affaire; (law) cause, affaire; (gram., math., med.) cas. In any c. =En tout cas=Quoi qu'il arrive.

Caisse (see above)=bin, box, case, chest; till, coffer, safe; cash in hand; pay-office, counting-house; fund, bank, treasury; drum, barrel; (carriage) shell, body; cylinder.

Cas [see above (ii)]=case, event, occasion, instance; fact, question, point; situation; esteem, value in faire cas de qqn, de qqch=to esteem s.o. s.t.

Case=(negro's) cabin; (for animals, type, etc.) box; (for papers) pigeon-hole;

division, compartment (of a writing-desk); locker; stall (for horse when travelling by rail); (chess) square; (backgammon) point; (phrenology) bump.

Casemate=casemate+underground dungeon.

Casket=écrin, coffret, cassette; (fig. collection of literary 'gems') florilège, anthologie.

Casquette=cap (for man or boy) with a peak.

Cassock=(eccles. garment) soutane; prêtre.

Casque=mil. cloak; livery; (jockey's) jacket; (woman's) jumper. Tourner c. =To become a turncoat.

Castle=fortresse, château fort; (house that was once fortified) château.

Château=country mansion; royal residence; (in early times) castle. N.B.— Town mansion=Hôtel.

Castor=(animal) castor (the English word is rarely used in this sense); (small wheel) roulette; (condiment bottle, etc.) poivrière, saupoudroir; set of cc.=ménagère, huilier; (med. and perfumery) castoréum; (on horse's leg) châtaigne; c.-oil=huile de ricin. C. sugar=Sucre en poudre.

Castor=beaver+(fam.) (i) person of dubious morals; (ii) stay-at-home officer or sailor.

Casual=(accidental, irregular) casual + involontaire; de rencontre, sans méthode, nonchalant.

Casualley=casuellement (but the English word is rarely used in this sense)+d'un air détaché, sans avoir l'air d'y attacher beaucoup d'importance, comme si de rien n'était, au petit bonheur.

Casuellement=accidentally, fortuitously (but Larousse says that it is 'vieux,' Darmesteter that it is 'vieilli,' and the Dict. de l'Acad. that 'il n'est guère usité').

Casualty=accident; (pl.) les morts et les blessés.

Casualité=contingency.

Catafalque=catafalque+corbillard ouvert.

Catalepsy=catalepsie+(philos.) compréhension.

Catapult=(antiq.) catapulte+(boy's) lance-pierre.

Catechize=catéchiser+examiner, poser des questions à.

Catéchiser=catechize (eccles.) + reason with, try to win over: c. des paysans

<i>en vue d'une élection</i> (Larousse); coach s.o. up in what to do or say: <i>c.</i> une bonne pour l'empêcher de commettre quelque bêtise (Larousse); lecture, scold: <i>c. sévèrement un écolier</i> (Larousse).	<i>Certificat</i> =certificate, proof, testimonial. <i>Chain</i> =chaîne+(naut.) porte-haubans; (of events) enchaînement, suite, série. <i>Chair</i> =(seat) chaise; (judge, etc.) siège; (professor) chaire; (meeting, etc.) présidence; (the person in the c.) président; sedan c.=chaise à porteurs; (railway line) coussinet, chair.
<i>Catholic</i> (adj.) = (religion) catholique + (ideas, sympathies, etc.) universel; (broadminded) tolérant, large (de goût, d'esprit, de vues, etc.). Note also that 'C. Church' means <i>Toute la chrétienté</i> .	<i>Chair</i> =flesh; meat; (fig.) body (opp. to spirit). <i>Chaise</i> =(generally 4 wheels + 2 ponies) calèche, etc.; (post) chaise.
<i>Catholique</i> =(religion) (Roman) Catholic +(fam.) orthodox, regular, moral: conduite qui n'est pas trop <i>c.</i> (Larousse) =rather irregular conduct. <i>Ce n'est pas c.</i> =It looks a bit fishy.	<i>Chaise</i> =chair; (sedan) chair; post-chaise; (building) framework. <i>Chalice</i> =(Eucharist) calice [also = cup (fig.)]; (poet.) calice=flower-cup.
<i>Cause</i> (v.)=(sorrow, etc.) causer; (misfortune, etc.) occasionner; (dispute, difference) faire naître, etc.	<i>Chamber</i> =(generally) chambre; but (office) bureau; (solicitor) étude; (judge) cabinet; vase de nuit; (mil.) fourneau de mine; (pl.) appariement de garçon, garni. C. counsel=Avocat consultant.
<i>Causer</i> =cause, produce, etc.+talk, converse; chat, tattle.	<i>Chambre</i> =(as above); room, apartment; C. des Députés=House of Commons; (justice) court; (nav.) cabin, room; c. noire=camera obscura.
<i>Caution</i> =prudence, circonspection, précaution; avis, conseil, avertissement; (slang) drôle de corps, une personne de mise ridicule, une personne excentrique, un vrai numéro. (V.) avertir, prévenir.	<i>Chamfer</i> . See <i>Chanfrein</i> . <i>Chance</i> =chance, hasard; occasion; éventualité, possibilité: on the c. of his coming=au cas où il viendrait. Have an eye to the main <i>c.</i> =Chercher le solide, songer au solide.
<i>Caution</i> =surety, security, bail; guarantee, pledge; guarantor. <i>Sujet à c.</i> =Unreliable. (V.) Cautionner (trans.)=To stand surely for, go bail for.	<i>Chance</i> =chance+luck: bonne <i>c.</i> =good luck! Il a toujours de la <i>c.</i> =He's always in luck's way. <i>Chancellor</i> =(state official) chancelier; C. of the Exchequer=(chancelier de l'échiquier) Ministre des finances; (university vice - chancellor) recteur; (of bishop, Garter, etc.) chancelier.
<i>Cave</i> = caverne; antre; souterrain; (politics) sécession; séparatistes, dissidents. C.-man (-dweller)=L'homme des cavernes, troglodyte; (modern sense) qui se laisse aller à ses impulsions naturelles.	<i>Chancelier</i> = keeper of the seals (consulate, French Academy, etc.). <i>Chandelier</i> =lustre.
<i>Cave</i> =cellar, vault, cellar; (gambling) money put up by each player at the beginning of the game. C. à liqueurs=Liqueur cabinet, tantalus. (Adj.) hollow, sunken.	<i>Chandelier</i> = candlestick; chandler, candle manufacturer; (naut.) crutch, stanchion. <i>Être sur le c.</i> =To be conspicuous, be in the limelight. <i>Chandler</i> =chandlier (=seller of candles): petit épicien, marchand. Ship-c. = Marchand de fournitures pour la marine.
<i>Cede</i> . Céder. The English verb is used, as a rule, only in speaking of territory. The French verb is used generally=yield, give up, hand over, submit, etc.	<i>Chanfrein</i> = chamfer (= level) + (horse's head armour) chamfrain; face (of horse, etc.); plume (on horse's head). <i>Change</i> =(of life) changement, variation, vicissitudes; (face, voice, etc.) altération; (money) change, monnaie; différence; (linen) linge blanc; (clothes) habits de rechange; (holiday) distraction;
<i>Censeur</i> =censor+auditor (of bank, etc.); (university) proctor; master for discipline (French lycée).	
<i>Censure</i> =censure+audit (of accounts); censorship.	
<i>Centre</i> =centre, milieu; (archit.) cintre.	
<i>Century</i> =(Roman antiqu.) centurie; (100 years) siècle; (100 runs, etc.) centaine.	
<i>Certificate</i> = (generally) certificat; attestation; (registrar's) acte de naissance, décès; (baptism; copy) extrait; (teacher) diplôme, brevet; (finance) titre; (bankrupt) concordat.	

(moon) <i>phase</i> ; (Stock Exchange) <i>Bourse</i> . (Bells) To ring the <i>c.</i> = <i>Carillonner</i> ; (fig.) <i>jouer des variations sur, ressasser (un sujet)</i> .	tinctive, of persons, nations, etc.) <i>caractère</i> ; (description) <i>portrait, description</i> ; (status) <i>titre, nom, rôle</i> ; (a personality) <i>personne, homme, personnage, individu</i> ; <i>original, drôle de corps</i> ; (in play) <i>personnage</i> ; (sum of moral and mental qualities) <i>caractère, réputation, considération</i> ; <i>bonne réputation, probité, moralité</i> ; (servant) <i>certificat, renseignements</i> ; (nav.) <i>livret matricule</i> = service certificate.
<i>Change</i> = exchange, tit for tat; (finance) exchange, brokerage. <i>Lettre de c.</i> = Bill of exchange. <i>Donner le c. à</i> = Put on the wrong scent, hoodwink. <i>Prendre le c.</i> = To be taken in. <i>Rendre le c.</i> = Pay s.o. back in his own coin, give tit for tat.	<i>Caractère</i> = character, mark, sign, letter, figure, notation (<i>mus.</i>); type, handwriting; temper, disposition, humour; characteristic, symbol; nature, mark, stamp, feature; firmness, constancy; decision, resolution, energy, spirit; charm, style.
<i>Change</i> = change, alteration; turn (tide); variety; shunting.	<i>Charge</i> = (burden) <i>charge</i> ; (fire-arms, elect.) <i>charge</i> ; (trust) <i>charge, soin, garde, dépôt</i> ; <i>commandement, ordre, recommandation</i> ; <i>charge, office, fonctions</i> ; <i>mandement</i> (of a bishop); (law courts) <i>charge, accusation, inculpation, réquisitoire</i> (to the jury); (indictment) <i>acte d'accusation</i> ; (proof) <i>corps du délit</i> ; (war) <i>charge, attaque</i> ; (money) <i>dépenses, frais</i> (pl.), <i>prix</i> ; (tax) <i>perception, droit</i> . To give in <i>c.</i> = <i>Faire arrêter</i> . In <i>c. of</i> = <i>A la charge de [aux soins de, préposé à]</i> . On a <i>c. of</i> = <i>Sous l'inculpation de</i> . List of <i>cc.</i> = <i>Tarif</i> .
<i>Changer</i> (v.) = change + alter.	<i>Charge</i> = load, cargo, lading, freight; burden, quantity, number, charge (see above). <i>Témoins à c.</i> = Witnesses for the prosecution; <i>à décharge</i> = for the defence; tax, liability, expense; obligation, duty; trust, care, custody; office, place, situation, post, employment, function; public office; (lawyer's) practice; orders, directions; cure (of souls); caricature, parody, joke, trick; shot.
<i>Channel</i> = canal, détroit [English <i>C.</i> = <i>La Manche</i>]; (fig., medium, agency) <i>voie, entremise, intermédiaire, course, direction</i> ; <i>chenal</i> (of port entrance, of river); (of road) <i>rigole</i> ; (archit.) <i>cannelure</i> .	<i>Charge</i> (v.) = (load vessel, gun, memory, etc.) <i>charger</i> ; <i>saturer</i> (air with vapour); (entrust with) <i>charger</i> [reflex., <i>se charger de</i> = undertake]; (command, exhort) <i>ordonner, enjoindre</i> (à <i>qqn de faire qqch</i>); <i>sommer de, exhorter à, adjurer de, accuser, imputer, charger</i> ; (saddle with liability, etc.) <i>faire porter à qqn</i> ; <i>attribuer à qqn</i> ; (of administrators) <i>taxer, grever, imposer</i> ; (demand price for, etc.) <i>demandier, faire payer</i> ; <i>charger</i> (enemy).
<i>Chant</i> = (n.) <i>chant monotone; plain-chant</i> . (V.) <i>psalmodier</i> .	<i>Chargeur</i> = charge (as above); register (letter). <i>C.</i> (lay, take) <i>qgn sur son dos</i> ; fill (pipe, etc.); load (table with food, etc.); heap (<i>qgn d'insultes</i> , insults
<i>Chant</i> = song, hymn, melody, anthem, etc. (V.) <i>Chanter</i> = To sing, extol, etc.	
<i>Chapel</i> = (place of worship that is not the parish church) <i>chapelle</i> ; (Protestant church in France) <i>temple</i> ; (printing office) <i>atelier, association d'ouvriers imprimeurs</i> .	
<i>Chapelle</i> = chapel; meeting-house; ornaments and plate for the celebration of mass; <i>maitre de c.</i> = choir-master, precentor. <i>C. ardente</i> = Room, draped in black and lit with candles, where coffin is placed before burial. (Various technical uses) crown (of a baker's oven); <i>soupapes en c.</i> = side-valves, etc.	
<i>Chaplain</i> = <i>chapelain</i> (private) + <i>aumônier</i> (ship, regiment, court, college).	
<i>Chaplet</i> = <i>bandeau, couronne, guirlande</i> (flowers, leaves, gold, gems, etc.); (one-third of rosary) <i>chapelet</i> ; <i>collier de grains, perles</i> .	
<i>Chapelet</i> = string of beads; chaplet (part of rosary). <i>Dire son c.</i> = Tell one's beads. (Fig.) <i>Défiler son c.</i> = To have one's say = (pop.) Get it off one's chest. <i>Un c. d'injures</i> = A string of insults.	
<i>Charabanc</i> = <i>autocar</i> (for excursions).	
<i>Char à bancs</i> = (horse) charabanc, wagonette.	
<i>Character</i> = (type, letter, sign, writing) <i>caractère</i> ; (kind of things, works, etc.) <i>genre, caractère</i> ; (brand, stamp) <i>empreinte, marque</i> ; <i>nature, qualité</i> ; (dis-	

on s.o.); inflate (account); exaggerate (story).	<i>Chaste</i> =chaste, pure (body and mind). <i>Chastise</i> = <i>punir</i> , <i>châtier</i> .
<i>Chargeur</i> =chargeur (rifle, elect.); <i>cheval de bataille</i> .	<i>Châtier</i> =chastise, castigate (person); condemn, denounce (thing); (biblical language) mortify; chasten (style).
<i>Chargeur</i> =loader, freighter, server (of gun), stoker (of engine), etc.	<i>Chastity</i> =continence, <i>chasteté</i> , état d'un homme (d'une femme) vierge + virginité, célibat; simplicité (of style or taste).
<i>Chariot</i> =(stately vehicle, poet. and fig.) char.	<i>Chat</i> (n.)= <i>causerie</i> , <i>causette</i> ; (bird) <i>traquet</i> . <i>Chat</i> =cat.
<i>Chariot</i> = (farm) wagon, cart; truck, trolley; (constellation) <i>Le grand C.</i> = Charles's Wain; (child's) go-cart.	<i>Châtrer</i> =castrate (animals; book)+trim (flowers, plants).
<i>Charm</i> (v.) = <i>charmer</i> , <i>enchanter</i> + He bears a charmed life = <i>Sa vie est protégée comme par un charme</i> .	<i>Chaufer</i> = <i>brasier</i> , <i>réchaud</i> .
<i>Chart</i> = (map) <i>carte</i> , <i>carte marine</i> ; (temperature, magnetic, etc.) <i>courbe</i> , <i>diagramme</i> ; (plan) <i>graphique</i> : <i>tableau statistique</i> .	<i>Chauffeur</i> =stoker+chauffeur.
<i>Charte</i> =charter.	<i>Check</i> =(generally) <i>frein</i> , <i>obstacle</i> ; <i>échec</i> , arrêt soudain; (rebuff) <i>refus</i> , <i>réprimande</i> ; (in an operation, military or otherwise) <i>revers</i> ; <i>arrêt</i> , <i>pause</i> ; (person or thing restraining) <i>contrôle</i> ; (token) <i>numéro</i> ; (in cloak-room) <i>chiffre</i> , <i>marque de contrôle</i> ; (luggage, etc.) <i>bulletin</i> ; (theatre) <i>contremarque</i> . U.S.A. for <i>cheque</i> = <i>chèque</i> .
<i>Chase</i> (n.)=(pursuit, pursuing) <i>chasse</i> , <i>poursuite</i> ; (hunted animal, ship, etc.) <i>gibier</i> , <i>objet de la poursuite</i> ; (tennis stroke) <i>chasse</i> ; (part of gun) <i>volee</i> ; (groove) <i>rainure</i> ; (printing - frame) <i>châssis</i> . (V.) <i>chasser</i> , <i>poursuivre</i> ; (emboss, engrave) <i>bosseler</i> , <i>relever en bosse</i> ; <i>ciselier</i> ; (set jewels, inlay, engrave, enshrine) <i>enchâsser</i> , <i>sertir</i> (jewels); <i>encastrer</i> ; <i>graver</i> ; <i>enchâsser</i> (relics).	<i>Chèque</i> =cheque.
<i>Chasse</i> =(of animals) chase; fowling, hunting, shooting [<i>Permis de c.</i> = Game licence]; hunting-ground, preserve; game; hunters, huntsmen, hunt; pursuit (of people, of ship, etc.). (Naut.) <i>Appuyer la c. à l'ennemi</i> =Make the pursuit hot. <i>Prendre c.</i> =Stand away. <i>Faire la c. aux héritages</i> =To go legacy hunting. <i>Bassin de c.</i> =Flushing reservoir. <i>La c. des roues</i> , etc.=Play of the wheels, etc. <i>Groove</i> (of a shuttle). (<i>Print.</i>) Overrun of page.	<i>Cheer</i> =(frame of mind) What c.? (archaic) = <i>Comment vous portez-vous?</i> To be of good c. (archaic)= <i>Avoir du courage</i> , <i>grand espoir</i> , <i>être de bonne humeur</i> ; (fare, food) make good c. (archaic)= <i>faire bonne chère</i> . Prolonged cc. = <i>Applaudissements prolongés</i> [<i>vivats</i> , <i>hourras</i> , <i>bravos</i> , etc.].
<i>Châsse</i> -shrine (of a saint); setting, mount (of a jewel, etc.); frame (of spectacles, etc.); scales (of a lancet, a razor, etc.).	<i>Chère</i> =cheer, fare. <i>Que sert la bonne c. quand on n'a pas la liberté?</i> =What is the use of a good table without liberty? <i>Faire maigre c.</i> =Live sparingly, be on short commons. <i>Aimer la bonne c.</i> =Be fond of good living.
<i>Chasser</i> = chase, pursue, drive away; expel, banish, dismiss; hunt, shoot, course; skid (of motor car). <i>C. un clou</i> =Drive a nail in or out. <i>Le navire chasse sur ses ancrees</i> =... is dragging her anchors. <i>Une voiture chasse bien</i> =... is easily drawn, runs easily. <i>Les caractères chassent trop</i> =Type is too much spaced.	<i>Chemise</i> =lady's 'shift.'
<i>Chaste</i> =(morals) <i>chaste</i> , <i>pur</i> ; (language, rooms, etc.) <i>châtié</i> , <i>simple</i> , <i>sans ornements superflus</i> ; (style) <i>pur</i> .	<i>Chemise</i> =man's shirt; woman's chemise; (various technical senses) envelope, casing, jacket, facing, lining. <i>Chemist</i> = <i>chimiste</i> + <i>pharmacien</i> [= pharmaceutical chemist]. <i>Cherish</i> =(foster, nurse; value, cling to) <i>entretenir</i> , <i>nourrir</i> (idea, opinion, etc.); <i>caresser</i> (hope); <i>soigner tendrement</i> , <i>avoir soin de</i> , <i>réchauffer dans son sein</i> ; <i>veiller sur</i> , <i>protéger</i> . <i>Chérir</i> =to love dearly (person or thing). <i>Chicane</i> = chicane(ry); quarrel, unreal difficulty: <i>chercher c. à qqn</i> =pick a quarrel with s.o.; pettifogging lawyers (considered collectively).
	<i>Chiffon</i> = <i>chiffon</i> . <i>Chiffon</i> =chiffon+rug, scrap (of paper, etc.), scrap (of a child).

Chimney=*cheminée + verre (de lampe)*.

Cheminée=chimney+fire-place, hearth; mantelpiece; funnel (of steamer), smoke-stack; stove.

China=(country) *Chine*; *porcelaine*.

China=(plant) china-root.

Chine=*ravin (Isle of Wight); échine; arête*.

Chivalrous=*chevaleresque + honorable, courtois, désintéressé; aventureux, extravagant, porté au don-quichottisme*.

Chivalry=*chevalerie + courtoisie, galanterie; considération (pour les faibles), prévenance*.

Choler=*bile*; (archaic and poet.) *colère*.

Colère=anger, wrath, ire, passion, fury.

Choquer=shock + collide with, bump against, knock; offend, grate on, jar.

Chord=(of musical instrument, now only poet.) *corde*; (mus.) *accord*; (geom.) *corde*. See *Cord*.

Chorus=*choré + refrain*.

Chœur=*chorus+(church) choir, chancel*.

Chute=*chute d'eau, rapide (in river) + glissière*.

Chute=fall, downfall: *les cc. du Zambèse*=the Zambezi Falls; *la c. du Niagara*=the Niagara Falls; descent; decay; end. *La c. des reins*=Small of the back.

Cinder=*escarbilles, scorries*; (from a forge) *fraisil*.

Cendre=ashes. *Mercredi des cc.*=Ash Wednesday.

Ceinture=belt, girdle, sash, band; waist (of body or dress); enclosure, zone; moulding; circle; (*archit.*) cincture.

Cipher=(o) *zéro*; (unimportant person or thing) *zéro, nullité*; (any Arabic figure) *chiffre*; (secret writing, or key to this; monogram) *chiffre*; (organ) *prolongement du son d'une note quand la touche n'est plus pressée*.

Chiffre=figure, number; cipher (as above), monogram, private mark; sum total, amount.

Circle=*cercle + balcon, galerie (theatre); cerne (round moon, eyes); (fig.) sphère; milieu*.

Cercle=circle+hoop, ring; club (persons).

Circuit=*circuit (of a town, etc.; electric) + (judge's) tournée, circonscription*.

Circuit=circuit; (fig.) *c. de paroles, de raisonnement*=avoiding the main point=beating about the bush.

Circuler=to circulate, pass on, move about, etc. (Intrans.) *Circulez!*=Pass on.

Circulation=(generally) *circulation* (of blood, sap, on roads, etc., to and fro, of air, etc.); *tirage* (of periodicals).

Circulation=circulation; movement, traffic.

Circumstance=*circonstance + (pl.) moyens, position; apparat, faste* (usually in the phrase 'pomp and circumstance'). In easy cc.=*A son aise*.

Circonstance. De c.=For the occasion. (Legal) *Cc. et dépendances*=Appurtenances.

Circus=(Roman; arena for exhibitions; amphitheatre of hills) *cirque; rond-point, place publique* (as Piccadilly Circus); (travelling show) *cirque*.

Cistern=*réservoir; citerne*; (steam engine) *bâche; cuvette* (of barometer).

Citizen=*bourgeois* [see this word]; *citadin* (of a town, opp. to countryman); *citoyen* (of a state; republican style of address).

Citron=*cédrat; citron; limon* (all belonging to the same family with different characteristics).

Citron is a generic term embracing 'citron,' 'lemon,' 'lime,' but *fam.*=lemon. *C. pressé*=Natural lemonade, lemon squash.

Civet=(quadruped and perfume) *civetee*.

Civet (de lièvre)=jugged hare.

Civetee=civet (as above)+chives.

Clack, Click, Crack, Clatter (nn. and vv.).

Claque, Cliquer. Cliquetis, Cliqueteer. Caquet, Caquier. Craquement, Craquer. All are onomatopoeic words, whose uses do not correspond in the two languages. *Clack*=*cliquer* (as of two pieces of wood); *caquet, caquier* (of tongues). *Claque(r)*=clap (of the hands) =slap with the hands); chatter (of the teeth); crack (of a whip); snap (of fingers). *Click*=*cliquetis; cliqueteer* (of chains, swords, glasses, etc.); *clapper* (of tongue). *Crack*=*cliquer* (of whip). [See *Crack*.] *Clatter*=(talk) *caquet(er)*; (other sounds) *fracas, tapage*. *Caquet*=clucking (of a hen); chatter (of people). *Craquer* (of snow, boards, ice, boots, etc.).

Claim (v.)=*revendiquer, réclamer* (rights, etc.); *exiger* (respect, promise, etc.); *demandeur* (permission, protection, damages, reward, etc.); *alléguer* (beauty, virtue, the impossible, that such is the case); *élèver des prétentions à (crown, rights, etc.)*=*prétendre à*

faire valoir ses titres sur; se dire être (the owner, etc.); *affirmer, soutenir* (to have done so and so); *s'attribuer* (the glory of st., etc.).

Clamer=to clamour, cry out. *Réclamer*=implore, entreat; claim back, ask for, lay claim to; complain, protest; oppose, object; claim damages.

Clairvoyance (n.)=clairvoyance+insight, sagacity.

Clairvoyant (adj.)=clairvoyant+judicious, clear-sighted.

Clamp=*clamp* (surg. and naut.)+*crampon, attache; mordache; tas, monceau* (of bricks, potatoes, etc.).

Claret=*bordeaux rouge*; (boxing) *sang*.

Clairet (adj. and n.)=palish, pale coloured; (masc.) pale wine; pale stone (jewel); (fem.) corn-salad; (fem.) silk-worm disease.

Clarinet=clarinette+(organ stop) *cromorne*.

Classic(s)=*classique(s)*, but in English more stress is laid, especially in education, on the ancient classics, whereas in French the word refers more generally to the French classics as the model or standard, in opposition to the Romantics. The English word has a more extended use than the French, and often means little more than *renommé, célèbre*, as 'classic ground' (of Epsom), or 'classic race' (Grand National), etc. (N.) In English a classic (of a person)=*humaniste*. *Livres cc.*=School-books.

Clause=(legal) *clause*+(gram.) *membre de phrase, proposition*.

Clear=*clair* (transparent, bright, easily understood or heard, discerning)+*certain; exposé, libre, à part; complet; débarrassé (de); quitte* (of debt); *dégagé (de)* (obstacles). Stand c. of the gate=*Ne pas s'appuyer contre la barrière*.

Clair=clear+bright; (moon)light; well lit; daylight (*il fait clair*); light, pale (colour); cloudless (sky); thinly planted (wood); shining, polished (floor); lucid (explanation). *Argent c.*=Ready money. *C. comme deux et deux font quatre*=As plain as a pikestaff. *Lait c.*=Whey.

Clemency=*clémence*+*douceur* (of weather).

Clerical=(of the clergy) *clérical, du clergé, ecclésiastique*; (of or made by clerks=secretaries) *de copiste*. C. work=

Travail de copiste, écritures; c. error =faute de copiste.

Clérical=(of the clergy, favourable to the clergy) *clerical*.

Clerk=(in holy orders) *ecclésiastique, clerc*; (lay clerk) *répondant; secrétaire*; (law court) *greffier*; (lawyer) *clerc*; (com.) *commis, employé* (inferior grade). Head c.=*Chef de bureau*: (lawyer's office) *maître clerc*.

Clerc=clerk (as above); scholar, learned man. (Fam.) *Faire un pas de c.*=Make a blunder.

Clock=(large, especially on churches, public buildings, etc.) *horloge*; (small, timepiece) *pendule*; (stocking) *coin*.

Cloche=bell; bell-glass; dish-cover; stewpan; blister.

Close (v.)=(trans.) *fermer* (general term: door, window, bolt, tap, harbour, shop, discussion, list, eye, mouth, ear, fist, knife, bag, etc.); *terminer* (war, life); *clore* (mainly as a participle and fig., see below); (hole) *boucher*; (cover) *courrir*; (ranks) *server*; (meeting) *lever* (*séance*); (*intrans.* chiefly with prepositions and adverbs *in, with, up*) *se fermer*; *finir; se terminer*. C. with (in a fight)=*En venir aux mains*=*en venir au corps-à-corps*. C. with offer, etc.=*Convenir de, s'entendre avec, s'en tenir à, consentir à*. C. with a prayer, etc.=*Se terminer par*, etc. C. in=*Enfermer*. C. up=*Fermier, boucher*. C. in (of days)=*Baisser*.

Close [pron. kloz] (n.)=conclusion, fin, (mus.) pause.

Close [pron. klos] (n.)=(cathedral) *enceinte*, (modern) *cour, jardin*; (school playground) *préau*; (field) *clos, enclos*; (in town) *passage, allée, cour*.

Close (adj. and adv.) has many senses besides those connected with the verb *Close* above, such as narrow, stifling, secret, near, stingy, discreet, intimate.

Clore=close securely, fence; terminate definitely (a bargain, discussion, etc.). Is used mainly in the past participle in certain phrases. *A huis clos*=In camera. *Lettre close*=Sealed letter. *Un vase clos*=Hermetically sealed vessel. *A la nuit close*=After dark. *Clos et couvert*=Wind- and water-tight.

Clos (n.)=field, enclosure, vineyard.

Clown=*paysan, manant, rustre; homme grossier*; (shows) *bouffon, clown*.

<i>Clown</i> =clown, buffoon.	(=part of body); (fam.) <i>les cc. de l'Etat</i> =the coffers of the State, the Treasury; (naut.) buoy, moorings.
<i>Club</i> =(staff) <i>gourdin, massue</i> ; (association) <i>cercle, club</i> ; (cards) <i>trèfle</i> .	<i>Coffin</i> = <i>cercueil</i> .
<i>Club</i> (politics, sporting)=club.	<i>Coffin</i> =box, case (for mower's whetstone).
<i>Coach</i> (n.) = <i>voiture, carrosse</i> ; <i>diligence</i> ; (tutor) <i>répétiteur, préparateur</i> ; (boat-crew) <i>entraîneur</i> . Slow-coach= <i>Lambin</i> . (V.) <i>aller en voiture</i> ; (instruct) <i>préparer</i> , <i>pousser</i> , (fam.) <i>chauffer</i> .	<i>Coin</i> = <i>monnaie; pièce (de monnaie)</i> .
<i>Coche</i> =stage-coach [<i>Manquer le c.</i> =Miss a good opportunity. <i>La mouche du c.</i> = <i>Busybody</i>]; nick, notch. (V.) Notch, nick.	<i>Coin</i> =corner, angle, nook; wedge, peg; stamp, die; low stool; clock (stocking).
<i>Coadjutor</i> = <i>coadjuteur</i> (eccles. only) + assistant, aide.	<i>Collecte</i> =(liturgy) collect + collection (money for charity).
<i>Coat</i> =(dress) <i>habit, frac</i> ; <i>smoking</i> (dinner-jacket); <i>redingote</i> (frock coat); <i>jaquette</i> (morning coat); <i>veste</i> (jacket); <i>veston</i> (lounge jacket); <i>pardessus, paletot</i> (overcoat); <i>caoutchouc</i> (mackintosh, waterproof); <i>imperméable</i> (waterproof, raincoat); <i>vareuse</i> (guernsey, pea-jacket).	<i>Collection</i> =(action) <i>réunion, rassemblement</i> (of persons); <i>collecte, quête</i> (of money); (money collected) <i>recette</i> ; (accumulation of dust, etc.) <i>amas</i> ; (of documents, etc.) <i>compilation, recueil</i> ; (of coins, works of art, etc.) <i>collection</i> ; (of taxes) <i>perception</i> ; (in business) <i>encaissement</i> ; (of debts) <i>recouvrement</i> ; (postal letters) <i>levée (des boîtes)</i> ; <i>examen</i> (at Oxford Univ.).
<i>Côte</i> =rib; slope (of hill); coast. <i>C. à c.</i> =Side by side. <i>Velours à c.</i> =Corduroy.	<i>Collection</i> =collection (paintings, medals, etc.); set, file (of newspapers, etc.).
<i>Faire c.</i> =Run ashore, aground. (Fam.) <i>Être à la c.</i> =Be hard up.	<i>Collector</i> =(of paintings, etc.) <i>collectionneur</i> ; (of gifts for charity) <i>collectionneur + perceuteur, receveur</i> (of taxes).
<i>Cote</i> =quota, share; (surveying) height from datum line; (Stock Exchange) quotation; mark, figure, number (of document, etc., for classification purposes).	<i>Collecteur</i> =(formerly) tax-gatherer, collector; (elect.) commutator.
<i>Cotte</i> =tunic (worn over armour); petticoat, short skirt (esp. of peasant-woman); workman's overall trousers. <i>C. de mailles</i> =Coat of mail.	<i>College</i> = <i>collège</i> (body of persons with common functions and privileges as Sacred College of Cardinals, College of Arms, Heralds' College); <i>académie</i> (medicine, etc.); <i>collège</i> (Oxford and Cambridge colleges, or similar institutions); <i>collège</i> (Eton, Dulwich, Winchester, etc.); (professional study) <i>école, institut, académie</i> ; (secondary school) <i>lycée, collège</i> ; (pretentiously for) <i>pensionnat, institution, école</i> ; (music) <i>conservatoire</i> .
<i>Cock</i> =(farmyard bird) <i>coq</i> ; (birds in general) <i>mâle</i> ; (weathercock) <i>girouette, coq</i> ; (hay) <i>meulon, meulette</i> ; (tap) <i>robinet</i> ; (gun) <i>chien</i> ; (sundial) <i>style</i> ; (balance) <i>aiguille</i> . Old c.! (pop.) = <i>Mon vieux!</i> At full c.= <i>Armé</i> . At half c.= <i>Au cran de repos</i> . A hat cocked= <i>Un chapeau posé crânement</i> or <i>posé de côté</i> . Cocked hat= <i>Tricorne</i> , <i>bicornie</i> .	<i>Collège</i> =(in Ancient Rome, in Romish Church) college; (in a constituency) electors; (higher learning) <i>C. de France</i> ; (secondary education) school maintained by municipality, generally with State aid.
<i>Coq</i> =cock, rooster, weathercock; cook (ship). <i>Comme un c. en pâte</i> =In clover.	<i>Collier</i> =(miner) <i>houilleur, mineur</i> : (boat) <i>charbonnier</i> .
<i>Coque</i> =shell, husk; hull; loop, kink; (jam.) cockle. <i>Oeuf à la c.</i> =(Soft-) boiled egg.	<i>Collier</i> =necklace; collar (of animals and slaves); hoop or ring (of metal for various technical uses).
<i>Cocoa</i> =cocoier (tree)+cacao (beverage).	<i>Collocate</i> = <i>placer (mettre) ensemble; disposer</i> .
<i>Coco</i> =cocoa-nut.	<i>Colloquer</i> =place anyhow in order to get rid of: <i>c. un invité au bout de la table</i> =relegate a guest to the end of the table; <i>c. sa fille au premier venu</i> =palm off one's daughter on the first comer;
<i>Coffer</i> =coffre; (funds) <i>fonds, ressources</i> <i>pécuniaires, trésor, caisse</i> ; <i>caisson</i> .	
<i>Coffre</i> =chest, trunk; <i>coffre-fort</i> =safe; <i>c. à avoine</i> =corn bin; (fam.) chest	

make list of creditors (in order of importance).	heureux, content; à l'aise; dans l'aisance (as to means); bien: are you c. here? = êtes-vous bien ici?; tranquille, avec la conscience tranquille.
Collocation =arrangement, disposition.	Confortable. See above.
Collocation =establishing order of priority of creditors; sum that each creditor is to receive according to priority.	Comity =courtoisie. C. of nations= <i>La courtoisie internationale</i> . [Apparently misused for: The company of nations mutually practising international c. (N.E.D.)], <i>société des nations civilisées</i> .
Colon =(punctuation) deux points; (part of intestine) colon.	Comité =committee; party in the phrase en petit c.: être en petit c.=be a select party; dîner en petit c.=dine informally with a few intimate friends.
Colon =colonist, settler; farmer.	Command (n.)=ordre(s), commandement [at one's c.=à ses ordres]; autorité, pouvoir, empire, domination, protection, influence; (mastery) maîtrise, possession; (disposal) disposition; (have a c. of a language) posséder une langue; (fluency) facilité; portée (of a gun); (body of troops or district) troupe; région. At c.=A (sa) disposition. Self-c.=Maitrise de soi. He has a wonderful c. of temper=Il se possède à merveille.
Colour =couleur + (mil.) drapeau: serve with the colours = servir sous les drapeaux; trooping of the colour(s) = salut au drapeau; with flying colours =haut la main.	Commandment =(decalogue) commandement.
Couleur =colour + (cards) suit: il faut donner de la c.=one must follow suit.	Commande =(business) order, (naut.) fox. De commande =(lit.) Arranged to order, (fig.) forced, feigned; (eccles.) obligatory: fêtes de c.; (pl., car, machinery) controls.
Colourable =(specious, counterfeit) coloré, plausible, contrefait, trompeur.	Commandement = commandment (as above); command, order; disposal, bidding; (mil.) word of command; mandate, precept; (law) summons to pay; (nav. and mil.) command, commandship. Échelle de c.=Accommodation ladder.
Colorable =capable of being coloured.	Command (v.)=commander, ordonner, enjoindre; commander (army, ship); commander à, maîtriser (passions); disposer de, avoir à sa disposition; commander (respect); (overlook) dominer, avoir vue sur, commander.
Coma =coma (stupor)+chevelure (of a comet).	Commander =command; order (dinner, goods); (machinery) drive, operate, control: l'excentrique commande le tiroir=the eccentric controls the slide-valve. Se c.=Control oneself.
Combination =(action or result) combinaison; (combined state) alliance, association, entente, réunion; (math.) combinaison; (chem.) combinaison; (united action) combinaison, coalition; concours (of circumstances); (pl., ladies' garment) combinaison; c.-room (= Cambridge common-room), salle où les 'fellows' se réunissent après le dîner.	Commend =confier; recommander, faire l'éloge de; être digne de l'attention de, se recommander à: I am sorry if his methods don't c. themselves to you=je regrette que ses méthodes ne se recommandent pas à vous. C. me to (fam.)=Parlez-moi de, donnez-moi de préférence.
Combine (n.)=(com.) trust, cartel.	
Combinaison =combination (as above); plan, scheme, contrivance; engineer's overalls, dungarees.	
Combine (slang)=scheme, arrangement.	
Comedian =comédien. The French word is applied to any actor, whether tragic or comic. The English word applies to comic actors and, rarely, to writers of comedies (=auteur comique), but, loosely, it is applied nowadays to music-hall performers, or those who at one time would have been styled 'low comedians'.	
Comfort =(relief in affliction) encouragement, soulagement; réconfort; consolation; satisfaction: it's a c. to be able to speak to you=c'est une satisfaction de pouvoir vous parler; (person who consoles) appui, soutien, consolation; (happiness) bonheur; (things that make life easy) le bien-être, l'aisance, confort; (pl., creature comforts) commodités de la vie, bien-être matériel.	
Confort =material comfort.	
Comfortable =(house, furniture, meal) confortable + agréable, commode;	

Commercial = *commercial*. C. traveller = *Commis voyageur, voyageur de commerce*. **Commissariat** = *intendance; vivres, provisions de bouche; ravitaillement*. **Commissariat** = police-station; commissionership; commissioner's office; commissioners (of the Admiralty). **Commissary** = *commissaire + suffragant (=suffragan bishop)*. **Commissaire** = commissary, member of a commission; (sports) steward. *C. de police* = Police superintendent. (Mil. and nav.) *C. du gouvernement* = Prosecutor (at court-martial). **Commission** = *commission, ordre, autorité, mandat; mission, charge; (crime) perpétration; (magistrate's) charge; (officer's) brevet; (ship's) armament; (business) commission; (body of men) commission; (money) commission*. **Commission** = commission, trust, warrant, mandate; mission; order; message, errand; committee; (univ., etc.) board. **Commissionnaire** = *commissionnaire, hussier, gardien, messager, chasseur*. **Commissionnaire** = commissary, street-porter, messenger: *petit c.=errand-boy; agent: c. en gros = factor; carrier*. **Commit** = (entrust, etc.) *confier, livrer, exposer, commettre; (to writing) signer [coucher] par écrit; (to memory) apprendre par cœur; (to earth) ensevelir; (to the flames, etc.) livrer, jeter; (to prison) envoyer en prison, écruger, incarcérer; (bill) renvoyer à une commission; (sin) faire, commettre; (reflex) s'engager, se lier, se compromettre. C. suicide = Se suicider*. **Commettre** = embroil, set at variance (persons); commit, trust, expose, entrust, confide; appoint, commission, employ; commit (sin, etc.). **Commode** = *chaise percée*. **Commode** = chest of drawers. **Commodious** = *vaste, spacieux*. **Commodity** = *marchandise, produit, denrées (generally food), article*. **Commodité** = *commodiousness, convenience (of rooms); comforts; opportunity; (pl.) (public) convenience, W.C.* **Common** (adj.) = *commun + ordinaire, simple; banal, terre à terre; (of c. extraction) du commun, du peuple*. **Book of C. Prayer** = *Liturgie de l'Eglise anglicane*.

Common (n.) = *terrain communal, communaux, champs communs; lande, bruyère*. **Commun** (n.) = *generality, common run, majority, commonalty*. **Commonalty** = *peuple, bourgeoisie, roture; le commun des hommes; communauté*. **Communauté** = *community, society; (religious) community; community (of interests, etc.)*. **Commons** = *peuple; tiers état; bourgeoisie*. House of C. = *La Chambre des communes (=Chambre des députés in France); (food) vivres, provisions, chère. To be on short c. = Faire maigre chère*. **Communs** = *domestic offices; privy*. **Communicate** = *communiquer + (sacrament) communier qqn.* **Communiquer** = *communicate + transmit (a disease)*. **Communicatif** = *communicative + catching, infectious (laughter)*. **Community** = *communauté + la société, l'État*. **Communauté** = *community (of possessions), ownership in common*. **Compact** = *compact + (style) concis*. **Companion** = *compagnon, associé; camarade; dame (demoiselle) de compagnie; (match) pendant; (naut.) capot*. **Compagnon** = *companion, partner, friend; fellow, mate; associate, etc.* **Compare** = *comparer + (gram.) former le comparatif de*. **Compass** (v.) = *(go round) faire le tour de; (hem in) entourer, encercler; bloquer, assiéger (town); (grasp mentally) saisir, embrasser; (accomplish) accomplir, venir à bout de; (contrive) amener, obtenir, trouver moyen de; tramer (plot)*. **Compasser** = *measure (with compasses); weigh up, consider; formalize. Composé* = *formal, studied, regular; stiff, starched, affected, precise*. **Compass** (n.) = *(mariners) boussole, compas de mer; (pl., an instrument with two legs) compas; (boundary) limites; (area, extent) espace, étendue, enceinte, surface; volume; (fig.) portée (mind, language); (roundabout) tour, circuit; (fig.) sphère, étendue (of knowledge, etc.); registre (voice)*. **Compas** = *compass(es), dividers, calipers*. **Compeer** = *égal, pair; compagnon (compagne), camarade*. **Compère** = *godfather [fem. commère]; confederate*.

Compensate = (counterbalance) *compenser + indemniser qqn de* (for his actual losses); *dédommager qqn de* (in any way).

Compenser=counterbalance; make up for. (*Les recettes compensent les frais. Il compense ses défauts par de grandes qualités.*) (Law) *C. les dépens* = To condemn each side to pay its own costs.

Compete=(strive with s.o. for s.t., in doing or abs.) *faire concurrence à qqn; concourir pour, se mettre sur les rangs*; (vie with s.o. in a quality) *disputer qqch à qqn; rivaliser avec qqn de* (in) *qqch.*

Comptester = belong (to s.o.) by right (law); be within the competence of. (N.) *Compétition* = (action) competing; competition.

Competence = (easy circumstances) *suffisance, aisance, fortune suffisante*; (ability, knowledge) *capacité, compétence*; (legal) *compétence*.

Complaisance = complacency + willingness, obligingness. *Il montre trop de c.* = He is too accommodating. *Billet de c.* = Accommodation bill. (N.) *Complaisant* = Time-server. (Adj.) *Complaisant* = Kind, obliging; yielding; considerate; accommodating; fawning, pandering, time-serving.

Complaint = (uttered grievance) *plainte, grief; doléances* (used generally in pl. only); (accusation) *plainte, réclamation [déposer un plainte]*; (poem) *complainte*; (disease) *maladie, mal.*

Complainte = lamentation; ballad, complaint.

Complement = *complément* + (mil. and nav.) *effectif*; (gram.) *attribut*.

Complete = *achevé; accompli* (model, method); *complet* (dress, suit); *entier* (submission); *parfait* (triumph). *Sa gloire était au comble.*

Complet (adj. and n.). *Un régiment c. [est au c.]* = . . . full numbers [=complement]. *Un omnibus c. [est c.]* = . . . full up. *C. de voyage* = Travelling suit. *C. veston* = Lounge suit.

Complete (v.)= *compléter* (=make whole or entire so as to leave nothing wanting) + *achever, terminer*.

Complexion = (colour of skin) *teint*; of things) *aspect, apparence*; (fig., character, condition, etc.) *caractère, qualité, nuance*.

Complexion = temperament, humour, constitution; disposition.

Compose=(constitute) *former, composer*; be composed of=*se composer de*; (mus. and lit.) *composer*; (print.) *composer*; *arranger, ajuster, accommoder* (dispute); (arrange for a purpose) *se disposer à, se mettre à* (sleep, write, etc.); *composer* (countenance); *rédiger* (memoir, writing, etc.); *se concentrer, recueillir* (thoughts for action, etc.); *calmer, apaiser, tranquilliser* (mind, anger, terror); (reflex.) *se calmer, se remettre*.

Composer=compose (see above), form, make, fashion, adjust, paint; set (type) =compose; answer; write (examination paper); (*composer avec*) compound, come to terms, settle; capitulate. **Composé**=compound (interest, word, tense, time) + composite (flower, capital). **Corps composé** (chem.)=Compound.

Composition = *composition* + (schools, univ.) *thème* (=translation from the mother tongue into a foreign language); *mélange, composé*; *nature, caractère*: there is not much pride in his c.=*il y a peu d'orgueil dans son caractère*.

Composition = composition + (schools) test (set regularly every week, term); (schools) examination paper: *la c. de français*=the French paper.

Comprehensible = (grasped by mind) *compréhensible, intelligible* + *qui peut être contenu*.

Compromise (v.)=(trans., settle s.t. by mutual concession) *arranger [mettre fin à] par un compromis, régler par des concessions mutuelles*; (intrans.)= *transiger (sur, en ce qui concerne)*; (bring oneself or others under suspicion) (*se compromettre*).

Compromettre=(place in a critical position) compromise [see last sense above], jeopardize; discredit; implicate, inculpate; damage.

Concatenation = (logic) *concaténation + série, suite, enchaînement*.

Concentrer = concentrate + repress (feelings). *Être concentré*=Be reserved, uncommunicative.

Concern. **Concerner**. The French verb is used in the 3rd person only, and has only one sense, 'relate to, affect,' as *Cela ne vous concerne [= regarde] pas* = That is no c. of yours, that doesn't c. you. The English verb has the following equivalents: *concerner, regarder, toucher*; (interest oneself in, about, etc.) *s'intéresser à*; (take part in)

prendre part à, s'occuper de; se mêler de; (troubled in p.p.) *affliger, peiner; s'inquiéter (de); craindre (pour);* (in the passive) *s'engager dans, être pour qqch dans; (plot, etc.) être impliqué dans, tremper dans.* I am concerned to know = *je suis peiné d'apprendre.* I am concerned in this matter = *Cette affaire m'intéresse.* Where life is concerned = *Où il s'agit de la vie.* That concerns you personally = *Cela vous touche de près.*

Concert = concert; agreement, arrangement, harmony; chorus (of praises, etc.).

Concord (n.) *concorde, harmonie; accord (music); traité; (gram.) accord.*

Concours = concourse, crowd; concourse (of atoms) + (geom., phys.) convergence, concurrence; coincidence (of events); assistance, co-operation; competition; contest, match; competitive examination; exhibition, show. *Hors c.* = In a class by itself. *Mettre au c.* = Throw open to competition.

Concur = (happen together) *concourir;* (co-operate with) *concourir + être d'accord;* (of events, circumstances) *coincider.*

Concourir = (geom., phys.) converge; coincide, concur; co-operate, concur, contribute; unite; compete.

Concurrence = *coincidence, simultanéité; (co-opération) concours, collaboration, coopération;* (agreement in opinion) *assentiment, approbation.*

Concurrence = (dates) juncture, concurrence; *jusqu'à c. (de la somme)* = to the amount of (the sum), to the extent of, till . . . is duly discharged; (law) equality of rights; competition, emulation, rivalry.

Concussion = *secousse, choc, ébranlement;* (surg.) *commotion (cérébrale = of the brain);* (formerly, extortion by ruling powers) *concussion.*

Concussion = (magistrate's, etc., illicit gain) malversation, extortion, exactation, embezzlement.

Condenser = condense (gas, electricity, etc.). (Mil.) *Se c.* = Close up; crowd (of population).

Conditioned = (of condition) *conditionné + (of disposition) qui a bon [mauvais] caractère.*

Conductor = (leader) *guide, conducteur, directeur;* (band, orchestra); (bus,

tram) *receveur;* (of water) *canal, conduit;* (phys.) *conducteur;* *personne qui communique [transmet] (a disease); (lightning) paratonnerre.*

Conducteur = conductor, leader, chief; guide; foreman (of works); driver (of bus).

Confection = (mixing) *fabrication d'un mélange;* (mixture) *mélange;* *confiserie, sucrerie, fruit confit, bonbon;* (pharm.) *confection;* (dress) *confection.*

Confection = making, preparation, execution, drawing up; making up (clothes), outfitting; a ready-made article of dress.

Confectioner = *confiseur, and confectionery = confiserie.*

Confectionneur = (*celui qui confectionne*) = maker (of articles); ready-made clothier, outfitter.

Conférer = confer + compare, collate.

Confidence = (trust) *confiance;* (assured expectation) *assurance;* (boldness) *audace, hardiesse, impudence;* (imparting of private matters or thing so imparted) *confidence;* c. trick = *vol à l'américaine.*

Confidence = (disclosure of a secret) *confidence.* *Dire qqch en c.* *Mettre qqn dans la c.* = Make a confidant of s.o., let s.o. into the secret. *Faire c. de qqch à qqn* = Entrust s.o. with a secret. *En c.* = Confidentially.

Confiance = confidence, trust, reliance, hope, assurance. *Avoir c. en qqn.* *Trahir la c. de qqn.* *Une personne de c.* (= trustworthy). *Abus de c.* = Breach of trust. *Avoir c. dans un remède* = Have confidence in [believe in] a medicine. *C. en soi-même* = Self-confidence.

Confidential = (letter, etc.) *confidentiel + (person) intime; de confiance.*

Confine (v.) = (keep within [to] limits) *confiner, enfermer, retenir (chez soi); reléguer dans, à (garret, secluded place); emprisonner; faire garder (le lit, etc.); (fig.) limiter, borner, réprimer, restreindre (movements, remarks, etc.); (pass., be in childbed) s'accoucher; (mil.) consigner (to barracks).*

Confiner à = to border on, be adjacent to; (trans.) confine, restrict.

Confinement = *détention, emprisonnement; prison, réclusion; vie sédentaire; (of woman) accouchement; (mil.) arrêts.*

Confinement = restricting, limiting; solitary confinement.

Confirmed = *confirmé, affermi, assuré + endurci* (angler, bachelor); (*inverteater*) *fieffé, franc, incorrigible, impénitent, invétéré* (liar, thief, beggar, etc.). C. criminal = *Récidiviste*, (pop.) *un cheval de retour*.

Confluent (adj.) = (med., bot.) *confluent + (of rivers, etc.) qui confluent, qui se rencontrent.* (N.) (loosely for 'affluent') *affluent, tributaire*.

Confluent (n.) = junction, meeting, confluence (of rivers, etc.).

Conformation = *conformation + adaptation (d.)*.

Confound = (upset plans, hope) *réduire à néant, renverser, détruire; (curse) c. you! = que le diable vous emporte!* C. it! = *Fichtre! Bigre! Peste!;* (throw into disorder, mix up) *confondre, embarrasser, déconcerter, consterner, mettre en désordre;* (confuse in idea) *embrouiller, confondre.*

Confondre = mingle, mix up, blend, jumble; confound, mistake for; confuse, disconcert, bewilder; amaze, abash, confute, cover with shame; (*reflex.*) to be profuse with (excuses, thanks, etc.): *il s'est confondu en excuses.*

Confraternity = *confraternité + bande, corporation, troupe, clique, etc.*

Confront = (to be, stand or come in front of, generally passively) *se trouver en face de, faire face à, se présenter de front à;* (face in hostility or defiance, present a bold front) *affronter* (enemy, death), *attaquer de front, tenir tête à; se camper fièrement devant;* (bring together face to face) *confronter, mettre face à face.*

Confusion. Confusion. Broadly speaking the two words have the same connotations, but in actual use the English word applies often to material disorder and confusion. In the French word, mental confusion extends to shame, blush, mortification. C. worse confounded = *Le comble de la c.*

Congestion = (med.) *congestion + (fig., traffic, population) encombrement (of carriages), affluence (of people) = concours.*

Conglomerate (n., adj., v.) *Conglomérat; conglomerer.* [The French words are scientific only, whereas the English word is used of ordinary things, and even figuratively.]

Congregation = *assemblage, réunion; (persons) assemblée, auditoire; (religious community) congrégation; (body assembled for religious worship) (réunion des) fidèles, paroissiens.*

Conjoin. *Conjoindre.* The latter is now used of marriage only.

Conjunction = *conjonction + union, rencontre, assemblage;* (events, circumstances) *concours, combinaison.*

Conjure = *conjurer + (c. up) évoquer; (c. away) escamoter, faire disparaître.*

Conjuror = *conspire, plot (ruin of s.o., etc.); also intrans.; (keep away by religious exorcism or magic) conjure away, turn aside, ward off, appease: c. la colère de qqn, le péril, un accident; (appeal solemnly) conjure, adjure; implore, beseech.*

Conjurer(-or) = *magicien, sorcier, conjurateur; (juggler) escamoteur, prestidigitateur; (ironically) he's no c. = il n'a pas inventé la poudre, il n'est pas sorcier.*

Conjurateur = magician, sorcerer.
Conjuré = conspirator.

Connex[ct]ion = (act or state) *union, jonction; (relation of thought, etc.) relation, rapport, liaison; connexion (facts, parts) [connexion refers merely to relationship or association between things or parts of things]; (law) connexité (of two causes); (connecting parts) communications; (coherence) suite; (intercourse) commerce, relations; liaison; (a relative) parent, parenté; membre de la famille; (business) clientèle; (other ties) relations (politiques, religieuses); (trains) correspondance.*

Conquer = *asservir; assujettir* (a nation with the idea of continued slavery or subjection); *conquérir* (country, public esteem, a woman's heart); *dompter* (courage, horse, nation); *mater* (pride, resistance); *maîtriser* (passions); *surmonter* (difficulty, fears); *triompher de* (person or thing); *vaincre* (enemy, resistance, anger).

Consanguine = *parent; consanguin* (of same father) + *utérin* (of same mother).

Conscience = (moral sense) *conscience*; (impudence) *effronterie, hardiesse, aplomb.* C.-stricken = *Pris de remords, bourré de remords.* C.-money = *restitution d'argent faite anonymement et par scrupule de conscience.* In all c. = *Dieu sait.*

Conscience = conscience; consciousness,

sense. (<i>Se faire c. de</i>) = To scruple to. <i>Travail en c.</i> (print.) = time-work.	station); (<i>mil.</i>) C.B. (confined to barracks).
Consecrate = <i>consacrer + canoniser + sacer</i> (king, bishop).	Consist = <i>consister (en) [à + inf.]</i> ; <i>se composer (de)</i> ; (agree, consist with) <i>être en harmonie [d'accord] avec, s'accorder [être compatible] avec</i> .
Consentir = consent + bend, spring (of a mast); (<i>trans.</i>) admit (a truth); (<i>legal</i>) authorize; allow (a discount).	Consistence [solidity, firmness; degree of firmness or density: <i>of things mainly</i>] = <i>consistance, substance</i> .
Conservateur (n.) = conservator, keeper; (museum) curator; (library) librarian; (of woods and forests = <i>des eaux et forêts</i>) conservator; (mortgages) registrar; (politics) conservative.	Consistency = (consistence, as above) = <i>consistance; stabilité, fermeté</i> (of bone, flesh), <i>solidité</i> , (fig.) <i>qualité, condition; esprit de suite, suite, qualité d'être conséquent</i> .
Conservative (adj.) = <i>conservateur + (estimate) modéré, prudent, etc.</i>	Consistance = firmness, density, consistence; firmness, steadiness, strength (of persons, character, mind, etc.). <i>Bruit sans c.</i> = Unfounded rumour. (<i>Law</i>) Extent , nature (of property, inheritance, etc.).
Conservatory = conservatoire, conservatoire ['In England, the French form of the word is commonly used' (<i>N.E.D.</i>)]; museum.	Consistent (adj.) = (of substance, archaic) <i>consistant + compatible avec; toujours égal; d'accord avec soi-même</i> ; (of persons or conduct) <i>conséquent, qui ne se dément pas</i> .
Consider = (contemplate mentally) <i>considérer, penser à, examiner, réfléchir à</i> ; (reflect that, etc.) <i>considérer que, réfléchir que</i> ; (make allowance for) <i>tenir compte de, avoir égard à</i> ; (<i>intrans.</i> , to bethink oneself) <i>réfléchir, faire attention</i> .	Consistant = (partic.) consisting; firm, stable, solid (things); (of character, etc.) firm, fixed.
Considerate = prévenant, attentif, aimable.	Consolidation = consolidation + setting, joining together (of a fracture). (<i>Finance</i>) Funding of (floating debt).
Consideration = (act of) <i>considération, examen; réflexion; égard(s) à, indulgence pour, attention; (return for) compensation, rétribution, équivalent, dédommagement; (on account of) en considération de, moyennant; par égard pour</i> ; (fact, etc., regarded as a reason) <i>raison, motif, considération; (law) cause, motif; (regard for feelings, thoughtfulness) sollicitude, prévenance, souci, considération</i> .	Consort (n.) = <i>mari, femme; époux, épouse; (nav.) in c. = de conserve</i> . Prince C. (of Queen Victoria) = <i>prince-époux [consort]</i> .
Consideration = consideration, examination; (<i>pl.</i>) observations, remarks, reflections; regard, consideration, account; importance; reasons; esteem; repute.	Consorts (n.) = (<i>pl.</i>) associates, confederates, partners.
<i>Agréez l'assurance de ma parfaite [haute] c.</i> = Yours truly (faithfully).	Constable = (hist.) <i>connétable + agent de police</i> .
Consign = (hand over) <i>livrer, confier, remettre (à); déposer, ensevelir</i> (in grave); (<i>com.</i>) <i>envoyer, expédier</i> ; (fig.) <i>livrer à, ensevelir dans</i> (oblivion). Consignment = <i>consignation, envoi, expédition, marchandises consignées</i> .	Constant = <i>constant + fidèle</i> .
Consigner = deposit (as security); consign (goods); enter, record (fact on official document); register, book (in carrier's list); confine, keep in [school term is <i>mettre en retenue</i>], confine to barracks; refuse admittance = <i>c. qqn à sa porte</i> .	Constant = constant + established, recognized (fact).
Consigne = cloak - room (in railway	Constamment = constantly, continually + with constancy, consistently, resolutely.
Constitution = constitution + appointing (solicitor for defence), briefing (of lawyer); settling legally (dowry, pension, etc.).	Constitution = constitution + appointing (solicitor for defence), briefing (of lawyer); settling legally (dowry, pension, etc.).
[Constraint.] Contrainte = constraint + restraint, check, restriction; compulsion, force; (<i>legal</i>) attachment, arrest; disstraint.	[Constraint.] Contrainte = constraint + restraint, check, restriction; compulsion, force; (<i>legal</i>) attachment, arrest; disstraint.
Construction (act, manner of) <i>construction; bâtiment, construction; (geom.) construction, figure; construction (of a sentence) + interprétation, explication; déduction, conclusion</i> .	Construction (act, manner of) <i>construction; bâtiment, construction; (geom.) construction, figure; construction (of a sentence) + interprétation, explication; déduction, conclusion</i> .
Consume = consumer, consommer, manger, boire.	

<i>Consommer</i> = consummate + use up, consume.	<i>certainty of occurrence); éventualité, hasard, cas imprévu; dépense imprévue.</i>
<i>Consummate</i> (v.) = achieve, perfectionner, consommer (marriage). (Adj.) = parfait, consommé, accompli (generally in good sense); franc, fieffé (in bad sense, as liar, ass).	<i>Continuation</i> = prolongation, continuation; suite; prolongement; (stock exchange) report.
<i>Consummation</i> = consommation (marriage); achèvement, accomplissement; (end, goal) fin, but, dénouement; (perfection) comble, couronnement, perfection, dernier mot.	<i>Contour</i> = contour. C. lines = Courbes de niveau.
<i>Consumption</i> = (destruction) consomption; consommation (of food, coal, etc.); perte (time); (malady) phthisie. Consumptive = poitrinaire.	<i>Contract</i> (n.) = contrat + entreprise, adjudication, forfait: put up to c. = mettre en adjudication; work by c., c. work = travail à forfait. By private c. = A l'amiable, de gré à gré.
<i>Consommation</i> = consummation (see above); consumption (food); drink (at a café).	<i>Contrat</i> = contract + a number of legal terms, e.g. c. d'apprentissage = articles of apprenticeship; c. de société = deeds of partnership, etc.
<i>Consumption</i> = consumption (by fire, use, etc.); (malady) wasting, decline.	<i>Contract</i> (v.) = contracter + froncer (eyebrows); traiter, soumissionner, s'engager par contrat.
<i>Contemplate</i> = contempler + (expect, intend) s'attendre à, prévoir, songer à; se proposer de, avoir en vue, avoir le projet de, projeter; préméditer (a crime); (intrans., muse) méditer, rêver, être rêveur.	<i>Contracter</i> = contract + c. une assurance = take out an insurance policy.
<i>Contemporary</i> = contemporain + (newspaper) confrère.	<i>Contraction</i> = contraction (of a body, heart, muscles, face); (of the heart) resserrement; rétrécissement (med., vein, etc.); restriction, limitation, diminution (expenses); froncement (of the brow); étroitesse (mind); (metal) retrait.
<i>Contain</i> = contain + keep in check, control, restrain.	<i>Contrariety</i> = (opposition) contrariété, contretemps; désaccord, inconvenance + inconSEQUENCE.
<i>Content(s)</i> (n.) = contenu, capacité, contenance; (table of) matières; volume (of a solid); contentement, satisfaction [to one's heart's c. = à cœur joie].	<i>Contrariété</i> = contrariety, clash(ing) + annoyance, vexation.
<i>Contention</i> = lutte, discorde, dispute, contestation; émulation; thèse. My c. is that = Je soutiens que.	<i>Contravene</i> = contrevénir à, enfreindre (law, oath); contester (statement); heurter, être en contradiction avec (=conflict with).
<i>Contentment</i> = tenseness, mental intentness.	<i>Contrebande</i> = contraband + homme de c. = intruder, (fam.) gate-crasher.
<i>Contest</i> (v.) = contester (statement); s'efforcer de gagner (élection, victoire); disputer, contester, qqch à qqn; lutter contre (adversary); rivaliser de. Contested election = Une élection où il y a plus d'un candidat.	<i>Contribution</i> = contribution + (newspaper, literary) article.
<i>Contest</i> (n.) = contestation, lutte, débat + concours, rencontre.	<i>Contribution</i> = contribution + tax: cc. directes = direct taxation.
<i>Conteste</i> now occurs only in the phrase sans c. = indisputably, without question.	<i>Control</i> (n.) = (command, sway, etc.) autorité, direction, gérance; surveillance; (restraint, check) contrainte, entrave, frein; maîtrise (de soi), empire; (scient.) contrôle, vérification; (person) contrôleur; (pl., machinéry) commandes.
<i>Contiguity</i> = contiguïté + proximité; (psych.) proximité, ressemblance (of ideas, etc.).	<i>Birth</i> c. = Malthusianisme, limitation de la natalité. Circumstances beyond my c. = Circonstances indépendantes de ma volonté.
<i>Continent</i> (adj.) = (temperate, chaste) continent + (med.) unintermitting (fever, etc.).	<i>Contrôle</i> = (army) register, roll, list; stamping, hall-marking; superintendence, censorship, audit; inspection (of tickets, etc.); (theatre) ticket office.
<i>Contingency</i> = (philos.) contingence (=un-	<i>Control</i> (v.) = diriger, gouverner, dominer,

<p><i>commander à; avoir de l'empire sur (soi-même), maîtriser, réprimer (one's anger, etc.), enrayer (malady, etc.); vérifier, contrôler.</i> (N.) Controller (as v.) + intendant.</p>	<p>into verbs=<i>Ils emploient des noms comme des verbes; cémenter (steel).</i></p>
<p><i>Contrôler=stamp; verify, check, examine.</i></p>	<p><i>Converse</i> (adj.)=<i>opposé, contraire; (logic) converse; (math.) converse.</i></p>
<p>(N.) Contrôleur=<i>stamper; ticket collector, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>Convers=</i>(monastic) lay; (<i>fm.</i> in math. and logic) converse.</p>
<p><i>Convene=</i>(intrans.) <i>s'assembler, se réunir, venir ensemble;</i> (trans.) <i>assembler, convoquer, réunir; citer (devant un tribunal).</i></p>	<p><i>Conversion = conversion + (mil.) wheel, turn.</i></p>
<p><i>Convention=</i>(action) <i>rassemblement, convocation; assemblée, convention; contrat, pacte, convention, engagement.</i></p>	<p><i>Convocation = convocation + assemblée (church and universities).</i></p>
<p><i>Convenir=</i>to suit, become, be proper; please (conditions, expectations, tastes, wishes, regulations, etc.); to agree about (=c. sur), be in harmony, suitable; acknowledge that s.t. is so and so, grant, etc.; come to an agreement, agree upon (price, etc.); (<i>impers.</i>) be expedient, advisable. <i>Ils conviennent de nature aussi bien que de nom=</i>They agree in nature as well as in name. <i>Il ne convenait pas avec sa femme sur ce point=</i>He did not agree with his wife on that point. <i>Tout le monde en est convenu=</i>Everybody admitted it. <i>Je suis convenu (agreed) avec lui du (about the) prix.</i> (<i>Impersonally</i>) <i>Il convient que vous lui disiez, etc.=</i>It is advisable for you to tell him, etc. <i>Il convient de lui dire que=</i>It may be [is] well to tell him that.</p>	<p><i>Convulse=</i>agiter violement, bouleverser; (pass.) <i>se tordre (de rire); (med.) convulser.</i></p>
<p><i>Copious=copieux (meal); ample (details, etc.); excessif, profus (in speech, etc.), disert; (of languages) riche, abondant (en mots).</i></p>	<p><i>Copious=copieux (meal); ample (details, etc.); excessif, profus (in speech, etc.), disert; (of languages) riche, abondant (en mots).</i></p>
<p><i>Copy = copie (generally); exemplaire (of book, etc.); numéro, exemplaire (of newspaper); (legal) expédition, grosse; transcription (of court-roll, etc.). Rough c.=Brouillon. Fair c.=Copie au net.</i></p>	<p><i>Copie = copie (generally); exemplaire (of book, etc.); numéro, exemplaire (of newspaper); (legal) expédition, grosse; transcription (of court-roll, etc.). Rough c.=Brouillon. Fair c.=Copie au net.</i></p>
<p><i>Certified true c.=Pour copie conforme.</i></p>	<p><i>Copie = copy (as above) + (school) paper, exercise.</i></p>
<p><i>Coral = corail + (toy of polished c. for children cutting teeth) hochet.</i></p>	<p><i>Coral = corail + (toy of polished c. for children cutting teeth) hochet.</i></p>
<p><i>Cord (n.) = (thick) string, thin rope; corde; (small) cordon; (trimming) ganse; (material) velours de coton à côtes; (bookbinding) nerf; (wood measure) corde; (fig.) lien.</i></p>	<p><i>Cord (n.) = (thick) string, thin rope; corde; (small) cordon; (trimming) ganse; (material) velours de coton à côtes; (bookbinding) nerf; (wood measure) corde; (fig.) lien.</i></p>
<p><i>Corde = cord, rope, twine; (fig.) tie, string; string (of a bow), thread (in cloth); cord (of wood); halter, rope (for hanging or for animal); (mus. instr.) string; (piano and math.) chord; (punishment) hanging. Avoir la c. au cou=To be in a tight corner. Parler de c. dans la maison d'un pendu=To awaken unhappy memories. Quand la c. est trop tendue elle se rompt=It is dangerous to drive things too far.</i></p>	<p><i>Corde = cord, rope, twine; (fig.) tie, string; string (of a bow), thread (in cloth); cord (of wood); halter, rope (for hanging or for animal); (mus. instr.) string; (piano and math.) chord; (punishment) hanging. Avoir la c. au cou=To be in a tight corner. Parler de c. dans la maison d'un pendu=To awaken unhappy memories. Quand la c. est trop tendue elle se rompt=It is dangerous to drive things too far.</i></p>
<p><i>Toucher la c. sensible=To touch the tender spot. Friser la c.=To have just missed the gallows; to have a narrow escape=l'échapper belle. Montrer la c.=To be threadbare. Usé jusqu'à la c. = (fig.) Hackneyed, very stale.</i></p>	<p><i>Toucher la c. sensible=To touch the tender spot. Friser la c.=To have just missed the gallows; to have a narrow escape=l'échapper belle. Montrer la c.=To be threadbare. Usé jusqu'à la c. = (fig.) Hackneyed, very stale.</i></p>
<p><i>Convenience=(suitableness) commodité (of a house); les commodités de la vie. At your c.=A votre aise=quand vous le pourrez=quand cela vous conviendra. At your earliest c.=Aussitôt que [dès que] vous en aurez le temps [loisir]; un grand avantage; (an object) une chose commode; (privy) commodités = lieux d'aisance; (material comforts) le confort, le confortable.</i></p>	<p><i>Cordon=(small cord, plait, or ribbon) string(s) (of bonnet, apron, etc.); (bell) pull; door-pull (controlled from porter's lodge): C., s'il vous plaît!=Door, please!; strings (purse); (bishop or cardinal's hat) cord; girdle; (various orders and decorations) ribbon; (nerves) cord; line, row (lamps, trees, etc.);</i></p>
<p><i>Converser=talk, converse; (mil., techn.) turn, wheel.</i></p>	
<p><i>Convert=convertir, transformer, changer; (to religion or opinion) convertir; (turn into) faire servir de. They c. nouns</i></p>	

cordon (troops); (*techn.*) edge, milled edge (of coin)=*cordonnet*. *C. bleu* (fam.) = First-rate female cook, outstanding person : *les cc. bleus du journalisme*. *N'être pas digne de dénouer les cc. des souliers de qqn*=(*bibl.*) Be unworthy to unloose the latchet of s.o.'s shoes, (*fig.*) be very inferior to s.o.

Corn = (i) grain, céréales; blé; maïs; avoine; (ii) (on toe, foot) cor.

Corne=horn; shoe-horn; corner (angle); peak (of mountain); dog's-ear (page).

Chapeau à cc.=Cocked hat. *Faire les cc. à*=To make sport of.

Cornet=(mus. instr.) cornet à pistons; cornette (of sister of mercy); (mil.) cornette.*

Cornet=cornet (as above); small horn, trumpet; motor horn; ear-trumpet (=c. acoustique); c. à dés=dice-box; paper-cone (screw) (for sweets, etc.); pastry-horn.

Cornette = cornet (as above); (formerly) hood, mob-cap; (*naut.*) broad pendant.

Corniche = cornice + (*nav.*) counter-rail; mountain path (on edge of precipice).

Corporal=corporal (altar-cloth)+(of infantry) caporal; (of cavalry, artillery) brigadier; (*nav.*) sergent d'armes, caporal d'armes.

Corporation=corporation (=public body), corps municipal, conseil municipal; société, compagnie; corpulence, bedaine.

He is getting a c.=*Il bâtit sur le devant.*

Corpse=cadavre, corps mort, mort. Corps = (mil.) corps.

Corpus=corps (writings, law); (physiol.) corps. C. Christi=Fête-Dieu.

Corps=(material part of man or animal) body; trunk; body (of a garment); (the whole person) person, fellow; corpse, dead body; matter, substance, reality; (*astron.*) body; (thickness, consistency) substance, strength (as of wine); (principal part of s.t.) block (of buildings), main part (of letter, etc.); hull (ship); body (carriage); bodice (of petticoat); stack (chimney); whole, one body, generally with faire; corps (army, diplomatic); company, brigade, staff; corporation; guild; corpus. [There are many gallicisms and idioms; the following are the most important:

C. de fer=Iron constitution. *Il est bourreau de son c.*=He doesn't spare himself. *Passer sur le c. à qqn*=Run over s.o., ride s.o. down. *Un corps à corps*

=Hand-to-hand fight. *Avoir le diable au c.*=To be full of dash, of devilment, to be like one possessed : *il a le diable au c.*=there's no holding him in. *Faire rentrer à qqn ses paroles dans le c.*=Make him eat his words=withdraw what he said. *A c. perdu*=With heart and soul, desperately. *Avoir une mauvaise affaire sur le c.*=To be mixed up in s.t. unpleasant. *C'est un drôle de c.*=He is a queer fellow, (fam.) queer fish, oddity. *Avoir dans le c.*=To possess in the way of natural talent. *Par c.*=(Law) In person; to or for imprisonment. *C. et biens*=Person and property, crew and cargo: *perdu c. et biens*=lost with all hands. *Honorer de son c.*=To take to wife. *Le c. vitré*=The vitreous humour (of the eye). *Saisir à bras le c.*=Take round the waist, grapple with s.o. *A son c. défendant*=Very reluctantly, in self-defence.]

Correct (v.)=(proof, exercise) corriger; rectifier (account, error, construction of sentence); réparer (a blunder, etc.); reprendre, réprimander (=set right, rebuke s.o.); punir, châtier; améliorer, guérir (unhealthy condition); (reflex.) se corriger (of faults); se reprendre (when making a blunder in speech).

Corriger = correct, repair; rectify, set right, restore; (fam.) c. la fortune=cheat at a game; neutralize, tone down (bitterness, acidity, etc.); reprimand, rebuke; punish.

Correct (adj.)=(moment, dress, thing) convenable, comme il faut; (sentence) correct; (expression, measure, idea) juste; (principle) bon; (conduct) régulier; (report, time of day) exact. Is he c.?=*A-t-il raison?*

Correction = correction + correctness, accuracy (of style, drawing, dress, speech, etc.). *Sauf c.*=Under correction, subject to correction.

Correspondence = (agreement of things) correspondance, rapport, harmonie; (*fig.* persons and things) rapport actif et essentiel (with one's environment); (communication by letter) correspondence; (letters) courrier, correspondence.

Correspondance = conformity, harmony (among material things only); connexion (between trains); through ticket (on tram or bus routes); (communication by

letters) correspondence. *Cahier de c.*= School pupil's report book.
Correspondre= correspond + (of trams, etc.) be (run, etc.) in connexion, have a connexion, be connected (of rooms, omnibus routes, etc.).
Corridor=corridor+couloir (in a train). [Wagon à couloir.]
Corrompre= corrupt, taint; deprave, debauch; pervert + (techn.) modify nature (shape) of, soften, etc.
Corsage=bust (of a woman); chest (of an animal); corsage, bodice (of a garment).
Cote=abri (pour les animaux), generally in compound words—dove-c., etc.
Cote, Côte, Cotte. See after Coat.
Cotillon=cotillion (dance and music); petticoat; (fam.) women: *aimer le c.*= like, run after, women.
Cottage=(labourer's, villager's) cabane, chaumière; petite maison; (country or suburban villa—to avoid pretence) villa.
Cottage=country villa in rustic style.
Cotton=colon; c. wool=ouate; (fabric, goods) colonnade; (thread) fil.
Cotton (v.)=(c. together, with) s'accorder avec qqn, frayer avec qqn, frayer ensemble; s'attacher à qqn; (c. up to, c. on to) prendre en amitié, faire des avances à qqn.
Cotonner=cover (s.t.) with cotton, with down; (intrans. and reflex.) become covered with down, become fluffy; (of fruit) go woolly, sleepy. *Cheveux cotonnés*=Woolly hair.
Coton=cotton; down (fruit, etc.). *Mettre dans du c.*=To coddle. *Jeter, filer, un mauvais c.*=Be in a bad way (in health or business).
Couch (v.)=(lay oneself down, p.p. only) couché, étendu; (malting) coucher sur le germoir; (spear) mettre en arrêt; abaisser (cataract of the eye); (express in writing) coucher [mettre] par écrit [but 'couched' in French, in strong language, etc.=exprimé, conçu, rédigé, (law) libellé]; (veil meaning under words) voiler, cacher; (of animals in lair, etc.) gîter, se tapir, se raser, se coucher; (cower, crouch) se blottir, s'accroupir, se faire petit; (lie in ambush) s'embusquer.
Coucher=put to bed (child, etc.); lay down (persons and things); (reflex.) go to bed, lie down [*être couché*=to be in bed, lying]; incline, slope, slant; lodge, beat down (as rain the crops), flatten; c.

qgn en joue=aim at s.o. with a rifle; lay, spread (colours, etc.); couch, put down (s.t. in writing or s.o. in a document); stake (money); c. gros=bet heavily; sleep (in reference to place and circumstances). [*Dormir*= to be actually sleeping, viz. not awake.]
Couch (n.)=lit; canapé; (brewer's) lit d'orge; c.-grass = chienement.
Couche=(archaic and literary) bed, couch + baby linen, napkin, swaddling-clothes; confinement, lying-in; coat, coating, layer, covering (of whitewash, paint, etc.); (garden) bed, hotbed, layer; (geol.) stratum; (techn.) butt-end of rifle; shaft, etc.
Coulter = coutre [which also means cleaver, chopper].
Council=conseil; (eccles.) concile.
Counsel=délibération; (advice) conseil, avis; (plans) dessein, projet, secret; keep c.=garder le secret; keep your own c.=n'en parlez à personne=soyez discret.
Conseil=advice, counsel, opinion; counsellor, adviser; lawyer, counsel; (body of men) council, board, court, etc.
Count (n.) =(title) comte; (reckoning) compte + (legal) chef (d'accusation).
Compte=account, reckoning; count (boxing). *C. rond*=Round sum. *A bon c.*=Cheaply. *A ce c.-là*=At that rate, on that score. *Tout c. fait*=All things considered, taking everything into account. *Ne tenir aucun c. de*=To ignore. *En fin de c.*=When all is said and done. *Être loin de c.*=Be a long way out in one's reckoning. *Il a un c. à régler avec qgn*=Have a bone to pick with s.o. *C. rendu*=Report, book review. *Se rendre c. de* == Realize, understand, etc.
Contenance (n.)=(expression of face) expression du visage, figure. (See Face.) To keep one's c.=Ne pas se laisser déconcerter=garder son sérieux; (face) visage, figure; to put out of c.=d'éconcerter; to lose c.=perdre contenance; to keep s.o. in c.=soutenir, encourager, qgn, venir à l'aide de qgn, donner son appui à qgn. To stare s.o. out of c.=Faire baisser les yeux à qgn.
Contenance=capacity (of vessel); area; burden (of ship); bearing, look, posture; demeanour, countenance. *Faire bonne c.* = Keep one's countenance, show spirit, put a good face on s.t., put on a bold look. *Il a pris le livre par c.*=

He took up the book to hide his embarrassment, to keep his composure, to keep himself in countenance.

Counterfeit (v.) = *imiter, contrefaire* (person, voice, peculiarity; book, coin, bank-note); *feindre* (feelings, love, etc.); *simuler* (illness, attack); (resemble closely) *ressembler beaucoup à*.

Contrefaire = counterfeit, imitate, mimic; pirate (book); infringe (patent); distort, deform, disfigure; *convulsions qui contrefont tout le visage*.

[**Countermark.**] *Contre-marque* = counter-mark + (theatre) check (ticket).

Counterpart = *contre-partie* + (natural complement) *pendant, complément*; (of person, fellow, match) *semblable, pareil*; (reproduction, facsimile) *portrait, fac-similé*.

Contre-partie = counterpart + reverse, other side, opposite view: *soutenir la c.*

Country = *Pays*,¹ *Patrie*,² *Contrée*,³ *Région*,⁴ *Campagne*,⁵ *Province*.⁶ (1) means a definite country like England, and also district, part of the country: *dans mon pays* = in my part of the c., where I come from. Cf. *M. Chautemps a voté hier dans la commune de Saint-Gervais-La-Forêt (Loir-et-Cher), son pays natal* [his birth-place] (*Excelsior*, 11 Oct. 1937). (2) = fatherland. (3) and (4) are applied to large districts, (3) referring mainly to natural limits, and (4) to climate. *Campagne* is country as opposed to town. *Province* for a Frenchman is everything that is not Paris.

(Adj.) *C. cousin* = *Parent de province*.

C. politics = *Politique de clocher*. *C. house* = *Maison de campagne*. *C. mansion* = *Château*. *C. squire* = *Gentilhomme campagnard*, (depreciatory) *hobereau*.

C. town = *Ville de province*. *C. gentleman* = *Propriétaire de province*. *C. life* = *Vie des champs* or *vie champêtre* or *vie de province*.

C. parson = *Curé de campagne*. *C. dance* = *Contredanse*. *C. people* = *Campagnards* or *provinciaux*. *C. girl* = *Jeune paysanne* [villageoise].

[**Country dance.**] *Contredanse* = country dance + quadrille.

Couperose = copperas; (med.) acne rosacea.

Couple (v.) = *coupler, accoupler, attacher* (things; horses, dogs, etc.) + *réunir, rapprocher* (persons); (fig.) *joindre, marier*; (associate mentally) *associer*.

Couplet = *une couple de vers rimés, distique*.

Couplet = hinge; stanza; (theatre) tirade.

Coupon = (detachable ticket) *coupon*.

Coupon = coupon (as above); remnant, short length, cutting (of cloth, etc.); dividend warrant; (theatre and railway) (part of) ticket.

Course (n.) = (onward movement) *cours* (of time, of the moon, of the stars, of life); *course* (of the sun, of the heavens, of our days, of a ship); (opportunity for moving, etc.) *cours ou libre cours*; (path, line, direction) *route, direction, cours, parcours* (of a river); *route, voyage* (of a ship); take a c. = *prendre un parti, faire une démarche, ligne de conduite*; (channel) *cours d'eau* = *canal, conduit*; (fig. of time, events, actions) *marche* (of time), *cours* (of events), *courant* (of the week), (years have run their) *carrière*, *cours* (of one's ideas), (deed which is in) *cours* (of execution). To take its c. = *Suivre son cours*. (A long) *suite* (of prosperity, victory, etc.); (way, custom, practice) *cours* (of nature); c. of exchange = *taux du change*. Take your own c. = *Faites à votre guise*. A certain c. of action = *Une certaine manière d'agir*; (planned series of action, diet, study, etc.) *succession régulière*, *série* (of lectures), *cours* (of physics, etc.); (agriculture, rotation of crops) *assolément*; (bell-ringing) *variations*; (each member of a series) *service* (at dinner, etc.); *assortiment* (of candles, etc.); (building, mining) *assise* [=stratum]; (stage of life) *étape*; (naut., sails attached to lower yard) *misaine* = fore-c., *grand voile* = main-c.; the cc. = *les basses voiles*. (Phrases) In c. of = *En train de*. In due c. = *En temps voulu*. In (the) c. of (things) = *Avec le temps* or *Par la suite* or *Au cours de qqch.* Of c., as a matter of c. = *Bien entendu, naturellement*.

Cours = (continuous movement through a definite space). *Voyage au long c.* = Distant voyage = voyage to foreign shores. *Le c. de la navette* = The running of the shuttle. (Promenade) *Le c. la Reine* = Queen's Walk [Promenade]. *Hyde Park est le c. de Londres* (= London's public walk). (Continuous movement of running water) *Le c. [course] d'un fleuve, du sang*. *Prendre son c.* = Begins its course = Takes its rise. *Le c.* (of the seasons, of the moon, of the stars, of time, of the year, of life,

of events, of a discussion, of a malady); (regular circulation of money) currency, circulation (of coins). *Cette pièce n'a plus c.* = This coin is out of circulation; (rate of exchange) *le c. du marché* = market quotation [price]. *Le c. [rate] est élevé*; (fig.) *c. [vogue] d'un livre*; *bruits qui ont c.* [are credited] *dans la ville*; (series of lessons, lectures) *Un c.* [course] *d'algèbre*. *Suivre les c.* [Attend the lectures] à la Sorbonne. *Il a fini ses c.* = He has completed his course of studies [at the university]; (a treatise) *un c.* [handbook, treatise] *de droit civil*.

Course = (action of running—persons and animals) *Prendre sa c.* = Start running. *Attraper qqch à la c.* (by running). *Au pas de c.* = At the double. *C. à pied* = Foot-race. *C. au clocher* = Point-to-point race. *Champ de c.* = Race-course. *Une c.* [excursion, trip] *de montagne*. *Une c.* [drive, ride] *en (voiture) fiacre*. *Faire des cc.* = Run errands, make business calls, go shopping. *Payer (au cocher) sac. [fare]*. *La c.* = By distance (in hiring cab, taxi, etc.); (fig.) *le soleil achève sa c. [journey, course]*. *La c. de nos jours* = Our life's journey. *La c.* [path] *de la navette*, (stroke) *du piston*. *Armer un navire en c.* = Fit out a ship as a corsair. *C. [swing] du balancier* [pendulum]. (Poet.) *Sa c. dévorante, indomptée, brillante*. *La c. intrepidé du taureau*. *La c. circulaire de soleil*.

Courser = *coursier*.

Courser = *coursier*; water-conduit, mill-race; (nav.) bow-chaser.

Cursive. See *Cursive*.

Courtesy = *courtoisie* (= politeness) + by c. = *par faveur*.

Courtier = *courtisan*.

Courtier = broker (stock exchange).

Cousin = *cousin* + *gnat*.

Covert = *couvert, asile, abri, lieu ombragé, fourré, taillis, chasse, hallier*.

Couvert = cover, shelter; lodging, refuge, protection, etc.; fork and spoon; cover, place (at table). *Mettre le c.* = Lay the table.

Crab = (crustacean) *crabe* + (zodiac) *écrevisse, cancer*; (machine) *chèvre, treuil*; (pl. in hazard) *deux as*; (boating) catch a c. = *engager son aviron*; (tree) *pommier sauvage*; personne revêche. C.-louse = *Morpion*.

Crabe = as above + (med.) excrescences caused by framboesia.

Crack (n.) = *crevasse* (skin, wall, glacier, ground); *fêture* (china, glass, skull); *fente* (slit in tree, door, etc.); *gerçure* (skin); *lézarde* (irregular breaks in wall); *craquelure* (in enamels and paintings); *crevasse* (veterinary); *claquement, clic-clac* (whip); *craquement* (dry leaves, snow, ice, branch, woodwork, etc.); *détonation* (fire-arm). See also *Clack*.

Crac (interjection) = crack! *C. ! la voilà par terre* = She was on the ground before you could say Jack Robinson.

Crackle = *craquerer* (salt in fire); (electric sparks, fireworks, etc.) *crépiter*; (fire, firewood) *pétiller*.

Craqueler = (reflex., of china) become covered with small cracks. *Craquelé* may = split; *couche de glace craquelée par un dégel suspendu* (Larousse). *Chemin craqué* de (criss-crossed with) ravins (Balzac, cited by Larousse). See under *Clack*.

Crag = *rocher à pic; pointe de rocher; rocher escarpé*; (geol.) *crag*.

Cramp = (of muscles) *crampe*; (techn.) *crampe, crampon; tirant, ancre* (on a wall); *davier* (carpenter's, etc.); (fig.) *contrainte*.

Crane = (bird) *grue*; (techn.) *grue, siphon*.

Crâne = skull, cranium.

Crape = (of black silk for mourning) *crêpe* (m.).

Crêpe (n.) = crape (as above); (f.) = pancake.

Cratère = (of volcano) crater; (*antiq.*) bowl for mixing wine and water; opening (of glass-maker's furnace).

Cravate = necktie, cravat; scarf [(pop.) *Une c. de chanvre*] = Rope for hanging s.o.]; tassels (of flag); (bird) ruff, ruffle.

Crayon = *crayon; pastel*.

Crayon = (clayey) marl; crayon, pencil; pencil drawing; style, manner (in drawing, etc.); sketch, outline.

Creature = *créature* + (fig.) *agent, instrument, âme damnée*.

Credence = (belief) *créance* [see under *Credit*]; *croyance, foi*; (altar side-table) *crédence*.

Crédence = credence-table; sideboard; buttery (formerly in colleges and seminaries).

Credit (n.) = (belief, trust) *créance, croyance, foi; confiance*; (favourable estimation, good name, honour, repute) *honneur, mérite reconnu, réputation*; (personal influence and power) *influ-*

ence, crédit; (reputation for solvency) crédit; (book-keeping) crédit, avoir. (Fig.) To do c. to, be a c. to = *Faire honneur à.* Ascribe quality to s.o. = *Attribuer . . . à qqn, accorder . . . à qqn.* To give s.o. c. for = *Rendre justice à, tenir compte de, reconnaître, convenir que.* I gave him c. for more sagacity = *Je lui croyais plus de sagacité.* (V.) = (believe) *croire, donner confiance à, croire à, ajouter foi à, se fier à;* (com.) *créderer (de), porter au crédit [à l'avoir].*

Crédit = credit + (*pl.*) money voted by Parliament for supply. (V.) *Créditer* = place to s.o.'s credit, credit s.o. with.

Créneler = crenellate + notch, tooth (a wheel); mill (coin).

Creole (n. and adj.) = *créole* + (of animals and plants) *acclimaté* (*aux Indes occidentales*).

Crêpe. See under *Crape.*

Crepuscular = *crépusculaire* (of twilight) = *obscur, partiellement éclairé.*

Crest = *crête* + (of peacock, owl, and some other birds) *aigrette, huppe; (helmet) cimier, chenille;* (herald.) *armes, cimier.*

Crevasse = crevice + crevasse; chap (hands); flaw (metal).

Crinoline = *crinoline* + (naval) *filet de protection.*

Criticism = *critique* (f.).

Criticisme = critical philosophy.

Crochet = *crochet* (needlework done with a *crochet*).

Crochet = hook [and many things resembling, such as] barb, fang, pick-lock, claw, crochet-hook; hoe; clasp (window or door); brackets [in printing or writing]; bend (on a road). (Fig.) *Vivre aux cc. de qqn* = To be a parasite, a hanger-on, to sponge on s.o. *Faire des cc.* = Change one's course suddenly, swerve. See *Crotchet.*

Crone = *vieille femme ridée; vieille brebis.*

Crône = hole worn in bank by stream; kind of crane (for loading and unloading vessels).

Cross (n.) = *croix* (lit. and fig.) + *affliction; (breeding animals) croisement; race croisée; métis; (fig.) mélange.*

Crosse = (bishop's) *croisier*; hook, hooked stick; crutch; butt-end (of gun); hockey.

Cross (v.) = *croiser* [= also cruise; mark with a cross] + *faire le signe de la croix; c. the hand of a fortune-teller* = *mettre*

une pièce dans sa main; (c. out) rayer, biffer, effacer; barrer (cheque); traverser (road); passer (bridge); enjamber, en-fourcher (horse); traverser (one's mind); contrecarrer, contrarier (a person).

Crotchet = (musical note) *noire* [French *croche* = *quaver*]; (whimsical fancy) *boutade; caprice, lubie, billevesée, idée baroque, manie.*

Croup = *croup* (malady); *croupe* (=crupper). *Croupe* = *croup* (=crupper, rump); tall round hill-top; (archit.) hip-roof.

Crucial = (surg.) *crucial, en croix + décisif, critique, délicat* (test, point, case).

Crude = (raw) *cru*; (food) *non digéré*; (unripe) *vert*; (diseases) *qui n'est pas encore développé*; (fig.) *informe*; *mal léché, mal dégrossi*; *brusque, rude* (actions, manners).

Cru = uncooked, raw; indigestible; hard (water); crude (metals, etc.); (fig.) blunt, coarse, indecent, free (language, etc.); (colours) crude. *Crudité* = crudity + rawness; (*pl.*) indigestible foods: *les estomacs faibles ne peuvent pas supporter les crudités* (Larousse); uncooked fruit or vegetables: *manger des crudités.* *Crust* = *croûte + dépôt* (wine) + *carapace* (crustacean).

Croûte = crust + (fam.) daub, badly painted picture; (fam.) old fossil, old fogey.

Cry (n.) = (general word for loud piercing cry, often *pl.*) *cri*; (approval) *acclamations; clamours* (prolonged, of disapproval); *hourras* (approval) = *vivats; vivez bravos; tollé* (of blame); (cartier's) *hue!* (= to the right), *dia!* (= to the left); *appel, prière, supplication; bruit, rumeur; voix* (of the public; plaintive); (watchword) *mot d'ordre*; (fit of weeping) *crise de larmes*; (a far c.) = *une longue distance.* (V.) = *crier; s'écrier; brailler, criailleur, hurler, déblatérer, chanter, etc.; pleurer, verser des larmes; (hounds) glapir, japper.*

Cri = cry + (fam.) (*le*) *dernier c.* = latest style, fashion: *c'est le dernier c.* = it's the latest thing out. *Un chapeau dernier c.* = The latest thing in hats. (V.) *Crier* = cry + put up for auction.

Cue [see *Queue*] = (pigtail) *queue*; (theatre) *réplique; (hint) indice, avertissement indirect; (billiards) queue; rôle.* Take one's c. from s.o. = *Recevoir son mot d'ordre de qqn, se modeler sur qqn.*

Culinary = *culinnaire* + (plant) *potager.*

Culminate=*culminer* (astron. and geog.) + (fig.) *atteindre son apogée, son plus haut point.*

Cultivator=*celui (celle) qui cultive; cultivateur, fermier; (machine) cultivateur; celui qui cultive, favorise (science, friendships); fauteur.*

Cumulative=*cumulatif* + c. evidence = *preuve par accumulation de témoignages; c. voting*=*système de vote plural.*

Cup=tasse; (of metal) *timbale, gobelet; (prize) coupe; (flower) calice; (church) calice; (bone) emboiture; (fig., afflictions, etc.) calice; (acorn) cupule; (painter's) godet.* The stirrup-c. = *Le coup de l'étrier.* C. and ball (game) *bilboquet.* In one's c.c.=*ivre, pris de vin, dans les vignes du Seigneur.*

Coupe=cup; vase, glass (with stem); (fountain) basin. [C. from the verb *couper*=cutting, cut, division, section, etc.]

Curate=vicaire.

Curé=parish priest; priest; vicar [q.v.], rector.

Curator = *directeur, administrateur; (museum) conservateur; (university) curateur.*

Curateur=guardian (of ward); trustee; (university) curator. (Law) C. à la mémoire d'un mort=trustee of a deceased criminal; c. au ventre=trustee of deceased's unborn child.

Curb = *gourmette* + (fig.) *frein; bordure (pavement); courbe* (on horse's leg).

Courbe=curb (on horse's leg)+curve; graph (temperature); c. de niveau=contour line.

Curb (v.)=*gourmer*+*mettre un frein à, maîtriser; mettre une bordure à.*

Courber=bend, curve.

Cure (n.) = *remède; cure; guérison; (eccles.) cure; (of souls) charge d'âmes; (slang) drôle de corps.* (V.) *guérir; remédier à; corriger* (an evil, etc.); *saler* (meat, bacon)=*sécher, fumer; marinier* (fish); *conserver* (fruit, vegetables); *sécher* (hay).

Cure (n.)=parson's duties, living; parsonage, vicarage, rectory; treatment (of an illness); cure, course of treat-

ment. *Curer* = clean out (harbour, sewer); pick (one's teeth); clean (one's nails); trim (forest, vineyard).

Curial=(Roman) *curial+parochial.*

Curser=*blasphémateur; sacreur, jureur.*

Curseur=slide, cursor.

Cursive = (handwriting) *cursif.* (N.) *La cursive.*

Cursive=passage (in galley boat, in ship's store-room); (nav.) half-deck.

Curtain=(fortif.) *courtine+rideau.*

Cushion = *coussin, carreau + (pad) coussinet; (billiard-table) bande; (steam engine) matelas; fourchette (frog of a horse's hoof).*

Cushion (v.) = *coussiner, garnir de coussins; (fig.) étouffer (complaints, etc.); (billiards) placer contre la bande.*

Coussiner=provide with small cushions; pad.

Custom = *habitude, coutume; (common practice) usage; (tax) douane, droit de douane; (business support) achalandage, pratique, clientèle, clients.*

Customer = *chaland, pratique, client; (restaurant) habitué, consommateur; (person: depreciatory or jocularly) individu; (usually with an epithet: rum, queer, rough, ugly) drôle de corps [paroissien], mauvais coucheur, un brutal, drôle de pistolet.*

Coutume=(in a nation) custom, habit, usage, wont, practice; common law, old custom; (in an individual) habit, way. *Avoir c. de*=To be in the habit of. *Comme de c.*=As usual.

Coutumier (adj.)=accustomed to, in the habit of doing: *être c. du fait*=be an old offender, be an old hand, at s.t. (péj.); (law) customary; (n.) collection of customs.

Cynique = cynical (philosophy) + shameless, brazen, indecent.

Cynisme = (philos.) cynicism + shamelessness, indecency.

Cynosure = (astron.) *cynosure* = Little Bear; (fig.) *point de mire, objet d'admiration*=centre of attraction.

Cynosure = cynosure (as above) + (bot.) dog's-tail grass.

D

Dais=estrade.

*Dais=platform; * canopy (over altar, throne, etc.; and fig. un d. de feuillage).*
(*Dais=exotic tree.*)

Dam=(of animals) mère; digue, barrage; dame (across canal under construction).
Dam. Used only in the now archaic à son (votre, leur) d. = to his (your, their) detriment, and in la peine du d. (theol.) = eternal damnation.

Damage=dommage, dégat (usu. in pl.), mal, avarie.

Damage=ramming, tamping.

Damas=damask (material, steel blade); damson.

Dame=(archaic or facet.) dame; directeur (directrice) de pension (at Eton); legal title=lady=wife of knight or baronet; epithet of Fortune, Nature, etc., personified; d. school (archaic, = école enfantine); title of modern order of knighthood (for ladies).

Dame=(once a woman of the nobility; now applied to any one of the female sex) lady, woman; married woman; (legal language, fem. of sieur) dame; (cards) queen; (chess) queen; (draughts) king; (backgammon) man; (techn.) rammer, etc. D.-jeanne=Demijohn. Les dd. de France=Princesses of royal family. Notre-D. (=Virgin Mary)=Our Lady. D. d'honneur=Maid of honour, lady-in-waiting. Jeu de dd.=Draughts. Dame! (interj.)=Why! Indeed! Well! To be sure!

Damn=condamner, censurer, désapprouver; (theatre) siffler; (curse) envoyer au diable, injurier; (doom to hell) damnier.

Dammer=to damn (to eternal punishment); faire d. qqn=tortment s.o., drive s.o. mad. Être l'âme damnée de qqn=Be a mere tool in s.o.'s hands.

Dance=(dancing movements, a special form as polka, a turn at dancing) danse; (party) sauterie (small, informal, private); soirée dansante; bal (on grand scale). To lead s.o. a pretty d.=Faire danser qqn.

Danse=dance (as above)+(fam.) 'good

dressing down,' 'blowing up': donner, recevoir une d. Entrer en d. (fig.)=Join in, begin.

Dance (v.)=danser. To d. attendance=Croquer le marmot, faire antichambre.

Danser (v.)=dance+spend, waste: faire d. les écus de son père. Faire d. l'anse du panier=Make illicit profits in marketing, make pickings, make perquisites. Ne savoir sur quel pied d.=Not to know what to decide, not to know which way to turn.

Dart=dard, javelot, trait.

Dard=dart + sting (of insect); (pop.) stabbing pain; pistol; (poet.) snake's tongue; harpoon; piercing ray (of sun); dace.

Date=(time at which s.t. happens) date; (com., d. of bills, etc.) terme, échéance, date; (coins) millésime; (fruit) datte; up to d.=à la page; bring up to d.=mettre à jour. Out of d.=suranné, démodé.

Date=date; standing: une liaison de vieille d. Faire d.=Mark an epoch. Être le premier en d.=Have a prior claim.

Daub (n.)=(material) enduit; (action) barbouillement; (bad picture) croûte. (V.) Enduire de mortier, etc., barbouiller; souiller; peindre des croûtes.

Daube=stew. Dauber=(pop.) thump, beat; (fig.) mock at, jeer at, sneer at (also intrans., dauber sur qqn).

Debar=priuer (de), exclure (de), empêcher. Disbar=rayer du tableau des avocats.

Débarrer=unbar.

Debate (v.)=discuter, débattre, agiter (question, etc.); (in Parliament, etc.) avoir des débats; (ponder) peser, réfléchir, méditer.

Débattre=debate, discuss, argue; contest; haggle over; (reflex.) struggle: il s'est longtemps débattu contre les agents qui l'ont arrêté (Dict. de l'Acad.).

Débâter=take the pack-saddle off (donkey, etc.).

Débâtir=take tacking out of (garment): d. une jupe.

Débauch (v.) = *débaucher + corrompre, pervertir; altérer, gâter, vicier* (taste, judgment).

Débaucher = debauch + entice away (from another's service, etc.); allure, lead astray (from duty, etc.); (*fam.*) to take away (from one's occupations).

Débauch (n.). *Débauche*. The French word may mean, as well as 'debauch,' (i) 'unaccustomed intemperance in eating or drinking,' i.e. feast, jollification: *faire une petite d.* = indulge in a little spree; (ii) profusion: *une véritable d.* (riot).

Debit = (entry on left-hand side of account, the left-hand side) *débit*.

Débit = debit (as above) + market, sale (for goods); shop (wines, tobacco); cutting up (wood, meat, etc.); flow, discharge (pipe, tap, etc.); delivery, elocution (of an orator, etc.).

* *Debonair* = *de bonne humeur, gai, agréable; à l'aise* (in society).

Débonnaire = complaisant, indulgent; tolerant; weak. *Mari d.* = Accommodating husband.

Déboucher = to unstop (pipe), uncork (bottle), open, clear; (*mil.*) debouch; (river) run into, empty itself into, debouch; (road) run into, open on to: *rue qui débouche sur une place*.

Debutant = *débutant*. *Debutante* = *débutante + jeune fille présentée à la cour ou qui fait son entrée dans le monde*. The noun *Début* (used in English for the stage and society) has a much wider use in French. It means not only 'first attempt,' but beginning (of illness, a speech, war, poem, etc.); also the first stroke in games.

Deceive = *décevoir* (said of outward appearances; also, by raising false hopes); *abuser de* (s.o.'s good nature or authority; s.o., by empty promises); *en imposer à* (=to make one believe s.t. false; also, to inspire respect in s.o.); *tromper*.

Décevoir = deceive + disappoint.

Decency = *décence, convenances; pudeur*. *Decencies* = *bienstances*.

Decent = *bienstant, convenable, décent; comme il faut, honnête; assez bien, passable; brave, bon*.

Décent = decent (as above), becoming, proper (of manners, habits, customs).

Deception = *tromperie, duperie, supercherie, illusion*.

Déception = disappointment.

Décider = decide + (of persons) persuade, induce: *d. qqn à faire qqch. Se d.* = To make up one's mind.

Decided = (difference, etc.) *prononcé, incontestable, net*; (of persons, manner) *résolu, ferme, inflexible, décidé*; (opinion) *bien arrêté*.

Décidé = resolute, unhesitating (of persons); firm, decided (language, character).

Decidedly (as Decided above), also, *sans contredit*. *Décidément* = definitely; undoubtedly.

[*Dicipher.*] *Déchiffrer* = decipher + read or play (music) at sight.

Decisive = *décisif + décidé, résolu, catégorique*.

Décisif = decisive + conclusive (evidence); authoritative, peremptory, overbearing.

Declare = *déclarer + d. off = dénoncer, rompre*.

Déclarer = declare; (of things) show, reveal; announce, proclaim.

Declension = *décadence, déclin*; (gram.) *déclinaison*.

Declination = *pente, inclinaison* (bending down) + *déclinaison* (astron.).

Décoration = decoration, ornamentation + stage scenery.

Decompose = (trans.) *décomposer* (air, water, light, etc.); (intrans.) (of substances, food, languages, etc.) *se décomposer; pourrir; analyser* (thought, motive).

Décomposer = decompose; dissolve, separate (into elements); (*reflex.*) putrefy, rot; become corrupt (of society, language); alter, change (by illness, etc.); (face, features) fall, become distorted, convulsed; (*scient.*) analyse; dissolve.

Deduct = *déduire* (a sum from an account, etc.), *rabattre*.

Déduire = deduce + deduct; state, relate (in detail).

Défaite. See *Defeat*.

Defalcation = *défection, manquement; détournement de fonds, abus de confiance*.

Défalcation = writing off (of bad debt), deduction (for expenses, etc.).

Default = *manque, défaut; absence*; in d. of = à *défaut de*. Make d. = *Faire défaut*.

Défaut = absence, want; (law) default; weak spot; loss of scent (by hounds);

deficiency, insufficiency, shortcoming; imperfection, flaw, defect.

Defeat=échec, insuccès; (law) annulation; (battle) défaite, déroute; renversement.

Défaite=defeat, rout, overthrow + pretext, lame excuse (for not doing or saying s.t.)+sale, riddance. *Marchandise d'une d. facile*=Goods having a ready sale.

Defective. *Défectif.* The French word is scientific and technical only. The English word=défectueux, incomplet, *imparfait*.

Defend=défendre + justifier (action, conduct).

Défendre=defend + to forbid, prohibit. (Reflex.) Refrain from, forbear. *On ne peut se d. de dire*=One cannot help saying. *Un cheval qui se défend* [resists its rider].

Defendant=(law) défendeur (-eresse).

Defender=défenseur.

Défendant=pres. part. of défendre.

Défenseur=defender; (law) counsel for the defence.

Defer=(put off) différer, remettre, ajourner; (submit, make concession to s.o.) déferer à.

Déférer=to confer, bestow (title, dignity); hand over, give over (up) (a cause, case, authority, to s.o.); denounce, accuse; *d. le serment à qqn*=to swear s.o. (=make s.o. take oath); (concede s.t. to s.o.) defer; comply, yield (on account of age, merit, etc.).

[*Note.* — **Déferrer** = remove iron-work, horse-shoes; (fig.) put out.]

Defiance=(challenge, assertion) défi; in d. of=au mépris de, en ne tenant aucun compte de, en bravant, en déifiant.

Defiant (adj.)=réfractaire, mutin, intraitable; repoussant les avances; méfiant et réservé.

Défiance=mistrust, distrust, suspicion; *d. de soi-même*=lack of self-confidence, diffidence.

Défiant=distrustful, suspicious.

Deficient=défectueux, *imparfait*; insuffisant, dépourvu de, qui manque de.

Déficient. The French word is used only in scientific language, and especially in mathematics, of a number.

Défigurer. See under Disfigure.

Defile (v.)=soiller, corrompre; profaner; débaucher, violer; (mil.) défiler.

Défiler=unthread, unstring; (fortif.) défilade; (mil.) défile, march past.

D. son chapelet=Tell one's beads, (fig.) say all one wants to, speak one's mind.

Definite=défini + déterminé, délimité, précis, arrêté.

Définatif=definitive + (edition) standard; final (proof, judgment, ruling, etc.). *En définitive*=Finally, after all.

Definition=définition + précision des contours, netteté.

Deform=déformer (figure, hat, language) + enlaïdir, défigurer.

Deformation=enlaïdissement, déformation.

Défier=challenge, provoke; brave; beard, set at defiance, defy. *Se d. de*=Mis-trust, be on one's guard, fight shy of.

Dégoûté (see under Disgust) sometimes=particular, over-nice, squeamish, fastidious, as *Faire le (la) dégoûté(e)*. *N'être pas d.* (fam. and iron.)=To want only the best: *il n'est pas d.*!=he doesn't want much! *Se dégoûter de*=To be tired of, sick of, have a dislike to.

[*Note.* — **Dégoûter**=drip, trickle.]

Degrader=degrade+damage, dilapidate, wear away, deface (by time, weather, rain, etc.).

Degradation=degradation + dilapidation, wear and tear.

Degree=degré+rang, condition, classe; (university) grade.

Deject=abattre, décourager, déprimer.

Déjecter=to warp, deform; (reflex.) to grow crooked.

Dejection=abattement, découragement, dépression, chagrin, tristesse; (med.) déjection.

Delation. *Délation.* The French word connotes information laid from base motives.

Délai=délai: agir sans délai+retard, remise; entrave, empêchement; (pl.) lenteurs. (V.)=retarder; (intrans.) tarder; dérayer (payment, vengeance, etc.); (law) ajourner, remettre.

Délai=extension of time (for payment, etc.), respite: obtenir un d. de huit jours. **Délayer**=dilute, thin, add water to; (fig.) spin out, pad (writings, speech).

Deliberate (adj.)=délibéré, réfléchi, pré-médité, voulu + prudent, circonspect; froid, calme, posé, lenti, qui agit sans hâte.

Deliberation=délibération, réflexion+circonspection, prudence; lenteur, manière posée.

<i>Délibération</i> = deliberation + decision, resolution (of an assembly).	want; wish, desire, expect; inquire, query; pray, invite; charge.
<i>Deliberately</i> = délibérément, à dessein + lentement, posément, sans se presser, en prenant tout son temps.	<i>Demande</i> (n.)=(as the verb) demand + question, query, etc.
<i>Délibérément</i> =deliberately+resolutely.	<i>Demean</i> =(reflex.) s'abaisser, s'avilir.
<i>Deliberative</i> = délibératif + délibérant: d. body=assemblée délibérante.	<i>se Démener</i> = to throw (fling) oneself about, struggle;(fig.) take great trouble.
<i>Délibératif</i> . Voix délibérative = right to speak and vote; genre d. = debating eloquence.	<i>Demolish=démolir+(facetious)</i> (eat up) avaler, manger, consommer.
<i>Delicacy</i> = délicatesse + mets délicat, friandise. [But the pl. delicacies= délicatesses (de table).]	<i>Démolir</i> =demolish, break up (ship); ruin (health, reputation) + (pop.) knock down, kill.
<i>Delicatesse</i> = delicacy + nicety, fastidiousness, scrupulousness: dd. d'une langue=niceties of a language; tact: traiter une affaire avec d. (tactfully).	<i>Demonstrate=démontrer+manifester.</i>
<i>Être en d. avec qqn</i> =To be slightly at variance with s.o., have slightly strained relations with s.o.	<i>Démontrer</i> = demonstrate + indicate, betoken: action qui démontre la bonté.
<i>Delicate</i> =délicat+efféminé.	<i>Demonstration=démonstration+manifestation.</i>
<i>Délicat</i> = delicate + fastidious: être fort d. sur le manger=be very fastidious over one's food; over-sensitive, susceptible.	<i>Demur</i> (v.) = (make difficulties, raise objections) soulever (faire) des difficultés (objections); se faire prier; recigner; (law) produire une exception.
<i>Delitescent</i> (adj.) = caché, latent. (N.)	<i>Demur</i> (n.)=objection, hesitation.
<i>Delitescence</i> = état latent; délicescence (of a tumour, etc.).	<i>Demeure</i> =abode, dwelling, (place of) residence+stay; delay in the expression il y a péril en la d. En d.=In arrears; (fig.) être en d. envers qqn=be indebted to s.o. Mettre qqn en d. de faire qqch = Call upon s.o. to do s.t. A d.=Fixed, permanent.
<i>Délitescent</i> =lamellate(d), scaly (of slate, etc.). (N.) <i>Délitescence</i> =(chem.) scaling, peeling, lamellating; (med.) delitescence.	<i>Demeurer</i> =to dwell, reside, stay, remain.
<i>Deliver</i> = délivrer + prononcer (speech); distribuer (letters); livrer (goods); transmettre (message); énoncer, exprimer, formuler (opinion); envoyer, lâcher (broadside), porter, donner (blow).	<i>Dénaturer</i> =denature (tea, alcohol, etc.) + alter, disfigure, pervert, distort, misrepresent (stolen articles, facts, meanings, texts, etc.); (p.p.) unnatural.
<i>Deliverance</i> =(rescue) délivrance; (opinion formally delivered) jugement, déclaration, opinion référée; verdict.	<i>Denomination=désignation, dénomination, qualification, nom; unité</i> (of numbers, weights, money); espèce, sorte; (religious) secte, culte, communion.
<i>Délivrance</i> =deliverance; delivery; child-birth; handing over (legacy, goods); issue (of tickets); distribution (of copse-wood from commons).	<i>Dénomination</i> =class name.
<i>Déloyal</i> =disloyal+dishonest, unfair.	<i>Denounce</i> =(prophesy woe, etc., against s.o.) menacer qqn de (woes, etc.); déferer, signaler (to the authorities), dénoncer, accuser; déclamer contre, blâmer publiquement, invectiver contre, stigmatiser, flétrir, condamner (persons, things); annoncer (a new mine); dénoncer (a treaty).
<i>Demand</i> (v.)=demander+exiger, réclamer. (N.)=réclamation; appel; (outlet) débouché; (com.) demande, (econ.) demande: supply and d.=l'offre et la demande; (fig.) recherche. In great d. =Très demandé [recherche]. On d.= Sur demande; (com. bills, etc.) à présentation, à vue. There is much d. for =On demande beaucoup.	<i>Dense</i> = (scient.) dense; (clouds) épais; (crowd) compacte, serré; (stupid) épais, stupide.
<i>Demander</i> =demand: le travail demande le silence, la solitude+ask, beg, request;	<i>Density</i> = (scient.) densité + épaisseur; stupidité.
	<i>Dent</i> (n.) = marque, empreinte, renforcement, creux; (notch) entaille, coche; bosse, bosseure. Dented=renforcé; bosseillé.

Dent = tooth, tusk, notch, cog, tine.
Denté = toothed, cogged.

Deny = (declare untrue) *nier, dénier, démentir, disconvenir de* (generally with neg.); (disavow) *renier, répudier; refuser (qch à qqn); rejeter* (request); *abjurer* (faith); to d. oneself = *faire abnégation de soi-même*; to d. oneself s.t. = *se refuser qqch*; (refuse access to) *faire défendre sa porte à, faire dire qu'on n'y est pas.*

Dénier = deny (truth, report); refuse, deny (justice, food, Christian burial, etc.).

Depart = *partir, s'en aller*, (d. from) *quitter, s'éloigner de, se retirer; (die) trépasser, mourir, quitter (la vie); (fig.) s'éloigner, s'écartier, se départir (de)* (from truth, from thinking that, etc.); (deviate) *s'écartier de* (subject, road, etc.).

Départir = distribute, dispense (favours, benefits), divide (money, property, etc.); (reflex. with de) desist, deviate, depart (from), abandon.

Department = *département* (see below) + *rayon, comptoir* (in shop); *branche* (of art, science). That is not in my d. = *Cela n'est pas de mon ressort.*

Département. The French word is now used only of a government department, or of one of the modern political divisions of France.

Depend = (hang, archaic) *dépendre*; (to be contingent) *dépendre (de)*; (rest for maintenance) *être à la charge de, dépendre de; être au service de*; (reckon on) *compter sur, se fier à, se reposer sur.*

D. upon it = *Comptez là-dessus.* One can't d. on what he says = *Il est sujet à caution.* It depends on circumstances = *C'est selon=Cela dépend des circonstances.* D. upon it, you are wrong = *Croyez-le bien, vous avez tort.*

[NOTE.—The English sentence can often be rendered by verbs other than those given above. It depends entirely on you to . . . = *Il ne tient qu'à vous de . . .* Does fortune always d. on merit? = *Est-ce toujours le mérite qui décide de la fortune?* The value of the article depends so much on this = *Ceci influe tant sur la valeur de l'article.]*

Dépendre = (trans.) take down, detach (person or thing hanging); (intrans.) (of things) depend, be dependent, on; be attached, belong, to; (of persons) be dependent, in s.o.'s power, in the service of s.o.

Dependence = *dépendance + (trust) confiance.*

Dependance = dependence + appendage; outbuilding.

Dependent (adj.) = *dépendant; subordonné, soumis; vivant aux dépens d'un autre.*

Deployer = (mil.) deploy (troops) + unroll, unfurl; open, display, spread (flag, roll, wings, etc.).

Deponent = (gram.) *déponent + déposant (law).*

Deport = *expulser; exiler, bannir; (reflex.) se comporter, se conduire. Deportation = expulsion.*

Déporter = transport (convict). *Déportation* = transportation (of convict).

Department = *maintien, port, tenue, conduite, manières; (chem.) manière d'agir.*

Déportements = evil ways, dissolute living.

Déposer = *dépose+put, place, lay, lay down (arms); deposit (rubbish; money); commit, entrust, confide; lay (complaint); take down (curtains, etc.).*

Dépôt = (mil.) depot, magazine; police station; shelter, workhouse (for poor); (goods) wharf, warehouse, storehouse, depository, repository, depot, goods yard; locomotive shed, omnibus depot; depositing; deposit; trust; charge; sediment, settlement; (geol.) silt; (med.) gathering.

Deprecation = *plainte, réclamation; prière, supplication; dépréciation [rhetorical only]; désapprobation, objection, protestation.*

Déprédatation = depredation + embezzlement, misappropriation (of money, etc.).

Depression = *dépression + (hollow) enfouissement, creux; (trade) crise.*

Députation = (persons) *deputation+office of 'député'* (equivalent to member of Parliament); (action of) fulfilling functions of 'député.' (Collective) *La d. du Gers* = The 'députés' for the 'département du Gers.'

Deputy = *député, délégué; (legal) fondé de pouvoir.*

Député = deputy, delegate + M.P. or parliamentary representative.

Deraill [trans., and generally p.p., rarely intrans.]. *Dérailleur* [always intrans. : to d. a train = *faire dérailler un train*].

Dérange = derange + disarrange (papers, room, clothes); disturb, trouble: *si cela ne vous dérange pas trop* = if it's not troubling you too much; put (machine) out of order, upset: *le melon dérange le*

corps (Larousse) = melons upset the stomach. (*Reflex.*) Move: *je me suis dérangé pour lui faire place*=I moved to make room for him; turn aside from one's duties, go astray, get into bad ways; (machine) get out of order.

Derate=*abaisser un impôt*.

Dérater=remove the spleen (of a dog); *courir comme un dératé*=run like a hare.

Deride = *railler, tourner en ridicule, se moquer de*; *tourner en dérision*.

Déridér = unwinkle; cheer up, amuse. (*Reflex.*) brighten.

Derision=*dérision + (objet de) risée*.

Derivation, Dérivation. See *Derive*.

Derive=*dériver + (obtain) obtenir, tirer de, trouver* (pleasure).

Dériver=*dérive + divert* (a stream, etc.); clear banks of river, of jetsam; leave the shore, drift; unrivet, unclinch.

Derogate=(detract from) *ôter à, enlever à* (merit, right) = *dépréciier, dépriser*; (sink in the scale) *s'abaisser, compromettre sa dignité; déroger, déroger à son rang*.

Déroger (*d*)=depart from (custom, etc.); act contrary to; lower one's dignity, not to act up to one's rank; derogate.

Descant (v.)=*commenter, disserter (sur)*. **Déchanter**=to sing small.

Descend=(come or go down) *descendre*; (sink, fall) *tomber*; (proceed in narrative from one thing to another) *passer*; (stoop to) *s'abaisser à, jusqu'à, faire qqch, descendre jusqu'à qqch, jusqu'à faire qqch*. (N.) **Descent**=*descente, pente*.

Descendre=(*intrans.*) go or come down; alight, dismount, land; stay, stop at (hotel, etc.); (fig.) *d. en soi-même*=commune with oneself, search one's conscience; descend (from a higher rank); stoop, condescend (to details, etc.); sink (morally); fall (of a torrent, etc.), come down, proceed; reach, fall (of a dress); be descended, trace one's descent from; go down, fall (of barometer, etc.); (*trans.*) come down (steps, mountain, etc.); bring down, lower (furniture, trunks, etc.); land (people from a ship); (*fam.*) shoot down. (N.) **Descente**=(as verb); (*med.*) prolapsus, ptosis; *d. de lit*=(bedside) rug; *d. de bain*=bath-mat. *Tuyau de d.*=Down-pipe, rain-water pipe.

Describe = *décrire* (country, event, outward appearance of person or thing, etc.); *dépeindre* (character, chief features of person or thing). I should d. him

(=put him down) as a scoundrel= [presumably knowing something about him] *Je le qualiferais de gredin (scélérat)*. I should d. him as a seedy lawyer= [presuming you have only met him once by accident] *Je dirais que c'est un [=Il a l'air d'un] avocat minable*. He describes himself as a bishop=*Il se dit [il prétend être, il déclare être] évêque*. **Description**=*description*; (police) *signalément*; *désignation* (q.v.); (kind, class, etc.) *catégorie, sorte, classe, espèce, genre*. Some d. of= *quelconque*.

Description=*description + inventory*.

Descrey=*apercevoir, découvrir*.

Décrier = decry, run down, discredit (persons or things).

Desert (v.)=*désertier* (place; party, cause); *délaisser, abandonner* (wife, children, persons); (fail s.o., of things) *manquer à, abandonner*; (*intrans.*) *désériter*.

Desert (n.)=(worthiness, etc.) *mérite, dû*.

Deserter=(through cowardice) *déserteur*; (to the other side, turncoat) *transfuge*.

Desertion=*désertion + abandon* (of wife, children).

Deserve=*mériter, être digne de*.

Desservir = disserv (= to do a bad turn to s.o.) + (church) officiate, perform the service; serve (a district, etc., said of an omnibus, or train, etc.); clear away (table after meals).

Désespoir=despair+desperation.

Design (n.) = (mental plan) *intention, projet, dessein*; (*pl.*, scheme of attack, etc.) *dessein(s) (sur)*; *modèle*; (*sketch*) *dessin*; (*story, etc.*) *plan*. (V.)=(set apart for) *destiner à*; *projeter de, avoir dessein de, se proposer de*; (*draw*) *dessiner, faire le plan de* [*le modèle de*].

Note.—Designing with verbal senses + *intrigant, rusé, artificieux*.

Désigner = designate, point to, indicate, single out, intend; nominate, choose, appoint, assign.

Dessein=plan, scheme, project, purpose, end; design, intention, intent, view, aim. *A d.=On purpose*.

Dessin=drawing, design, pattern; outline, plan, draught, model, sketch.

Designation = *désignation* (appointment to office)+*titre, nom, signallement*.

Désignation = designation, appointment + indication, choice (of time, place, person).

Dessiner=design, draw, sketch; set off, define, show off: *robe qui dessine bien la*

taille (Larousse)=dress showing off the figure. (Reflex.) Appear, be outlined, stand out (in relief) (*sur*, against): *je voyais son ombre se d. sur la muraille*=I saw his shadow outlined on the wall. *Des montagnes qui se dessinent à l'horizon* (Larousse)=Mountains standing out against the horizon.

Desirable=*désirable* [specially in French, but not in English, in the sense of arousing sexual passion] + *agréable, convenable, satisfaisant*; (of houses, property, etc.) *attrayant, charmant*; (worth considering) *opportun, souhaitable*.

Desire (v.)=*désirer + prier*: she desired we would wait, us to wait=*elle nous pria d'attendre*. (N.) = *désir + prière, demande*. To one's heart's d.=*A cœur joie, à souhait*.

Désirer=desire. *Cela laisse à d.*=It is inferior, not up to the mark. *Cela laisse beaucoup à d.*=It leaves much to be desired.

Desolate (adj.) = *solitaire, isolé; désert, inhabité, ravagé, ruiné, désolé*; (afflicted) *désolé, triste, malheureux, chagriné, abattu*.

Désolé=desolate+very sorry: *je suis d. de l'apprendre*.

Desolation = (laying waste) *désolation*; *désolation, sombre tristesse, abattement, chagrin; abandon, solitude*.

[*Despatch* (v.), *Dépêcher* = despatch. (Reflex.) Hurry, hasten: *dépéchez-vous*=hurry (up); *dépêchez-vous d'écrire votre lettre*=hurry up and write your letter. *Travailler à dépêche* *compagnon*=Work quickly, but carelessly.

Despatch (n.)=(of messages, letter, etc.) *envoi; expédition*; (killing) *mise à mort*; (promptness) *promptitude, diligence*; (official communication) *dépêche*.

Dépêche=despatch, message, telegram.

Désespéré=desperate+hopeless: *malade d.*=person so ill that his case is hopeless, that his life is despaired of, ill beyond recovery; disconsolate, in despair: *famille d.* *Crier, courir, comme un d.*=Shout, run, like (a) mad(man). *Despite*=*dépit+haine, rancune, méchanceté*.

Dépit = spite, vexation. *En d. de* = Despite, in spite of + in defiance of: *en d. du sens commun*.

Despotic = *despote* (persons only); *despotique* (things only).

Destitute=(without resources) *dans la misère* (fam. *débine*); *indigent, privé (de)*; (devoid of) *dépourvu de*.

Destitué = discharged, dismissed (from occupation). [Littré and the *Dict. de l'Acad.* (8th ed.) give *d. de* in the sense of 'devoid of', but Larousse gives it as 'vieux' and Darmesteter as 'vieilli'.]

Destitution=*indigence, misère; manque de ressources, dénuement*.

Destitution = dismissal, discharge. (V.)

Destituer=dismiss.

Destructor = *incinérateur. Destructeur* = destroyer.

Détacher = detach, untie, remove; send off; slip (carriage on railway); separate, wean+take out stains; (paint.) make to stand out: *d. les figures*=to make the figures stand out [hence reflex *se d. sur*, stand out against: *des fleurs rouges qui se détachent bien sur un fond noir*, red flowers standing out well against a black background]; (fam.) give (a blow); *d. les yeux* *de*=take, keep, one's eyes off. (Reflex.) Become detached; come, break, work, off; separate, break away from.

Detail (v.) = (relate circumstantially) *détailler*; (mil.) *désigner, détacher* (men for special duty).

Détailler = detail, relate in detail + cut up (beef, mutton, etc.); retail (wine, etc.).

Détain = *déténir* (in prison); *retenir, détenir, garder entre ses mains* (money, etc.); (keep waiting, hinder) *retenir, retarder*.

Détainir=keep s.o. (in prison); keep s.t. (in one's hands), hold; keep back.

Detention=*détention, arrestation, prison; retard inévitable*; (school) *retenué*; (law) *détenué*.

Détention = (action) keeping, holding, having in possession; imprisonment, confinement.

Deter=(discourage, hinder, etc.) *décourager, arrêter, empêcher d'agir; dissuader, détourner*.

Détrerrer=to dig up, ferret out, unearth.

Deteriorate = *détériorer* + (intrans., of persons) *dégénérer*; (intrans., of things) *se détériorer*.

Détériorer = (trans., of things only) deteriorate.

Determination = *détermination* + (law) *expiration, résiliation*; (conclusion of debate) *conclusion*; (judicial sentence)

sentence, conviction; (med., flow, tendency to flow) afflux. (V.) *Determine = déterminer + terminer, limiter, résilier; régler (a dispute); décider (point); résoudre (question); conclure; décider, prendre le parti de; (to be the decisive factor) décider.* (Intrans.) *prendre fin, expirer, finir.*

Déterminer=determine (distance, law, meaning, etc.); cause, occasion, bring about (victory, end, etc.); induce, influence, determine, persuade, lead; *se déterminer*=to make up one's mind, to be resolute.

Detonate=detonator.

Détourner = sing false [out of tune]; (fig.) be out of harmony (keeping), jar, clash.

Develop (v., *trans.* and *intrans.*)=(unfold, reveal) (*se*) *découvrir* (genius, soul, etc.); (*se*) *révéler* (aptitude, plot, secret, etc.); (of a malady) *se déclarer*; (make or become fuller, bigger, etc.) *étendre*; (property, argument) (*se*) *développer*, (*s'*) *accroître*; *élargir* (ideas); *mettre en valeur* (natural resources); *faire des progrès*; (photo.) *développer* (*un cliché*); *montrer* (a tendency); *mûrir*; *faire mûrir*.

Development=extension (property, etc.); *élargissement* (of ideas); *croissance, développement, évolution, progrès; produit, résultat, événement, fait; développement* (of a thesis; of a photographic plate).

Développer=unfold (roll of paper), unfurl (flag); (fig.) unravel (threads of a plot); stretch out (arm); (*mil.*) deploy (of an army); (*geom., alg.*) trace, evolve, etc.; develop, increase, (body, strength, arts, etc.) develop, elucidate, enlarge on (subject, etc.); develop (photographic plate); open (a parcel); clear up, explain (mystery), bring to light.

Développement=unfolding (roll of paper); spreading (of wings); deploying (of an army); (*geom.*) evolution; growth, enlargement, progress, development (body, flowers, fruit; illness; faculties); elucidation, explanation, development, exposition (of a thesis, etc.).

Device = *devise* + *stratagème, plan, expédient; invention, dispositif; dessin, emblème.* She was left to her own *dd.* = *On la laissa se débrouiller, elle fut livrée à elle-même.*

Dévier=(v. *intrans.*) deviate, swerve+ (v. *trans.*) turn aside, deflect.

Devise = (*herald.*) device, motto; paper currency: *acheter des dd. étrangères.* N.B.—*Devis*=estimate.

Devise (v.) = (law) *léguer; inventer, imaginer; projeter; intriguer, tramer, comploter.* (N.) *disposition testamentaire; legs.*

Deviser=to chat, talk, converse.

Devolution = *dévolution* (of inheritances, of benefices) + (*biol.*) *réversion; délégation* (of work or power to s.o.).

Devotion=*dévotion, piété; (pl.) prières+ dévouement.*

Dexterity = *dextérité + fait d'être droitier.*

Dext(e)rous=*adroit, habile, dexter + (right-handed) droitier.*

Diacritical=*diacritique* (symptoms, signs) + capable d'apprécier les distinctions; distinctif.

Diagnosis=*diagnostic* (of a disease); (nat. hist.) *diagnose.*

Diameter = *diamètre + unité de grossissement (d'une lentille).*

Diamond = *diamant + (cards) carreau.* A rough d.=*Une personne de mérite mais mal dégrossie.* D. cut d. = *A malin malin et demi.*

Diapason = *accord, harmonie; grand mouvement d'harmonie; étendue, registre, diapason* (voice or instrument); (pitch) *diapason*; (organ) *prestant.*

Diapason=range (voice or instrument), compass; tuning-fork. *Se mettre au d. de qqn*=To adapt oneself to s.o.'s level (standard). *Faire baisser le d. à qqn*=To bring s.o. down a peg, to make s.o. sing small.

Dictator = *dictateur + celui qui dicte* (a letter, etc.).

Dicter = dictate, command + inspire, prompt.

Diet=*régime (=way of feeding); (food) nourriture, alimentation; (assembly) diète.*

Diète = low, strict, starvation, diet; (assembly) dict.

Differ=(be unlike) *differer (de); (disagree) n'être pas de l'avis (de), être en désaccord (avec), différer d'opinion (avec).*

Differer=differ+put off, defer, postpone.

Difference = (dissimilarity) *différence + désaccord, différend.* Will it make any d. to you, if . . . ?=Cela vous sera-t-il égal [Cela vous fera-t-il qqch?] que (with subj.) . . . ? That makes no d.=Cela ne fait rien.

Difficile = difficult + fastidious, parti-

cular : être d. sur le choix de ses amis = be particular about the choice of one's friends. Faire le (la) d.=Be hard to please, be squeamish.

Difficulty=difficulté+embarras: get out of a d.=se tirer d'embarras, se tirer d'affaire. To be in dd.=Avoir des embarras d'argent; ennui: to involve oneself in dd.=se créer des ennuis.

Diffuse (v.) = diffuser (heat, light) + répandre (knowledge, rumour).

Diffusion=diffusion+verbosity, prolixity (=diffuseness); broadcasting (*diffusion d'un concert* etc.).

Digest (v.) = digérer + faire un résumé de.

Dilapidation=(financial extravagance and waste) dilapidation + désagrégation (of rocks, cliffs); délabrement (house, furniture, clothes, fortune); dégradation (house; property); (pl.) dégradations (in a rectory or vicarage in England).

Dilapidation=dilapidation (=squandering of fortune)+peculation, misappropriation.

Dilapidate = dilapider (fortune) + dégrader, délabrer: a dilapidated house =une maison délabrée.

Dilapider=dilapidate (=waste, squander) + misappropriate (money held in trust): d. les biens d'un pupille.

Dilate = (se) dilater + (dilate on = expatiating) s'étendre (*sur*), discourir (*sur*), développer, raconter en détail (fact, subject, etc.).

Diligence = .. + speed, haste: en .. d., en grande d.=as quickly as possible; (law) proceedings: faire ses dd. contre qqn=take proceedings against s.o.

Diligent = diligent + prompt, speedy: messager d.

Dilute = (by liquid) diluer + atténuer (colour); tempérer (zeal); adoucir (doctrine).

Diminutive=(gram.) diminutif+petit, de petite taille.

Diminutif = (gram.) diminutive + (n.) small scale model.

Diplomatie = diplomacy + diplomatic service.

Direct=(straight) direct, droit; (gram., mus.) direct; (straightforward) franc, sincère; not to be d.=chercher des détours.

Direct=direct+(ticket or train) through.

Directly = directement + nettement, franchement; immédiatement, à l'instant.

Direction = (directing, managing, etc.) direction, conduite (of s.t.), administration: (instruction) ordre, instruction(s), indication; (advice) directions; (of letter) adresse; (course, way) sens, côté, direction; (scope, sphere, subject) champ, sphère.

Direction=conduct, management; directorate, government, board, management, presidency, mastership, etc.; office of management, department, etc.; guide (of conscience); line of action, method, way; direction, side, path; (cycles and motors) steering, steering-gear.

Directeur = director, manager, conductor, governor, warden, editor, principal, head master, head, president, guide; confessor.

Directory = (liturg.) annuaire; (address book, etc.) annuaire ottin (=Paris P.O. directory,). Directoire.

Disaffected = mal content, aliéné, déloyal to (state, etc.).

Disaffecté=secularized ('urch); put to another use (public bui 'ng).

Disagreement = différence, aïe-emblance; (in opinion, etc.) désaccord, au ordance, dissidence; (quarrel) brouille; ('suitableness) disconvenance.

Désagrément = unpleasantness; disagreeable thing; inconvenience.

Disband = licencier, congédier; (intrans.) se disperser, se débâner.

Débânder=unbend (bow); unbind, loosen; take bandage off (wound, s.o.'s eyes); disperse, rout: d. un régiment d'ennemis; (reflex.) disband.

Discharge (n.) = décharge + écoulement (pus), suppuration (abscess); paiement, règlement (debt); congé, renvoi, libération; mise en liberté, élargissement (from prison); (hospital) exeat; (bankrupt) réhabilitation; (of duty) accomplissement. (V.) décharger + réhabiliter (bankrupt); mettre en liberté, élargir (prisoner); congédier, renvoyer, remettre; lancer, décocher (missile, arrow); régler, payer, liquider (debt); émettre, dégager (gas); remplir (duty); (law) annuler (judgment). (Intrans.) (abscess) suppurer.

Décharge = discharge + rebate (on tax); lumber-room, public rubbish heap; (law) témoin à d.=witness for the defence; d. du ventre=relieving of the bowels; relief, easing. (V.) Décharger

= discharge + unload (gun); deal (a blow); lighten, ease (conscience); (law) *d. ses cautions*=surrender to one's bail; *d. son ventre*=relieve the bowels; *d. le cerveau*=clear the head; *d. sa colère*=vent one's anger; (*fig.*) relieve [Se *d. sur qgn d'une affaire*=To put the business on s.o. else's shoulder=to make s.o. else responsible. *D. qgn d'une dette*=Free (relieve) s.o. of a debt. *D. un compte*=Strike out a paid item from an account. *D. le livre d'un commissionnaire (porteur)*=Receipt (Sign) the messenger's book]; acquit (of an accusation).

Discipline=discipline+branch of instruction: *c'est un grave problème à de choisir les dd. qui conviennent*, mieux pour la formation de la jeunesse (Dict. de l'Acad.). (Mil.) *Salle d'e d.*=Guard-room.

Discolour=(*se*) *décolorer* (= primarily, fade, bleach) + (*se*) *tacher*, (*se*) *salir*.

Discomfiture=*défaite* (in battle); *déception*, *déconfiture*.

Déconfiture=havoc; failure, breakdown, smash; insolvency.

Discompose=*agiter*, *troubler*, *altérer*; *chagriner*; *déranger*. Cf. Decompose.

Discord=*discord* + (mus.) *dissonance*, *discordance*.

Discount=*rabais*, *remise*; (finance) *escompte*; (of accepting a story) *méfiance*; *réservé*. At a *d.*=*Avec escompte*; (*sold*) *à perte*; *au rabais*; (*fig.*) *en discrédit*; *discréité*.

Décompte=deduction (from sum owing); *faire le d.* (*fig.*)=take disadvantages into account: *il faut savoir toujours faire à tout propos le d. de chaque événement, quelque fortuné qu'il puisse être* (Balzac, cited by Larousse); *trouver, éprouver, du d. dans une affaire*=find that s.t. has not turned out as well as one had expected.

Discountenance=*décourager*, *désapprover*.

Décontenancer=abash, put out of countenance.

Discourage=*décourager* + *détourner*, *dissuader*; *désapprover*.

Discours=discourse+talk, conversation; dissertation, treatise: *D. de la Méthode*; speech: *prononcer un d.*; style, diction: *le d. familier*, *le d. soutenu*.

Discourse (v.)=*discourir* (of speech

only); *traiter*, *disserter*; émettre (sweet sounds).

Discover=*découvrir* + *se rendre compte*; *s'apercevoir*; comprendre tout d'un coup.

Découvrir=discover + uncover, expose: *d. un plat*=uncover a dish; *d. ses dents*=show, bare, one's teeth; *général qui découvre son aile droite*=general who exposes his right wing; *d. son âme*=lay bare one's soul; reveal: *Dieu nous découvre sa volonté par les événements* (Pascal, cited by Larousse); *descri*, see in the distance; (chess) *d. une pièce*=leave a piece unprotected; (cards) *d. son jeu*=show, expose one's hand (and *fig.*). (Reflex.) Take off one's hat; (weather) clear up: *le temps se découvre*; be discovered, come to light: *le génie se découvre toujours*=genius will out.

Discovery=*découverte* + *révélation*; (law) *communication*.

Discredit=*discréditer*, *décréditer* + *ne pas croire*, *mettre en doute*.

Discrète=*judicieux*, *prudent*, *sage*, *discret*, *circonspect*; *réservé*.

Discrete=(*separate*) *discret*; (*metaph.*) *abstrait*.

Discretion=discretion. *Manger à d.*=Eat as much as you wish. *Pain et vin à d.*=Bread and wine *ad lib.*

Discuss=*discuter* + *consommer*, *manger* (food, drink), *déguster* (drink). So Discussion.

Disengage=*dégager*. **Disengaged**=(*not occupied*) *libre* (persons, rooms, etc.).

Dégager=*disengagé*+redeem (from pawn, etc.); (*fig.*) fulfil, keep (promise, etc.); disentangle, free; relieve, free (from a promise, etc.); (*alg.*) find value of; clear, free (mind from error, etc.); (*reflex.*) clear (of the sky); (of gases, etc.) emanate, come from, rise from; *dégagée* (of a room)=having its own entrance; *dégagé* (of tone, manners, etc.)=off-hand, free and easy.

[**Disfigure.**] **Défigurer**=*disfigure* + misrepresent, distort, pervert (language; truth; history); deface (statue).

Disgrace=(*loss of favour*) *disgrâce*, *désaveur*; *dés honneur*; *honte*, *opprobre*, *ignominie*; *action ignominieuse*. (V.)=*disgracier*; *dégrader* (from position); *déshonorer*; *couvrir de honte*; *avilir*.

Disgrâce=disgrace (as above), disfavour; misfortune, reverse; ungracefulness, lack of charm. (V.) **Disgracier**=put

out of favour, disgrace (as above). *Disgracié* (by nature)=ill-favoured; deformed. *Disgracieux* = ungraceful, awkward, ungracious.

Disgust (v.)=*dégoûter + rebuter ; répugner ; indignier, vexer, contrarier.* (N.) *dégoût + aversion ; dédain, mécontentement.*

Dégoûter=disgust+to cause dislike (distaste) for; offend the taste; sicken, weary. *N'être pas dégoûté*=Not to be squeamish, particular, over-nice, fastidious. *Faire le dégoûté*=Be fastidious, turn up one's nose at s.t. *C'est dégoûtant* = It's sickening, disheartening.

Dégoût = disgust + dislike, distaste (for food, etc.); aversion, repugnance (to persons); vexations, disappointments.

Dishonest=*malhonnête, déloyal, improbe.* *Déshonnête* = indecent, unseemly, improper.

Dishonesty = *malhonnêteté, improbité ; tromperie, déloyauté ; vol, fraude.*

Déshonnêteté = indecency, unseemliness, immodesty.

Dishonour = *désonoriser + ne pas faire honneur à (cheque).*

Dislocate=*disloquer* (limbs)+*désorganiser* (traffic, business, etc.); (displace) *déloger, déplacer.*

Disloquer=dislocate+dismember (state); break up and distribute (army) in garrisons. *Disloqué*=dislocated+ungainly, loosely built. *Discours, pièce, disloqué(e)*=Disjoined speech, play. (N.) Contortionist: *les dd. du cirque.* *Dismantle* = *démanteler* (fortifications, town) + *dégréer* (a ship); *démonter* (machinery).

Dismount = (intrans.) *descendre de cheval ; mettre pied à terre ; (trans.) démonter, desarçonner* (=unseat); *démonter* (gun from its carriage, etc.).

Démonter = (trans.) unseat, dismount; unhorse (cavalry); release (spring); take to pieces; unmount (jewels); anger, throw into confusion, baffle, nonplus; put out of action (batteries); dismount (gun); d. *les batteries de qqn* (fig.)=put a spoke in s.o.'s wheel, upset s.o.'s plans; (reflex.) to get into a passion, to be put out, be disconcerted. *Une mer démontée* (=raging).

Disorder=*désordre, confusion ; tur ^{ee}, vacarme, commotion ; (ailmer^{ee}) trouble, malaise, maladie.*

Désordre = disorder+confusion + dis-

orderliness, dissoluteness, evil living, dissipation, etc. *Vivre dans le d.*=Lead a disorderly life.

Disparate = *dissemblable, dissimilaire ; divers, disproportionné ; sans rapport ; essentiellement différent.*

Disparate=discordant; jarring, clashing.

Dispatch. See Despatch.

Dispensation = *distribution, partage, dispensation ; faveur, éprouve, venant de la providence ; système, loi, décret, régime*: the Mosaic d.=*la loi de Moïse*; (religious) dispense.

Dispensation = distribution, sharing, administration; (pharm.) dispensing.

Dispense = *dispenser + administrer* (justice); préparer, composer (medicine) d'après une ordonnance. D. with=Se passer de, ne pas exiger.

Dispenser=dispense+excuse, spare, let off, exempt: je vous dispense de m'accompagner=I excuse you from going with me. Se d. de qqch, de faire qqch=Excuse oneself from s.t., from doing s.t.

Disperse=(trans.) *disperser* (army, etc.); *dissiper* (mist); (disseminate) *répandre*; (intrans.) *rompre les rangs.*

Disperser = disperse, scatter; (fig.) squander, dissipate (intellect, affection) on several things. (Mil.) *Ordre dispersé* = Extended order.

Displace=*déplacer + destituer.*

Déplacer=displace, take the place of+move, transfer (official). *Déplacé*=displaced+out of place, inopportune, uncalled for: mot d., observation déplacée.

Déplacement = displacement + removal; travelling; (chem., pharm.) lixiviation.

Dispose (of) = (regulate) régler, résoudre (question, etc.); (get off one's hands, settle) se défaire de, se débarrasser de; réfuter, démolir (an argument); (do what one wishes with) disposer de, avoir à sa disposition (money, etc.); (consume food, etc., jocularily) avaler manger, consommer; (=sell) vendre, céder; placer (tickets).

Disposer = dispose, arrange; incline, induce; fit, prepare, make sensitive to, easy prey to; (intrans.) dispose of, have at command (persons or things); (decide concerning) decide.

Disposition = arrangement, distribution, disposition + décret (of providence).

Disposition = disposition, arrangement,

plan; situation (of the ground); preposition: *être dans la d. de partir*=be intending to leave; disposing, disposal: *rien n'est moins assuré que la d. de nous-mêmes* (Mme Guizot, cited by Larousse)=nothing is less certain than that we are our own masters. *Mettre une somme d'argent à la d. de qqn*=Put a sum of money at s.o.'s disposal. (Pl.) Aptitude, taste, bent: *avoir des dd. pour le travail*=have an aptitude for work; *avoir des dd. pour la paresse*=be naturally lazy; arrangements; provisions (of the law).

Dispossess = évincer, expulser; priver, déposséder (de).

Dispute (v.) = disputer + contester, mettre en doute; s'opposer à, résister à (enemy's advance).

Disqualify = mettre hors d'état, rendre incapable de, rendre impropre à; exclure (d'un concours), (sport) disqualifier; (legal) frapper d'incapacité (léale).

Disqualifier=disqualify (sports only).

Disrobe = (se) déshabiller, (se) dévêtrir; (fig.) dépouiller (trees, etc.).

Dérober = to rob; hide, conceal; (reflex.) hide, disappear; become weak [ses jambes se dérobent sous lui, his legs gave way].

Dissimuler = dissimulate + pretend not to notice, ignore: *d. une injure*=ignore an insult; hide, conceal: vêtement qui dissimule les défauts de la taille. Elle ne peut se d. qu'elle est très malade=She can't be blind to the fact that she is very ill. *Se d. dans la foule*=Slip away, escape notice, in the crowd.

Dissolve = (turn to liquid by immersion) dissoudre+fondre (in tears).

Distant=distant+(time, distance) éloigné, lointain; reculé (of time); (resemblance) léger, faible; (allusion) indirect.

Distant=distant, remote, far.

Distinction = distinction + éclat: he served with d. during the war=*il a servi avec éclat pendant la guerre*; (examination result) nearest equivalent =félifications du jury.

Distinctly = distinctement; (=undoubtedly) sans aucun doute, à n'en pas douter, incontestablement.

Distract = (divert attention) distraire, détourner; (perplex) tirailleur, troubler, effarer, tourmentier, embarrasser; (drive mad) égarer, affoler, rendre fou. *Distracted* = tourmenté, tiraillé, harcelé;

éperdu (from fear, pain, etc.); égaré (by anger, etc.), fou.

Distraire = turn aside (persons), set aside (money); divert (mind), amuse, entertain. *Distrait*=absent-minded.

Distraction = distraction + interruption; trouble, confusion, agitation; to love to d.=aimer à la folie.

Distraction = distraction + separating; abstraction, absence of mind.

Distress. *Détresse*. The French word has not the legal sense=saisie.

Distribute = distribuer + répartir; classer.

Distribution = distribution, répartition; dispersion, épargillement; arrangement, classification.

Distribution = distribution + delivery (of letters); (theatre) cast; division (into chapters, etc.).

Divaguer=divagate+(of river) leave its bed; be delirious.

Divers = diverse + several, sundry, miscellaneous.

Divert=(turn aside) détourner (de), faire dévier; (intrans.) se détourner vers; (ward off) écarter, parer à (danger, etc.); distraire, désenrayer; divertir, amuser, faire rire.

Divertir=amuse, entertain, divert.

Divest=dépouiller, débarrasser; d. oneself of=se dépouiller de, ôter.

Dévêtrir=(trans. and reflex.) undress.

Divide=diviser, séparer, désunir +(share) partager +(in Parliament) aller aux voix.

Division=division; partage; vote.

Divinity = divinité + D.D. (= doctor of divinity)=docteur en théologie.

Divorce (intrans.)=divorce [but the English verb is usually trans.]: cette femme a divorcé=is divorced. Elle a divorcé d'avec son époux=She divorced her husband+renounce, give up, retire from: *d. avec le monde*=renounce the world, retire from society.

Dock=(for arrival and departure) bassin; (for construction and repairs) dock; (for unlading) dock=wharf [graving dock, dock de carénage; floating dock, dock flottant]; (railway) quai de terminus; (prisoner's) banc des accusés; (of animals) partie charnue de la queue; (harness) trouisse-queue; (plant) patience.

Dock=dock+(bonded) warehouse.

Dodo=(extinct bird) dvonte, dodo.

Dodo=dodo (bird); (child's language) sleep: faire dodo=to sleep. *Être dans son dodo* [=bed, cot].

Dogue is the name given to a group of dogs comprising the mastiff, the Great Dane, the bulldog, and the pug. (Fig.) *D'une humeur de d.* = Very bad-tempered.

Domesticate = *naturaliser* (colonists, customs); (tame) *apprivoiser, domestiquer* (animals); (make fond of home) *rendre casanier, retenir à la maison, faire aimer la vie d'intérieur, attacher au foyer; civiliser* (savages).

Domesticity = *caractère domestique; vie de famille, intérieur; attachement à la vie de famille; simplicité*; (pl.) *affaires domestiques; état domestique; domesticité* (of animal).

Domesticité = menial condition, service; staff of servants, household; base, servile, action; domesticity (of animal).

Domineer = *commander d'un air arrogant; gouverner en despote; tyranniser; se conduire d'une façon autoritaire*.

Dominer = dominate, rule, hold sway, govern, predominate, lord it over; overlook, tower over, command a view of.

Don = (Oxford and Cambridge) *professeur (de faculté); homme marquant*.

Don = giving; gift; donation, endowment; favour, boon; talent; knack; (Spanish title) don.

Dormant = *endormi, engourdi; dormant* (rare); *latent, caché, non développée* (buds, etc.); (herald.) *dormant*; (of money) *qui dort, mort*; (of partner) *commanditaire*; (com.) to be dormant = *être en blanc*.

Dormant = dormant + stagnant water.

Dot = *point; être, objet, minuscule*.

Dotry = *dotwry*.

Double (v.) = (make double) *doubler, porter au double*; (intrans.) *doubler, devenir double; mettre à deux* (in the same compartment, cabin, etc.); *plier* (paper, leaf, etc.) *en deux; fermer, serrer* (fist); (of hare, fox, etc.) *faire un détour, faire un crochet, s'esquiver*, (fig.) *biaiser, ruser; doubler* (a cape); (billiards) *doubler*; (music) *doubler, prendre le pas gymnastique, doubler le pas*; (of stag, 'to d. back') *doubler ses voies*; (usu. with 'up') *plier en deux* (of paper, etc.), (intrans.) *se courber en deux*.

Doubler = double (as above), duplicate; repeat (class in school); repeat (in printing); (put lining, etc.) line (coat); plate, sheathe (boat); *un acteur doublé d'un artiste* = actor who is an artist as well; understudy (an actor); *jouer au*

doublé = play off the cushion in billiards; *d. sur les avirons* = to make a spurt; *d. le pas* = mend the pace, put on speed; overtake (car, competitor in race).

Double (adj.) = *double + plié en deux; pour deux, à deux*: a d. bed = *un lit à deux personnes*. (N.) *Double + sosie* (= person resembling another); *détour, crochet; pas gymnastique*.

Doublet (adj.) = double + arrant, downright, regular (rascal, scoundrel); *faire d. emploi* = be redundant; (golf) *partie d. = foursome*; of superior quality: *encre d.* (N.) Double + duplicate, copy; understudy.

Double entendre = *mot à double entente*.

Doublet = (games, jewel, gram., micros.) *doublet + (garment) pourpoint*.

Douceur = *pot-de-vin, gratification*.

Douceur = sweetness (to taste); (pl.) sweets; pleasant, flattering words, etc. (to ear); softness (to touch); pleasure, comfort, delight, consolation; (pl.) pleasant things, flattery, etc.; *en d. = gently, gradually, quietly, by degrees, etc.; (of climate) mildness; moderation, kindness, gentleness, indulgence*.

Douter = doubt, but *se d. de* = suspect, surmise.

Dower = (widow's settlement) *douaire*; (property brought by wife) *dot*; (natural gift) *don*.

Dowry = *dot; don*.

Douaire = first sense of 'dower.'

Dr = *Docteur*. This title is used in French only of a medical man.

Drag = *drague* (for dredging, etc.), *drag* (= vehicle) + *herse; traîneau; frein; entrave; (fig.) empêchement*.

Drain (v.) = (draw off water) *faire écouler; égouttier* (cheese, lettuce, etc.); *saignev, assécher* (marsh, pond, river); *vider* (glass of wine, etc.); *épuiser* (mine); (in cookery) *égoutter, filtrer; épuiser* (wealth of a country, etc.); *saigner, mettre à sec, priver* (person, of his property), also *épuiser* (his strength); *drainer* (land).

Drainer = drain (in agricultural sense); (fig.) attract (capital, money).

Draper = (formerly) *drapier, marchand drapier + (linen) marchand de nouveautés*; draper's shop = *magasin de nouveautés*.

Dress (v.) = (mil.) (s')*aligner*; (nav.) *pavoiser*; (array, clothe) (s')*habiller, (se) vêtir; orner*; (horse, wound) *panser*;

(food, etc.) *accorder, apprêter*; (vine) *tailler*; (salad) *assaisonner*; (hair, head) *coiffer*; faire l'étagage de (a shop-window); (skins) *corroyer, apprêter*; (stones) *dégrossir, dresser; engrasser* (fields); (fig.) (usu.+ 'down') *étriller, rosser* (a person).

Dresser=rear, erect, set up; (ears) prick up; (tent) pitch; (snare) set; (food) serve up; break in, train (animals); (account) make up: make out; draw up (list, etc.); (techn.) true up, trim; lay (table); train (guns). (*Reflex.*) Stand (up), hold oneself erect: c'est à faire d. les cheveux=it's enough to make one's hair stand on end; revolt, protest (*contre*, against): se d. contre des abus; se d. sur ses ergots=fire up, flare up; se d. sur son stant=sit up (in bed).

Drôle=odd, funny, droll. C'est un d. d'homme, de corps, de pistolet=He's a queer fish. (N.) Rascal, knave, scoundrel. (Fem.) *Drôlessé*=jade, hussy, prostitute.

Dross=(of metals) scories; rebut, écume.

Drosse=(naut.) truss; lashing tiller-rope.

Drug (v.) = falsifier un breuvage en y mélangeant un narcotique, un poison; faire prendre à qqn un poison, un stupéfiant; écailler, donner de la nausée; rassasier. (N.) = drogue + stupéfiant: the d. traffic=le trafic des stupéfiants.

Drogue=drug+chemical (as article in commerce and industry); (fam.) rubbish, trash: ce marchand ne vend que de la d. (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) La d.=Designation given to cocaine by cocaine addicts. Il débite bien sa d.=He's a quack, a charlatan.

Droguer=to give (too many) drugs to (s.o.), dose with medicine; adulterate, doctor (wine, coffee, milk). (*Intrans.* and *fam.*) Be obliged to wait, kick one's heels waiting: il nous a fait d.

Dungeon = cachot; oubliettes (= secret dungeon).

Donjon=keep, turret.

Dynamic = (scient.) dynamique + actif, puissant, énergique.

Eager = impatient, ardent; (desire, passion) brûlant, vif, ardent. E. for s.t. = *Avide de qqch*: e. for glory, for honour = *avide de gloire, d'honneurs*. E. to do s.t. = désirer ardemment faire qqch.

Aigre = acid, tart; sour, sharp, severe (persons, humour); shrill, harsh (sounds); biting, raw (wind); brittle (metals); over-tempered (engraving tools).

Ease = absence de douleur, soulagement; (freedom from constraint) *aise*; (freedom) *aisance*, but *aise* sometimes = joy, etc., and *aisance* = financial competence. Chapel of e. = *Chapelle auxiliaire*.

Easy = facile (through circumstances or absence of obstacles); *aisé* (in itself); (slack, free) *aisé*; (calm) *tranquille, à l'aise, au repos*; (yielding) *accommodant*; (seat) *confortable*; (manners) *dégagé, libre, aisé*; (style) *naturel, aisé, libre*; (mind, character) *facile, commode, aisé, doux*; (of persons) *accommodant*. E-going = *Peu exigeant*; *crédule, simple*. In e. circumstances = *A l'aise, dans l'aisance*. An e. ascent = *Une montée douce*. In e. stages = *A petites étapes*. To take it e. = *Se la couler douce*. (Military command) *Repos!*

Aise = (unembarrassed) ease, comfort. [Être à l'a. = To be comfortable, to be well-off. Mal à l'a. = Uncomfortable, unwell. A votre a. = As you like]; easy circumstances; gladness, joy. (Pl.) Creature comforts: *aimer ses aa.* (Adj.) = glad, pleased, joyful.

Ebullition = ébullition + (fig.) explosion (anger), débordement, déchaînement.

Ébullition = boiling, ebullition; effervescence; (fig.) turmoil.

[Eccentric.] *Excentrique* = eccentric + suburban, outlying: les quartiers ee. d'une capitale.

Échelon = echelon (mil.) + rung (of ladder).

Éclipser = eclipse + (reflex.) disappear suddenly.

Écolier. See Scholar.

Economical = (persons) *économies, ménager*; (things) *économique*. *Cuisinière économique* = E. cooking stove. N.B.—*Économie* (n.) = bursar, steward, manager(ess), etc.

Économie = economy + (pl.) savings: faire des ét. = put money by. Il n'y a pas de petites ét. = Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

Ecstasy = extase + transport, accès: in an e. of joy = dans un transport de joie; e. of despair = accès de désespoir.

Édifier = edify + build, raise up (lit. and fig., edifice, doctrine, etc.); instruct, enlighten.

Edit = éditer (text) + rédiger, diriger.

Éditeur = edit (text) + publish.

Editor = (newspaper) *rédacteur en chef*; directeur; (sub-editor) *secrétaire de la rédaction*; éditeur (of text).

Éditeur = editor (of text) + publisher.

Educate = éduquer ['remplacé dans le langage courant par éléver' (Dict. de l'Acad.)] + éléver, instruire; habituer, dresser: he is educating himself to eat tomatoes (N.E.D.) = il s'habitue à manger des tomates. He was educated in France = Il a fait ses études en France. An educated man = Un homme instruit.

Education = éducation + enseignement (elementary, private, secondary, etc.); instruction (public; of youth, etc.).

Éducation = (physical, moral, intellectual) education; good manners, breeding: jeune homme sans e. = ill-bred, ill-mannered young man; training, education (of animals); rearing, breeding (of animals); rearing, propagation (of plants).

Édulcorer = (chem.) edulcorate + sweeten (medicine, etc.); tone down, mitigate: é. un blâme.

Effect (n.) = (result) effet, résultat, conséquence; contre-coup; efficacité, effet; combinaison, alliance, effet; (pl.) biens, effets; impression. Of no e. = Sans effet, nul, inutile. (Legal) Non avenu.

Effect = effect, result, consequence [en effet, in fact]; (ball games) twist, screw; (machine) power, action; deed, performance, execution, action, impression, effect, feeling [Faire de l'e. = Produce (create) an effect (sensation). Faire l'e. de = To have same effect as; to seem (look, etc.) as if]; bill, security; (math.) power; (pl.) goods, property, chattels, clothes, things; funds, stocks, etc.

Effective = *effectif + efficace, qui fait de l'effet; (powerful in effect) frappant, saisissant; (mil.) valide, effectif.*

Effectif = *effective + real, actual, available: il a apporté dans cette affaire un capital non pas nominal, mais e. (Dict. de l'Acad.)= . . . actual, not nominal, capital. Avoir dix mille francs ee.=To have ten thousand francs available, in actual cash; (fam.) un homme e.=a really man.*

Effusion = *effusion: (generally with contempt) production.*

Effusion = *effusion, overflowing, shedding: e. de sang=bloodshed; bestowal (of divine grace).*

Égal. See after Equal.

Egoism = *(system or theory) égoïsme; (systematic selfishness) égoïsme; (self-opinionatedness) infatuation.*

Ejaculate = *s'écrier; s'exclamer; pousser (cry); proférer (a prayer); ejaculer (fluids from the body).*

Éjaculer = *ejaculate (fluids).*

Elaborate (adj.) = *travaillé avec soin [en détail], soigné, minutieux: a long series of e. comments upon the Dialogues of Plato (Lytton Strachey, Eminent Victorians) = une longue série de commentaires minutieux sur les Dialogues de Platon; (plan) élaboré avec soin; (highly finished) poli, limé, bien tourné, fini.*

Élaboré = *worked out (of a plan), elaborated.*

Elastic = *élastique (of things); (fig.) élastique (conscience); (of feelings, persons) animé, vif.*

Elephant = *éléphant. White e.=un bien onéreux et coûteux à entretenir; (pop.) un cadeau inutile, qui ne convient pas.*

Elevate = *(lift up) éléver (Host, voice, eyes (also lever)); faire naître, exciter (hopes); (in rank) éléver; (make slightly gay by drink) ['Now humorous or slang (N.E.D.)] égayer, émoustiller, animer, exciter. Elevated = gris, émoustillé (par le vin).*

Elever = *elevate; raise; exalt, extol; elate; erect, set up; bring up, nurse, train up, educate; breed, rear; cultivate, grow.*

Elef = *elfe + créature malicieuse; nain, nabot.*

Eligible = *éligible (fit to be chosen) + avantageux, désirable, convenable, sortable.*

Elision = *(gram.) élision + suppression (of a passage).*

Élite is in English practically limited to speaking of a company of people, society, army, etc. It is not used as the French is in *une âme d'élite*=chosen spirit, *un régiment d'élite*=a crack regiment, *soldats d'élite*=picked troops, *une occupation d'élite*= a favourite occupation.

Ellipse = *(geom.) ellipse + (gram.) ellipsis.*

Élocution = *elocution + style, choiceness, arrangement of words.*

Elongate = *allonger, prolonger + (bot.) s'effiler, se terminer en pointe.*

Élonger = *(naut.) lay out, stretch out, run out: e. un câble; skirt (coast): e. une côte; come alongside (ship): e. un navire.*

Elude = *éluder (question, difficulty, law), esquiver (things); éviter (persons and things); échapper à (person)=lui brûler la politesse; fuir (person or thing); échapper à (intelligence, comprehension).*

Emaciate = *(generally p.p.) émacier + appauvrir (soil).*

Emasculate = *émasculer + appauvrir (language); affaiblir (literary work by making excisions).*

Embargo = *embargo + empêchement.*

[**Embark.**] **Embarquer** = to put (send) on board; (*intrans.* and *reflex.*) to go on board, embark. (*Fig.*) *S'e. sans biscuit (boussole)*=To undertake s.t. without preliminary precautions. *E. un paquet de mer*=To ship a heavy wave. *E. son eau*=To take in (drinking) water. *La mer embarque*=The sea sweeps the deck. (*Fig.*) Involve, draw into. *Il se laissa e.*=He allowed himself to be caught [hooked]. *E. qgn dans une discussion*=Draw s.o. into a discussion. *L'affaire est embarquée* [=under way].

Embarkation = *embarquement.*

Embarcation = *small boat without deck.*

Embarrasser = *embarrass + block, obstruct: e. une rue; hamper, get in the way: ôtez votre manteau, il ne fait que vous e. (Dict. de l'Acad.)=take off your coat; it's only getting in your way; entangle: s'e. dans des cordes= get entangled, caught up, in some ropes; inconvenience, trouble: visiteur qui vous embarrasse. (Reflex.) Encumber oneself with: s'e. de bagages; worry oneself about: ne vous embarrassez pas de cela=don't worry, bother,*

yourself about that; become muddled : *son esprit s'embarrasse*. (Past part.) *Il a la langue embarrassée*=he has an impediment in his speech; *une phrase embarrassée*=an involved sentence; *le gouvernement, embarrassé pour couvrir les dépenses de la guerre d'Amérique* (C. Seignobos, *Hist. sincère de la nation française*)=... at a loss, puzzled, how to . . .

Emblem=*emblème*+ (of person) *personification* (of a quality, etc.).

Emboss=*ciselier en bosse, repousser, bosseler*.

Embosser=(naut.) anchor broadside on.

Embouchure=*embouchure*+(horse's) bit; mouth (of jug, etc.).

Embrace (v.). *Embrasser*. In modern French the verb *embrasser* is often used to mean simply 'kiss,' or as a term of endearment at the end of letters. Both words have two main senses: (i) to fold in the arms; (ii) 'to contain, include,' but the English word also means *saisir* (an opportunity), *adopter* (a plan, etc.).

Embranchement=*embranchement* + branch (line, road, mountain chain); branch (of science); subdivision (nat. hist.): *les vertébrés forment un grand e. du règne animal* (Larousse).

Embryon=*embryo* + (fam.) small, insignificant person.

Emerge=*émerger* + *apparaître; se soulever* (of difficulties); *sortir; ressortir* (facts, as result of inquiry).

Emeritus. E. professor = *Professeur en retraite, honoraire* [*Professeur émérite* is archaic].

Émérite=(archaic) *emeritus*+expert, confirmed: *buteur* è.

Empêcher. See after *Impeach*.

Emphasis=*accent, accentuation; accent d'insistance* (stress on syllables); *force, vigueur, intensité* (of feelings, words, actions, etc.); *importance* (of things); (*prominency*, etc.) *nettété, mise en évidence* [*valeur, relief*].

Emphatic=*accentué; énergique, vigoureux*, etc.

Emphase=*bombast, pomposity, over-emphasis*.

Emphatique=*pompous, bombastic*.

Empire has a much wider use than Empire.

It is very often used figuratively to mean power, influence, ascendancy, control, etc.: *e. sur soi-même*=self-control; *se soumettre à l'e. de la raison*

=yield to (the influence of) reason; *l'e. de la mode*=the sway of fashion; *exercer un e. despotique sur qqn*=exercise despotic authority over s.o.

Employ (n.)=*service*. In the e. of =*Au service de*.

Emploi=(action) use: *mode d'e.=directions for use; e. du temps*=time-table; *ce mot fait double e.=*this word is tautological; entry (in an account); occupation, employment, situation, office, post, etc.: *demandes d'e., offres d'e.* (heading to advertisements in newspaper)=situations wanted, vacant; (theatre) role, character, line: *cet acteur tient l'e. des valets* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=this actor plays servants' parts; *ce rôle n'est pas de son e.=*this part is not in his line (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Enamour. To be enamoured of s.o.=*Être enamouré de qqn*; to be enamoured of s.t.=*être épris, enchanté, ravi, de qqch.*

Encaustique (n.)=(techn.) *encaustic+wax*

polish, furniture polish, floor polish.

Encenser. See after *Incense*.

Enchaîner=*enchain, chain* (up): *e. un chien*=chain up a dog; *un serment enchaîne ma langue*=I am bound by oath to secrecy+connect, link, bind closely: *e. des idées*=link up ideas; (theatre) take the cue, follow up, go on without pausing.

Enchase=*enchâsser+graver; orner*.

Enclave=*enclave + recess* (for sluice-gates).

Encore=(theatre) *bis.* (V.) *bisser*.

Encore=still; besides, in addition; (negatively) not yet (*pas e.*); moreover, nevertheless, at least. *E. s'il voulait l'admettre*=If only, it wouldn't be so bad if, he would admit it, at least he might admit it. *Vouloir, est bien; e. faut-il pouvoir* (Larousse)=To have a will is all very well, but there must also be a way. *Il n'avait que trente ans, et e.*!=He was only thirty, if that.

Encroûter=*encrust+cover with mortar; make ignorant, hide-bound: rien ne nous encroûte comme la paresse* (Larousse); (reflex., fig.) to become hide-bound, get into a groove. *Encroûté de préjugés*=Steeped in prejudice. *Un vieil encroûté*=An old fogey, old die-hard.

Encumber=*encombrer+grever (de dettes, d'hypothèques)*.

Endenter. See after *Indent*.

Endue=vêtrir; revêtir; douer.

Enduire=coat, cover, plaster.

Endure = (undergo) subir, supporter, endurer; (submit to) se résigner à, se soumettre à; souffrir, tolérer+durer, tenir, demeurer: youth's a stuff will not e. (Shakespeare)=la jeunesse ne dure pas longtemps. **Endurance** = endurance + patience, résistance; souffrance. Beyond endurance = *In-supportable*.

Énervier=enervate+irritate, set teeth on edge.

Enfance. See after Infancy.

Enfant. See after Infant.

Enflammer. See after Inflame.

Enforce=faire valoir (a reason), appuyer par la force (a claim); (impose action, conduct on s.o.) imposer; faire exécuter, mettre en vigueur (law).

Enforcer = strengthen; (*intrans.*) get stronger.

Engage = (bind by contract) engager; arrêter, retenir, prendre (rooms, cab, etc.); engager (servant); (hire) louer; (pledge) s'engager à; (induce) engager, amener; (attract, charm) gagner, attirer; occuper, fixer (attention); (techn. interlock) engrenner; attaquer; (*intrans.*) livrer combat, engager le combat, combattre, en venir aux mains; (take part in) s'engager, se livrer à, prendre part à. He can't see you now; he's engaged=Il ne peut pas vous voir maintenant; il est occupé. She is engaged to my son=Elle est fiancée à mon fils. **Engaging**=attrayant, charmant.

Engager=engage; pledge, pawn; hire, retain, enlist, bind, undertake; entangle, involve; give (battle); invite, induce, persuade, urge. *E. sa montre au mont-de-piété*=Pawn one's watch. *E. sa parole*=Give one's word. *S'e. à faire qqch*=To undertake to do s.t.

S'e. [enlist] comme soldat. E. [give away] son cœur=aimer. E. [run] un vaisseau dans les sables. E. [thrust in] un levier sous un rocher. E. [begin] une discussion. Le combat fut engagé [begun].

E. [lead] qqn dans une mauvaise affaire. Je me suis engagé trop avant=I went too far to withdraw. E. [place] ses capitaux dans une affaire. Je l'engage [induce] à venir me voir. E. le jeu (hockey)=Bully off. S'e. dans une forêt=Enter, plunge into, a forest.

Engagement = (contract, promise) en-

gagement; (marriage) fiançailles; (servants) engagement; invitation, rendezvous; combat, engagement, action. See also verb above.

Engagement = contract, agreement, promise; pledging, pawning, mortgaging; hiring, engaging (servant); enlistment; liability; fight, etc.

Engendrer=(fig.) engender, (*lit.*) beget.

Engine=machine (stationary), locomotive; pompe à incendie; moteur (of cars, etc.); instrument; engin (war, death, etc.); artifice, instrument, moyen.

Engin=contrivance, gear, tackle; tool, utensil, implement; appliance, hoist. **Engineer**=ingénieur; (railways, ships) mécanicien; (mil.) officier (*soldat*) du génie.

Engorgé=dévorer; (pass., chiefly pathol.) être congestionné.

Engorger=obstruct, choke up, block (with matter, etc., sewers, rifles, conduits, canals, blood vessels, tissues, machines, etc.); (*p.p.*) plastered over (of mouldings, cornices, etc.).

Engrain=teindre; imprégner; (generally fig.) faire prendre à qqn: donner à qqn (habits, tastes, convictions, etc.); (*p.p.*) (*fig.*) invétéré (rogue, etc.).

Engrener = feed (mill-hopper); fatten (fowls) on corn; connect (cog-wheels), put in gear; (*fig.*) set going; polish (surface by emery).

Engrave = (inscribe, carve, etc.) graver, sculpter; (*fig.*) graver (*dans*), faire une impression (*sur*), empreindre (*dans*), imprimer (*sur*).

Engraver=strand (a boat); deposit sand or gravel (of a river, torrent) on the bank; (*reflex.*) (of harbour) silt up.

Engross = (law) grossoyer, écrire en grosse; absorber (time, attention, etc.); monopoliser (person, conversation); accaparer.

Engrosser=make (woman) pregnant.

Enmesh=prendre dans un filet.

Emmêcher=provide with a fuse or wick.

Ennoblir=anoblir (by king, etc.); (*fig.*) ennoblier, illustrer.

Ennui has two senses: (i) bother, nuisance, trouble, annoyance: quel e!=what a nuisance! Des ee. d'argent=Money troubles, financial worries. Se créer des ee.=Make trouble for oneself; (ii) mental weariness through lack of interests [the word has been adopted into English in this sense]. It is some-

times difficult to get the most suitable rendering. This will depend on the context. Boredom, dejection, heart-sinking, heaviness of heart, tedium, sadness, weariness, disgust of life, are some suggestions.

Enounce=*énoncer + prononcer*.

Énoncer = enounce + give factors (of a number); enunciate (problem).

Enrage (trans.) = *faire enrager, rendre furieux, mettre en rage; exaspérer*.

Enrager = enrage + go mad; rage; be vexed, fume.

Enrobe = *mettre une robe*.

Enrober = (mainly in technical senses) put covering (round duty-free goods); put coating of gelatine on meat.

Enrol = (trans.) *enrôler* (in the army) + *inscrire; enregistrer*.

Enrôler = enrol (in army; in theatrical troop or political party).

Ensign = (badge) *insigne, plaque*; (naut.) *pavillon*; (mil.) *enseigne*.

Enseigne = (proof, guarantee: in adv. phrases) *à bonnes ee.* = with sound guarantees, deservedly; *à telles ee. que*

= as proof, so much so that; sign (of shop, inn, etc.) : *e. lumineuse* = electric sign; (mil.) ensign; (nav., archaic) ensign; *e. de vaisseau* = sub-lieutenant in navy. *A bon vin point d'e.* = Good wine needs no bush. (Fig.) *Être logé à la même e.* = To be in the same boat.

Entail (v.) = (legal) substituer (a property), *léguer a titre inaliénable*; amener, imposer (expense); impliquer, entraîner (difficulties, consequences). (N.) = substitution.

Entailler = notch (wood); let in (lock in door); gash (hand, etc.).

Entaille (n.) notch, nick; groove, mortise; gash; saw-frame.

Enter = *entrer + admettre* (pupil); inscrire, faire inscrire, enregistrer, insérer; (book-keeping) passer écriture de, porter, inscrire; porter (on an account); intenter (an action at law); avancer, mettre en avant (claim); faire (request, protest); prendre possession de (farm); e. a protest = s'inscrire en faux (contre).

(Intrans.) With *into, on, upon*. *Entrer en fonction* (duties); débuter dans (career); entamer (discussion, subject); commencer (an undertaking); s'engager dans (war); contracter (an engagement); faire, conclure (pact). It has entered my head = *Il m'est venu à l'esprit*.

E. it to me = *Mettez cela à mon compte*.

Entrer = enter, go in, walk in, come in, run in, drop in, go into, penetrate, etc.; fall or get into (a fury); share in, participate in (grief, joy, plot, etc.). E. en condition = Go into service. (Impers.) *Combien peut-il e. de tonneaux dans cette cave?* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = How many barrels does this cellar hold?

Enterprise = *entreprise, entreprise hardie; aventure; hardiesse; esprit entrepreneur*.

Entreprise = undertaking, enterprise; venture; attempt at seduction; business. *Une folle e.* = A wild-goose chase; contract: *mettre qqch à l'e.* = put s.t. out to contract.

Entertain = (guests, etc.) *recevoir, accueillir*; (e. with = amuse, occupy agreeably) *divertir, amuser, occuper agréablement l'attention de qqn; avoir, nourrir* (hope); *admettre, accueillir, écouter* (proposal); *avoir* (opinion, doubt, etc.).

Entertaining = *agréable, aimable; divertissant, etc.*

Entretenir = (keep in same state, also fig.) maintain, keep up, carry on (buildings, correspondence, etc.); keep, feed, support (army, mistress, family); converse with. E. qqn d'espérances = Feed s.o. on hopes. *Une femme entretenue* = A kept woman.

Entertainment follows the senses of Entertain, especially amusement, and is also used for public performance = *spectacle, représentation*.

Entire = entier, complet; (affection) *absolu, sans réserve; pur, sans mélange*.

Entier = entire, complete, whole; intact: *conserver sa réputation entière*; unchanged: *les choses ne sont plus entières; nombre e.* = integer, whole number; full (fare): *payer place entière*; self-willed, obstinate, opinionated: *être e. dans ses opinions*.

Entitle = *intituler* (book, etc.) + donner droit à; to be entitled to = *avoir droit à qqch, avoir le droit de faire qqch*.

Entonner. See after Intone.

Entrain = *s'embarquer dans un train; embarquer* (troops) *dans le train*.

Entraîner = carry, drag, draw, away (along), etc.; lead s.o. (to do s.t.): *se laisser e.* = to allow oneself to be led away, led astray; involve, entail; train, exercise (for race, etc.).

Entrant = entrant + engagé (dans une course), inscrit (pour un concours).

Entry = (coming) entrée, arrivée; (law) prise de possession; (place) couloir, porte, antichambre, portail; (marine) déclaration d'entrée; écriture (in ledger); (book-keeping) partie; (item entered) article, inscription; insertion (note in text); admission, entry; liste (of competitors).

Entrée = entrance, admission; (freedom of) access; beginning, first appearance, rise; way in, door, passage, opening; (fig.) opportunity; importation; customs duty; entrance money; (table) entrée. *E. en vacances* = Breaking up (of school).

Enveloppant = enveloping + captivating (manners, words, etc.).

Envelopper = envelop, surround + involve, include: *e. qqn dans une accusation*.

Envenom = empoisonner (weapon, air, etc.); envenimer (words, actions, feelings); corrompre (mind, etc.).

Envenimer = poison: *e. l'esprit de qqn*; tarnish, discredit (motives, etc.); irritate, cause to fester (wound); exasperate, embitter (feelings, etc.).

Envoy = envoyé, député; (litt.) envoi.

Envoy = sending; article sent; consignment, remittance; parcel, goods, message; (litt.) envoy. *E. d'auteur* = Presentation copy. *Coup d'e.* = Kick-off (football).

Envy = envie, jalouse + objet d'envie. [N.B.—The French expression à l'envi = vying with, in emulation, has no connection with either 'envy' or *envie*.]

Envie = envy + sudden desire, wish, longing, fancy, mind; birthmark; hang-nail, agnail.

Épelier. See Spell.

Epicure = gourmet.

Épicurien = epicurean.

Éponge. See Sponge.

Epitome = építomé (of a book); précis, abrégé; (fig.) portrait, représentation en miniature.

Equal (adj.) = égal + de force à, à la hauteur de.

Égal = equal + even, regular, level, steady: route égale = level road; température égale = even temperature; pouls e. = steady pulse; pas e. = steady pace; humeur égale = even temper. *Cela lui est é.* = It's all the same to him, he doesn't mind. *C'est é., c'est un drôle*

de petit ménage (A. Daudet, *Lettres de mon moulin*) = All the same, they're a curious couple. *A l'é. de* = As much as: *il est éranti à l'é. de la peste* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)

Équipage = equipage + crew, ship's company; (mil.) equipment; train des é. = baggage train [= (British) Army Service Corps]; requisites: *é. d'outils* = set of tools; hunt, pack of hounds; apparel, garb, way in which a person is dressed, state: être en piteux é. = be in a sorry plight; *vous voilà dans un bel é.* = you're in a pretty state.

Équipement = equipment + fitting out (vessel, troops); *petit é.* = (soldier's) kit.

Équiper = equip (army, vessel); dress (person) [French word gives the idea of strangeness]: *peut-on s'é. de la sorte?* = fancy rigging yourself out like that!

Erection = (action) érection + édifice, bâtiment, monument.

Érection = erecting, erection (lit. and fig.); raising, elevation (to higher sphere): *é. d'une principauté en royaume*; establishment, setting up: *é. d'un tribunal*.

Ergot = ergot (= disease of rye, diseased rye seed used medicinally) + (cock's) spur; (fig.) monter, se lever, se hausser, se dresser, sur ses ée. = to ride, mount, the, get upon one's, high horse, bristle up, flare up; (dog's) dew-claw; (horticulture) stub, dead wood.

Erratic = erraïque (scientific term, of birds, planets, rocks, fevers, pains) + capricieux, bizarre, singulier, irrégulier, fantasque, excentrique, maniaque, original, baroque.

Error = err + wander.

Eructation = (belching, of persons) éruption + (volcano) éruption.

Eruption = éruption (volcano, pimples, teeth + (fig.) éclat, débordement (wit, mirth, anger, etc.), déchaînement brusque.

Escapade = escapade + étourderie, conduite légère.

Escapade = escapade + prank, lark (of schoolboy); caper (of horse).

Escape (v.) = (get free) s'évader, s'échapper (from [= de] prison); s'échapper de (eyes, hands, cage, trap); (of steam, gas, etc.) s'échapper, sortir, fuir, s'enfuir; (get off safely) se sauver, s'enfuir; se soustraire à (s.o.'s attention, etc.); s'enfuir loin de (qqn); éviter, éluder (s.t. unpleasant, etc.); se glisser de (hands); échapper à qqn (= e. notice); (issue unawares, of words, etc.) échapper

à qgn; e. with (s.t. slight) = en être quitte pour; e. narrowly = l'échapper belle or faillir + infinitive [il s'en faut de bien peu qu'il ne fût + participle] = être à deux doigts de [=friser] + noun. Also (intrans.) (fam.) décamper, disparaître, (fam.) prendre la poudre d'escampette, montrer ses talons, (fam.) filer.

Échapper = (intrans. or reflex. with de) escape (from), get away; (abs.) disappear (of hopes, etc.), wander (of mind); s'é. en (noun), jusqu'à (verb) = burst out in, forget oneself so far as to; sa douleur s'échappe en [finds an outlet in] reproches (Darmesteter); (intrans.) é. à=escape, fall, drop (from hand, one's charge, lips); escape notice, memory; é. de (disaster, shipwreck, etc.); (abs.) escape (of fluids, etc.).

Échappé (n. See verb) = échappée (of animals, of game bird or animal); évasion, fuite (from prison, etc.); délivrance (from danger, etc.); issue; appareil de sauvetage; (of steam) échappement; (of gas, water) échappement, fuite, salut (from accident, death, etc.) [Sentences with 'escape' as a noun are often best rendered by the use of a verb, as 'E. was difficult' = *Il était difficile de s'échapper*]: (of a watch) échappement.

Échappée = escape; escapade; vista; snatch (of sunshine), spell (of fine weather); accidental light (in a picture); space (for carriages to turn in); headroom (in passage below staircase); narrowing of ship's bottom towards stern or stern; par ée.= by fits and starts; à l'é.= stealthily.

Échappement = escapement (of watch): montre à é.=lever watch+escape (of water, gas); exhaust: soupape d'é.= exhaust valve.

Escritoire=bureau, secrétaire.

Écritoire = writing-desk;* inkstand; scriptorium (of a monastery).

Esprit. (i) Breath, ghost, etc. L'e. [breath, spirit] de Dieu. Rendre l'e.= Give up the ghost. L'e. [spirit] du Seigneur. L'e. divin. L'e. de haine, d'imprudence. Le Saint E.=Holy Ghost [Spirit]. (Greek gram.) L'e. rude; l'e. doux = Rough breathing; smooth breathing. (ii) Emanation from bodies. (Pl.) Les ee. vitaux = Vital spirits.* Les ee. animaux=Animal spirits (in archaic sense, not in modern sense of 'natural

gaiety of disposition'). Perdre (reprendre) ses ee.=Lose (recover) consciousness. E. [spirit] de sel, de nitre, de vin.

(iii) Immaterial principle [=spirit, ghost]. Dieu est e. L'e. retourne à Dieu qui l'a donné. Les ee. célestes. E. de ténèbres. L'E. malin (=le Malin=the Evil One, the Devil). L'e. familier de Socrate. On dit qu'il y a des ee. dans cette maison. Ee. frappeurs=Rapping spirits.

(iv) Intelligent principle (1) of resolves and feelings [=mind, intellect, understanding, etc.]. Tu te mets en l'e. [mind] une crainte frivole (Corneille, *Le Cid*). Tranquillité d'e. [mind]. Présence d'e. [mind]. Il a eu l'e. [sense] de céder. Le mouvement des ee.=The march of intellect. Calmer les ee. [minds]; (2) of thinking. L'e. [mind] humain. Les facultés de l'e. [mind]. Avoir de l'e.=Be intelligent, clever, witty, sensible. Avoir l'e. [mind] ouvert, juste, borné, etc. Une femme bel e.=Witty or clever woman. Un e. fort=Free-thinker. Un trait d'e.=Witty sally. Faire de l'e.=To try to be funny.

(v) Way of seeing, thinking, and feeling. E. public = Public feeling, general opinion, mind of the public (not public spirit, which=souci de l'intérêt général, patriotism, civisme, dévouement à la chose publique). L'e. [spirit] d'intrigue, de rébellion. Quitter la patrie sans e. [feeling, disposition] de retour. L'e. [tendency, character] de l'église, de l'armée. L'e. de corps=Corporate, team, spirit. E. de l'escalier=Latter-wit. Avoir l'e. [flair] des affaires. Sacrifier l'e. [spirit] à la lettre. Saïser l'e. [mind, spirit] de l'auteur.

Esquire [=squire, archaic]=écuyer; ['title appended to name of one regarded as gentleman by birth, position, or education, esp. in address of letter (abbr. Esq.)' (*Concise Oxford Dict.*)] monsieur.

Écuyer = squire;* equerry; horseman, riding - master; é. de cirque = circus rider; hand-rail (of staircase, on the wall side); prop (of tree).

Essay=essai+(school task) dissertation.

Essence = essence + (forestry term) variety, species (of trees); motor spirit, petrol.

Establishment = (action and thing) établissement, fondation, installation,

institution, création; Église établie; (staff of servants, etc.) train de maison; personnel d'une maison; personnel (of State); fonctionnaires civils: titulaires; on war e.=sur le pied de guerre; war, peace, e.=effectifs en temps de guerre, en temps de paix.

Établissement = (action) making, building (bridge, factory, etc.); establishment, settlement, institution, appointment; setting up (business, etc.); (the thing established) concern, business, house, foundation, institution; colonial settlement; settling (of one's children); etc.
Estate = (order, class) the Three Ee. (in England)=les trois ordres; (third e. in France) le tiers état; (fourth e., humorously) la presse; (property) domaine, fortune, capital, bien-fonds, biens, propriété; actif et passif; (by will) succession.

État = (persons and things) state, condition; footing, position, situation; predicament, plight; (legal) *en l'état*=in order: *affaire en l'état*=suit ready for hearing; schedule, list, inventory, return, statistics; rank, (civil and social) status; trade, calling, occupation, profession, etc.; (formerly three estates in France) nobility, clergy, and third estate (see above); (civil) state; (political regime) government; (nation as a political entity) state, nation. *En mauvais état*=Out of order, in bad condition. *Être en l'état de faire qqch*=Be able to, in a position to, do s.t. *En tout état de cause*=In any case, whatever may be the circumstances. *Faire l'état de qqch*=note s.t., take s.t. into account. *Faire grand l'état de qqch*=Esteem s.o., think highly of s.o.

Estimate (n.) = (approximate judgment) *évaluation*: at a rough e.=approximativement; nombre [quantité, valeur, etc.] d'après le calcul; (pl., forecasts of national expenditure) budget; (contractor's statement) devis, état (estimatif); (judgment of qualities, etc.) opinion, jugement, appréciation. (V.) fixer approximativement, évaluer, apprécier.

Estimation = estimation + opinion, jugement: in his e.=à son avis, selon lui; estime.

Estimation = estimation, valuation, appraisement + (naut.) reckoning.

Esteem (v.)=(think highly of) estimer; considérer comme.

Estimer=estimate, appraise, assess, value; deem, consider, reckon; prize, esteem.
Étioler = etiolate + make sickly, weakly, to weaken: *l'air des villes étiole les enfants* (Larousse). S'e. (fig.)=Waste away, atrophy: *un talent qui s'étiole*.

Etique. See after Hectic.

Étiquette=etiquette+ticket, label.

Euphony = (gram.) euphonie + son agréable à l'oreille; harmonie.

Evide = échapper à (pursuit); éviter, éluder, esquiver (question, blow, etc.); se dispenser de faire, se dérober à (duty, etc.); frauder (customs); se soustraire à (authority); se garder de (+infin.); tourner (a difficulty); frustrer, se dérober à (one's creditors); (of things, baffle) déconcerter.

s'Évader = break loose, slip away (chiefly of prisoners).

Évaporer = evaporate (liquids) + vent (sa bile, one's spleen); (slang) steal: é. un montre. S'é.=Evaporate + disappear, vanish into thin air: dès qu'il a de l'argent, son amour s'évapore (Regnard, quoted by Larousse); sa colère s'évapore en menaces (Dict. de l'Acad.)=his anger spends itself in threats; (fam.) grow frivolous: jeune personne qui commence à s'é. (Larousse). **Évaporé**=Flighty, frivolous.

Evasion = évasion; faux-fuyant; défaite, échappatoire; subterfuge, prétexte.

Évasion = evasion + escape, flight, elopement.

Event=événement; cas: in any e., at all e.=en tout cas; in the e. of his death=au cas où il mourrait; (sport) course, match, rencontre; résultat, issue: in the e.=finalement; after the e.=après coup.

Event=open air, fresh air: mettre des marchandises, des hardes à l'é.; vent, air-hole: donner de l'é. à une pièce de vin; flatness (of liquids): du vin qui sent l'é., qui a de l'é.; blow-hole (of whale); flay (in barrel of rifle). Avoir la tête à l'é.=To be feather-brained, irresponsible.

Eventual=éventuel, aléatoire (=happening in certain circumstances) + final, définitif.

Eventually=à la fin, finalement, en fin de compte: he betook himself briskly down the steps and round the house to look for another entrance. He e. found one (G. K. Chesterton, *The Incredulity of Father Brown*) = il descendit brusque-

ment le perron et fit le tour de la maison pour trouver une autre entrée. Il finit par en découvrir une. She confessed to some visionary plan of e. setting up in a house of her own (Lyttton Strachey, *Eminent Victorians*)—*Elle avoua avoir conçu le plan chimérique de s'établir un jour dans une maison bien à elle.*

Éventuellement=contingently, should the occasion arise.

Evidence=(clearness) *evidence*; (indication, sign) *marque, trace, indice*; testimony, facts leading to conclusion) *preuve, déposition, témoignage, raison de croire*; (persons in law) *témoins (à charge; à décharge)*; to turn king's e.=*dénoncer ses complices; document, pièce, instrument.* Circumstantial e.=*Preuve par présomption.* Hearsay e.=*Preuve par commune renommée.* Evident=*évident; clair, qui saute aux yeux.*

Évidence=clearness, obviousness, plainness; evidentness, evidence.

Evince=(show, indicate) *manifester, témoigner, montrer, donner des preuves, démontrer, faire ressortir.*

Évincer=(legal) evict, turn out; oust, supplant.

Exalt=*éllever (in rank, etc.); (praise, extol) exalter, louer; illustrer, ennoblier, honorer; renfoncer (colour).* Exalted=*(as verb) noble, sublime (sentiments).*

Exalter=exalt, extol, praise, glorify; elate, raise in his own eyes; excite, arouse (ardour, etc.); over-excite, inflame.

Exalté=(as verb) excitable, over-excited; wild and fanatic, impassioned.

Examine=*inspecter, vérifier, examiner + interroger (witness, prisoner).*

Excavate=*excaver, creuser; déterrer.*

Exceed=*dépasser, excéder, outrepasser (rights, duties, etc.); (be greater) dépasser, surpasser (qqch en); surpasser, l'emporter sur, qqn.*

Excéder=exceed (as above); (go beyond what is bearable) tire out, exhaust, fatigue; bore, annoy, overtax (s.o.'s) patience.

Excel=(trans.) *l'emporter sur, surpasser; (intrans.) exceller (en, dans, à qqch; à faire qqch): exceller dans la peinture, en latin, au tennis, dans sa profession, au billard, à conduire une voiture.*

Excellence=excellence+fort, qualité.

Exception=exception. To take e. to=

Faire une objection à, s'offenser de, se formaliser de, trouver à redire à; (law)

récuser (=challenge judge, witness, jury, etc.). With this e.=A cette exception près.

Exception (as above); (law) *e. préemptoire =demurrer.*

Excess=(pl.) *violence, débauche, excès + (of tickets, luggage) excéder, (rare) surpoids; excédent (money, etc.).*

Exchange=*échange, troc+(building) la Bourse; (of posts) permutation; (telephone) central téléphonique; change: the rate of e.=le taux du change; bill of e.=lettre de change; foreign e. office=bureau de change.*

Excite=*exciter + animer, émouvoir, émoustiller, surexciter, agiter: don't get excited = calmez-vous, (fam. ne vous frappez pas;* an excited crowd was following the two men = *une foule surexcitée faisait cortège aux deux hommes.*

Exciting=(see verbs above) *émouvant, empoignant, passionnant.*

Excitement=*excitement (physiol. only) + agitation, excitation, émotion, sensation, surexcitation, exaltation, effervescence, enthousiasme.*

Excitation=(action and state) *excitem- ment, instigation, incitement (to revolt, disobedience, etc.); excitement, animation, agitation (feverish, mental, etc.).*

Exclusive=*exclusif; unique, seul (occupation, etc.); fermé (society, social circle); e. of=sans compter.*

Excuse (v.)=*excuser (person, action); (obtain exemption) dispenser de, exempter de; (of things—serve as an exculpation) dégager, délier; (with personal subject) accepter les excuses; décharger (s.o. of a debt); faire remise de (fee); se dispenser de (s.o.'s presence); (law) excuser (juryman).*

Excuse (n.)=(apology) *excuse; (ground of plea) prétexte, justification.* To make ee.=*Essayer de se justifier.* To look for an e.=*Chercher une défaite.*

Excuser=excuse (as above), exculpate (person); (fam.) *s'e. de faire qqch*=apologize for doing s.t., excuse oneself from doing s.t.; *s'e. sur qqch*=make s.t. one's excuse: *il s'excusa sur sa maladie*: he pleaded his illness in excuse; *s'e. sur un autre*=lay the blame on another.

Excuse=excuse; (pl.) apology. *Faites e. =I beg your pardon (in contradicting s.o.); (law) plea (of juryman, etc.).*

Execrate = *execker* + (intrans.) *proférer des imprécations*.

Execute = (carry into effect, perform, make—plan, order, work, etc.) *faire exécuter*; (a deed) *signer et apposer le sceau, valider*; (convey) *transmettre, céder* (property); *exercer* (office, profession); (music) *exécuter*; *exécuter* (a criminal).

Exécuter = execute (as above), carry out, fulfil, perform, etc.; (sport) suspend a player, warn (jockey) off the turf; *e. un débiteur* = distrain upon debtor; (stock exchange) *e. qqn* = buy or sell the shares, for which s.o. is responsible who cannot meet his obligations, and charge the difference to him. (Mil.) *E. militairement une ville* = Give a town over to be pillaged. *S'e.* = To submit, comply, do; pay up.

Execution = *Exécution*. See verbs.

NOTE.—*Homme d'e.* = Man of action, resolute man.

Exemplar = (pattern) *modèle; type* (of a class); *cas semblable (pareil)*.

Exemplaire (n.) = copy, reproduction; specimen, sample.

Exemption = exemption + (in French schools) ticket for good marks given to pupil who may use it to get exemption from a future punishment.

Exercise (v.) = *exercer+promener* (dog).

Exercer = exercise, drill (recruits, ear, memory, pen, etc.); tax, try (patience, etc.); use, practise, employ; inspect (certain businesses liable to excise); follow, carry on, perform, fill (professions, offices, duties).

Exercice = exercise; *e. de tir* = firing practice; use, exercise (of power, etc.); visit, inspection (of excise officer); financial year; practice (of profession); practice, performance (of worship). *Faire l'e.* = To drill.

Exhalation = (noxious) *exhalaison*; *souffle* (of breath); *explosion* (of anger, etc.); *vapeur, brume; effluve*.

Exhalation = (action) exhaling.

Exhibit (v.) = *montrer, faire voir, déployer; exhiber* (titles, jewels); *étaler* (goods); (submit for consideration) *présenter, fournir, offrir; manifester, montrer* (equality); *exposer* (pictures, etc.); (law) *exhiber, produire* (documents); (med.) *administrer* (remedy). (N.) *Objet exposé* (in an exhibition); (law) *pièce à l'appui*.

Exhiber = show, display = make a vulgar display (diamonds, bare arms, etc.); (law) produce, exhibit (documents).

Exhibition = *exhibition* (of furniture, bare legs, jewels); make an e. of oneself = *se montrer en spectacle, se conduire peu convenablement*; (public display) *exposition*; (money given to student) *bourse*; (med.) *administration*.

Exhibition = (action) displaying; display (of possessions); production (of shooting licence, etc.).

Exigency = *cas urgent, circonstance critique (imprévue); nécessité, embarras*.

Exigence = imperative demand; unreasonableness (of a person); (of circumstances) unreasonable claims, exactions, requirements.

Exonerate = *disculper, justifier* (person); *absoudre, décharger* (from blame, accusation); *exempter* (s.o. from duty).

Exonérer = relieve, exempt s.o. (from military service, taxes); goods (from duties payable).

Expansion = *expansion* (scientific term); (commerce) *développement, extension; déploiement* (of luxury, energy); *épanouissement* (flower, of the heart, of countenance); *accroissement, extension* (of the currency); *dilatation* (of gases, liquids, solids; of the lungs, etc.); *détente* (steam-engine); (space, expanses, extent) *étendue*; (math.) *développement*.

Expansion = (scient.) expansion; (fig.) expansiveness; spread (of a doctrine). Cf. *Expansive*.

Expansive = *expansif, démonstratif + vaste, étendu, compréhensif*.

Expansif = communicative, effusive; (scient.) expansive.

Expedite = *faciliter, accélérer; expédier* (business).

Expédier = send (person, parcel); dismiss (person); kill (s.o.); expedite (a business); draw up (deed); *écriture expédiée* = running hand; (fam.) hurry through, bolt, polish off (food).

Experience (n.) = (of life) *expérience, connaissance, ce qu'on a vu; ce qui est arrivé à qqn, aventure; cas; essai; épreuve, incident* (generally *fâcheux*); (pl.) *phase* (of religious emotion).

Expérience = experience; experiment, trial.

Expert (n.) = *autorité, personne compétente en la matière; spécialiste, technicien*. (Adj.) = *habile, expert*.

Expert=expert, connoisseur, valuer, surveyor. (Adj.) Skilful, expert.

Explicit=*explicite*; (of persons) *clair, précis, franc, ouvert*.

Exploit=exploit + (legal) summons, writ: *signifier un e.*=serve a writ.

Explore=*explorer* + *examiner* (question, matter, theory, etc.).

Expose=(display; leave unprotected, etc.) *montrer, exposer; étaler; mettre (en vente); révéler, faire connaître, découvrir* (a secret, plan, etc.); (unmask) *percer à jour, dévoiler* (plot, crime); *ridiculiser* (folly); *pilorier* (person), *exposer à la réprobation*.

Exposer=expose, exhibit (see this word), display; lay (a corpse) *in state*; explain, tell, state (ideas, subject, reason); abandon (newly born child); expose to danger, endanger (life). *S'e. à*=To risk, be liable to (calumny, etc.). *Maison exposée au sud*=House facing south, with a southerly aspect.

Exposition=*exposition + exposé*.
Exposition=exposition + exhibition; lying in state (of body); aspect (of house).

Exquisite=*exquis* + (pain) *vif, extrême, aigu, violent; atroce*.

Extend=*étendre* (arms, body, etc.); *transcrire* (shorthand); *prolonger, allonger, continuer* (length, breadth); *prolonger* (time); *accorder* (kindness, pity); *répandre, étendre* (=spread); *offrir* (advice); *témoigner* (sympathy); *accorder, offrir* (help); (law) *évaluer* (property), *saisir* (land) for debt.

Etendre=extend, spread, stretch out; (fig.) develop (argument); *s'é. sur*=expatriate, dwell, on; beat (gold); water down (wine, etc.); draw (wire); lay down, stretch out (carpet, etc.); spread

out (troops, etc.); hang up (linen); (reflex.) extend (of time and place), reach. *Il étend ses soins sur*=His care embraces, etc.

Extenuate=(lessen . . . by excuses) *atténuer, diminuer* (crime, etc.).

Exténuer=make thin, tone down (expression), wear out (by fasting, etc.), exhaust: *il s'exténue à force de veiller* (Larousse)=he is wearing himself out by sitting up at night. *Avoir l'air exténue*=To look worn out.

Extérieur(n.)=exterior + outward appearance: *il a l'e. agréable*; foreign countries: *l'état de nos relations avec l'e.*=the state of our relations with foreign countries.

Extra(n.)=*extra; supplément* (in schools, restaurants, etc.), *dépense supplémentaire; édition spéciale* (of newspaper); (adj.) *d'extra, extraordinaire, supplémentaire, de plus, (horse) de renfort*. (Adv.) *En sus, en plus*. E. weight=*Excédent*.

Extra=extra. *Un vin d'e.*=An extra bottle of wine. (Law) *Audience d'e.*=Vacation sitting. (Adj.) *Un vin e.*=Special quality wine. *Liqueur e.-fine*=Liqueur of superfine quality. *Un e.*=Occasional servant, assistant, or waiter: *le samedi soir et le dimanche matin, les coiffeurs prennent des e.* (Larousse). *Il fait un e.*=He is a temporary (waiter, etc.).

Extravagance=(absurd statement or action) *extravagance + dissipation, prodigalité; folles dépenses*.

Extravagant=(absurd, singular, strange) *extravagant + prodigue, dépensier* (person); *exorbitant* (price).

Exult=*exulter + triompher* (over, de).

F

Fable = fable + plot, subject (of literary work); laughing-stock : être la f. de la ville, de tout le monde, du peuple.

Fabric = construction; édifice, bâtiment; (frame) charpente, échafaudage, structure, corps (of man); social f. = système social; (woven) tissu, étoffe; contexture.

Fabrique = fabrique (church); church council; make; workmanship, manufacture; *prix de f.* = cost price; *marque de f.* = trade mark; making, manufacture; factory, works, mill.

Face [Has a much wider use, literally and figuratively, than the corresponding French word *face*, although this is used of God, men, and animals, in elevated style, and by some modern writers in a depreciatory way. *Visage* is the general term, and *Figure* the pedestrian term, applied usually to the features. *Physiognomie* refers to expression.] =

(i) (Front of head from forehead to chin.) (Pretty) f. = Visage, figure: turn away (hide) one's f. = détourner la tête = cacher son visage. Look s.o. in the f. = Regarder qqn en face, dévisager. Show one's f. = Se montrer.

F. to f. = Face à face. F. to f. with = En présence de. To set one's f. against = S'opposer à, ne pas vouloir entendre parler de. To fly in the f. of = Braver (justice), nier (evidence), contrecarrer (wishes). In (the) f. of = Malgré, en dépit de, au mépris de (opposition, what has happened). Before my f. = Sous mes yeux. To shut the door in one's f. = Fermer la porte au nez de qqn. To have the wind in one's f. = Avoir vent debout. To my very f. = A mon nez [ma barbe]. Wipe your f. = Essuyez-vous la figure. Why is your f. so changed? = (elevated style) Pourquoi vos traits sont-ils ainsi altérés?

(ii) (Expression of countenance.) To make a (wry) f. = Faire la grimace. Pull a long f. = Faire une tête. Do not trust f. = Ne vous fiez pas aux physionomies.

(iii) (Composure, coolness, effrontery.)

He had the f. to = Il eut l'audace [la hardiesse, le front, (fam.) le toupet, l'assurance] de. To save one's f. = Sauver la face. He tried to keep his f. [= countenance] = Il fit de son mieux pour garder son sérieux.

(iv) (Outward show, aspect.) To put a good f. on the matter = Faire bonne contenance, faire contre fortune bon cœur. On the f. of it = A en juger par les apparences. Put on a new f. = Changer de visage, se déguiser. Put on a virtuous f. = Prendre le masque de la vertu. (Of places, things.) Physiognomie, aspect, face, situation, état, apparence.

(v) (Surface.) On the f. of the earth = Sur la surface de la terre. (Bibl.) On the f. of the waters = Sur les eaux, au-dessus des eaux.

(vi) (Side, façade, and various technical uses) devant, façade, face (of building); (of cloth) endroit; (coin) face; (clock, watch) cadran; (hammer) tête; (anvil) table; (printing) œil; (cannon) tranche. F. value = Valeur nominale.

Face has four main senses :

(i) (The front of the human head) = face. Se voiler la f. Un homme à double f. La f. du cheval, singe, chien, etc.

(ii) (Front of the body.) Portrait de f. = Full-face portrait. Faire f. à qqn, à qqch = To face s.o., s.t. Le trouver f. à f. Le Seigneur a détourné sa f.

(iii) (Front side of a thing.) S'il rencontre un palais, il m'en décrit la f. (Boileau, Art poétique [façade, front]. Pile ou f. = Heads or tails.

(iv) (Each of the sides of a thing.) La f. [side] interne d'un rempart. Les ff. [sides] d'un cube. (Fig.) Ma fortune va prendre une f. [aspect] nouvelle.

Facile = facile + easy; easy-going : un homme f. à vivre = a man easy to live with, easy to get on with; une femme f. = a woman of easy virtue; pliable, docile: un caractère f.; avoir une conscience f. = have an elastic conscience

[to have an easy conscience = *avoir la conscience tranquille*]; fluent, ready : une plume f.; *avoir les larmes ff.* = be easily moved to tears.

Fact. See *Fait* and *Feat*.

Faction = faction; sentry duty.

Factory = membre d'une faction.

Factonnaire = sentinel, sentry.

Facteur = factor (=agent; f. des Halles = auctioneer in the market); factor (math. and fig.) : les ff. essentiels de la richesse d'un pays; maker of (musical) instruments : f. de pianos; postman; (railway) porter; carman (for delivery of parcels).

Facultative = facultatif + contingent; qui se rapporte à une faculté.

Facultatif = facultative (= optional); arrêt f.=cars stop here by request.

Faggot = *Fagot*. [Note the French proverbial saying, *Il y a ff. et ff.* Both French and English substitute other words as occasion requires.] *Sentir le f.* = To smack of heresy (doctrines, etc.), to be suspected of heresy (persons). *Être fait comme un f.* = To have a poor figure. *Être habillé comme un f.* = To be badly dressed. *Un f. d'épines* = Cross-grained person, person with whom one does not know what attitude to adopt. *De derrière les ff.* = Very good (allusion to wine kept behind ff. in cellar): *du vin de derrière les ff.* *Contier, débiter, des ff.* = Tell silly stories, talk nonsense.

Faible. See *Feeble*.

Fail (be missing, insufficient, run short, etc.) His heart (words) failed him = *Le courage (la parole) lui manqua [faillit]*. Time would f. me to tell = *Le temps me manquerait pour raconter*. Provisions began to f. (run short) = *Les vivres commencèrent à faire défaut [être insuffisants, manquer]*. Prudence failed him = *La prudence lui fit défaut*. Cela me fit faute (=failed). *L'autre ne se fit pas faute de lui sourire*; (become extinct, die away; flag, break down) *faillir, défaillir, succomber, s'éteindre, s'épuiser, faiblir, s'affaiblir, tomber*; (mislead, disappoint hopes) The prophecy failed = *La prophétie ne s'accomplit pas*. Le vent nous manqua. Nos amis nous ont abandonnés. Ma vertu pour le moins ne me trahira pas [*fera pas défaut, faillira pas*]; (not succeed in attaining, in doing) This

failed to rouse his curiosity = *Cela ne réussit pas [ne parvint pas] à exciter sa curiosité*. The attempt failed = *L'essai échoua [manqua, avorta]*. Il manqua à son devoir. Il manqua à [failed to keep] sa parole = *Il ne tint pas (sa) parole*. Ne manquez pas de le faire; (go bankrupt) faire faillite, manquer; (in an examination) être refusé, (school and university slang) se faire coller (recaler); refuser, (slang) coller (a candidate).

Note.—I f. to see = *Je ne vois pas* (comment, etc.)

Faillir = (to be wanting, missing where action would be useful) to fail (of mind, memory, feelings, courage, etc.); be defective: *cette maison a failli par le pied* = the foundations of this house have given way; f. à=fail to keep (promise, etc.); (com.) become bankrupt; f. (only in preterite and compound tenses) +infin.=be just on the point of: *il faillit se trouver mal* = he nearly fainted = *il manqua de se trouver mal*; *il faillit être assassiné*=he was within an ace of being assassinated; *j'ai failli attendre* (saying attributed to Louis XIV)=I nearly had to wait; err, be mistaken: *quand le bras a failli, on en punii la tête*=when the arm errs, the head suffers.

Fait. See under *Feat*.

False = faux (see below); (advice) perfide; (of Judas) traître; (shame) faux; (value) fictif; (bottom) double; (verdict) injuste; (imprisonment) illégal; (mirror) trompeur; (rocks, etc.) factice; (hope) illusoire; (hair, teeth, beard, bust) postiche, artificiel, faux; (attack; contract) simulé; (will) supposé, présumé; (tears) feintes; (fig.) under f. colours = sous un masque trompeur. Also pseudo = pseudo.

Faux = untrue, false (suspicion, report, evidence, witness, oath): false, not genuine (door, ribs, acacia, joy, jewels, teeth, hair, nose, prophet, friend, look, etc.); wrong calculation; deceitful mind; wrong gender, wrong card; false, inexact, incorrect (reasoning; movement, way, light, position, quantity, step [démarche], light). *Fausse queue* = Mis-cue. *Fausse couche* = Miscarriage.

Falsify = falsifier (documents); dénaturer (facts); fausser, pervertir (the meaning of a passage); prouver faux (a theory).

Falsifier = falsify (document, text) + adulterate (wine), debase (coins).

Famine = (suffering from food scarcity) *famine* + *disette* (of any commodity); (hunger) *faim, inanition*.

Fancy (n.) = (unfounded belief) *déception, illusion, imagination*; (mental image) *idée, supposition gratuite*; (whim) *fantaisie, envie, caprice*; (individual taste) *goût, affection, désir*. To take a f. to = (persons) *Prendre en affection*, (things) *prendre du goût pour*; (with verb) *se mettre dans la tête de, avoir envie de*, (impersonally) *il prend à qqn la fantaisie de*.

Fantaisie = imagination; * *de f.* = (i) imaginary, imaginative, fanciful; *description, portrait de f.* = fanciful description, portrait; (ii) fancy: *pain, article, de f.* = fancy bread, article; (*mus.*) *fantasia*; whim, humour, crotchet; caprice, fancy; strange desire, mind, liking; *se passer une f.* = indulge a whim.

Fane = temple.

Fane = dead leaf, litter (of dead leaves); tops (beetroot, salsify, potato, etc.).

Fantasia = *fantasia* (= exhibition of evolutions on horseback by Arab horsemen) + (*mus.*) *fantaisie*.

Fantastic = *fantastique* + (eccentric, of persons) *extravagant, recherché dans sa mise, fantasque, original, capricieux*.

Farce = *farce*, but the latter preserves the meaning 'stuffing,' 'forcemeat,' now obsolete in the English word, but of which there is a reminiscence in 'forcemeat.'

Fasciner = fascinate + (*mil.*) *fascine*.

Fashion = (make, shape, style, etc.) *façon, forme, coupe, figure, style*; (*way*) *façon, manière, méthode*; (prevailing custom, etc.) *mode, goût, genre*; (usages of upper classes) *ton*; (discussed person or thing) *rage, fureur, vogue*; the world of f. = *le beau monde*.

Façon = make, shape, fashion, style; manner, way, (*de f. que* = so that); mien, look, appearance; (*pl.*) ceremony, fuss, ado: *faire des ff.* = stand on ceremony, make a fuss; *sans façon(s)* = unceremoniously, in an off-hand way; pretence, affectation.

Fast (n.) = *jeûne*; (*naut.*) *amarre*.

Faste (n.) = pomp, magnificence; display, ostentation.

Fastidious = *dégoût* (*de*), *difficile*,

dédaigneux; exigeant; be f. = *faire le renchéri, la renchérie*.

Fastidieux = boring, tedious, irksome; (food) nauseating.

Fat (adj.) = *gras, gros, gros et gras, dodu, corpulent*; (of meat) *gras*; (type) *gras*; (oily) *graisseux*; (coal) *bitumineux*; (clay) *collant, gluant*; (land) *fertile, riche*; (dull, slow-witted) *épais, lourd*. As f. as a pig = *Gras comme un porc, comme un moine*.

Fat (n.) = *foppish, conceited*.

Fatal = *fatal, inévitable + mortel*.

Fatal = *fatal + fated, bound to happen*: *c'était f.* = it was bound to happen. (Commerce) *Terme f.* = Last day of grace. *Femme fatale* = Vamp.

Fatality = *fatalité + accident mortel, malheur, calamité*.

Fatigue = (weariness) *fatigue*; (of metals) *fatigue*; tâche pénible; (mil.) *corvée*.

Fatigue = fatigue + straining (of ship in storm); *cheval de f.* = horse for heavy work; *habit, costume, vêtement, de f.* = working coat, clothes.

Fatuity = *imbécillité, sottise*.

Fatuité = self-conceit; piece of impertinence.

Fault = (inherent defect) *défaut, vice* (of construction); (accidental transgression) *faute, erreur*; (tennis) *faute*; (geol.) *faille*. Generous to a f. = *Généreux à l'excès*. To find f. with = *Se plaindre de, trouver à redire à qqch*. To be at f. (of hounds) = *Être en défaut*.

Faute = want (of), fail, failing [generally as complement of *faire* or as prep. phrase, *f. de*]; break, crack (in a conduit); (imperfection) mistake, error, fault; (football) foul; slip. *Venez sans f.* [without fail]. *Il s'est trompé, f.* [for want] *d'attention*. *Ne pas se faire f. de* = Not to fail to. *Jeune fille qui a fait une f.* = Girl who has allowed herself to be seduced, who has sinned. *Se faire f. de* = Deprive oneself of: *l'avare se fait f. de tout*.

Favour = (goodwill, etc.) *faveur, bonnes grâces, bienveillance*: *curry f.* = *se faufiler, s'insinuer, essayer d'entrer, essayer de se mettre, dans les bonnes grâces de, capter la bienveillance de, tâcher de se faire bien venir de*. Look with f. on = *Regarder, considérer favorablement* [avec bienveillance]. To stand high in the f. of = *Être bien venu auprès de*. To find f. with = *Trouver faveur*

auprès de, trouver grâce devant, plaisir à, gagner, obtenir, la faveur de; (kindness beyond what is due) bienfaît; bonté, plaisir: do me the f.=avez la bonté, faites-moi le plaisir. The ff. he showered on me=Les bienfaits [faveurs] dont il m'a comblé; (in letters) your f.=votre estimée [honorée]; (on letters) by f. of=aux bons soins de; by your f.=avec votre permission; (pl.) les faveurs d'une dame; (partiality, excessive generosity) protection, faveur, partialité; (aid, help, etc.) under f. of night=à la faveur de la nuit; (mark worn) rosette, cocarde.

Faveur = favour (as above), boon, kindness, goodwill, good graces; partiality, vogue, protection [*Billet de f.*=Complimentary [free] ticket]; pleasure, kindness, favour; narrow ribbon. *En f. de*=In favour of; on account of, in consideration of: *on lui pardonna en f. des belles actions qu'il avait faites* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Favourable=(bargain) avantageux; (circumstance, wind, etc.) favorable; (of divine favour) propice.

Feasible = (possible, that can be done) *faisable*+ (loosely) *admissible, possible, probable; plausible.*

Feast = (religious) *fête*; (public, village, etc.) *fête, repas* (also simple or private); (sumptuous meal) *festin, banquet, régal*; (fig.) a f. of reason=*un régal intellectuel, une fête de l'esprit.* (V.) faire festin, festiner, festoyer, se régaler de, faire bonne chère, (fam.) faire bombance; (trans.) régaler, traiter; (fig.) charmer, réjouir; répaître (eyes, etc.).

Fête = (religious, commemorative) festival, feast; anniversary, birthday; patron saint's day; (public) day, holiday, festival; (gala) fair, fête; celebration; evening party; garden party; (fig.) *un air de f.*=a joyous mien. *Faire f. à qgn*=Welcome heartily. *Se faire une f. de qch*=To anticipate much pleasure from, to look forward with pleasure to, etc. *Faire la f.*=Lead a gay life, have one's fling. *Se donner une f. aux dépens de qgn*=To amuse oneself at s.o.'s expense. *La F.-Dieu*=Corpus Christi Day.

Fêter (v.)=keep, observe, celebrate (a day, etc.); f. (a saint, etc.)=observe a saint's day, etc.; f. *qgn*=welcome, treat, make much of; (fam.) f. *la bouteille*=be fond of drink.

Festin=festival, banquet, feast. *F. de noces*=Wedding banquet. *F. de Bal-thazar*=Belshazzar's feast.

Festival is used of a musical festival only.

Feat=exploit, haul fait, action d'éclat, tour (d'adresse, de force).

Fait=fact; act, action; deed; occurrence, happening, event; voies de f.=assault, violence: *je lui ai dit son f.*=I told him what I thought of him; *prendre qgn sur le f.*=catch s.o. in the act; *ce n'est pas là son f.*=that's not his strong point; *cela est de votre f.*=that is your doing. *Prendre f. et cause pour qgn*=Take s.o.'s part; question, matter, business, etc. *Tout à f.*=Completely.

Feeble(ness). Faible(sse). These words have the same meaning, but their application varies. In English weak(ness) and other words are often used. One says the weakness (*faiblesse*) of a beam, a light (*faible*) coin, small (*faible*) quantity, income, etc., the weak (*faible*) conjugation, a light (*faible*) breeze, but in many cases one may use either 'weak' or 'feeble,' as of health, sight, head, intellect, etc.

Feinte=feint, pretence, sham: *parler sans f.*=speak openly; slight limp (of horse); (printing) faint impression.

Felicity=*bonheur, félicité*; (blessing) *grâce, bienfait*; (fortunate trait) *trait heureux*; *justesse* (of expression); locution *heureuse*.

Felon (n.)=*petit abcès, panaris.*

Felon (adj.)=(archaic and poet.) cruel, inhumain, mauvais. (N.) *criminel, mal-faiteur. Felony*=*crime.*

Fétor (adj.)=(feudal term) disloyal, treacherous, false. (N.) *traitor. Félonie*=treason, treachery.

Ferment=(agent) *fermentation*+ (state, fig.) *fermentation*: the . . . embassies were all in a f. (Macaulay, cited by the *N.E.D.*) =*les ambassades étaient en proie à la fermentation.*

Ferret=(animal) *furet*; (tape) *padou*; (fig.) *chercheur, fouilleur, limier.*

Ferret=metal tag (for laces, etc.); (techn.) red haematite; hard core (in stones).

Ferrule=*virole, bout* (of stick).

Férule=(bot.) *ferula*; (instrument of punishment) *ferula, ferule.*

Festival. See *Fête*.

Fibre=(scient.) *fibre*+ (fig.) *nature, composition, caractère.*

Fibre=fibre; *avoir la f. sensible*=to be easily moved, to be touchy; *avoir la f.*

de la musique=to have a flair for music;
les ff. du cœur=heart-strings.

Fiction = *fiction* (= figment) + *roman*,
nouvelle, *conte*.

Fig (i) *figue* (=fruit of the *figuier*).
Under one's vine and f.-tree=*En sûreté
chez soi*. I don't care a f. = *Je m'en
bats l'œil, je m'en fiche pas mal, je m'en
fiche comme de l'an quarante*. A f. for! =
Foin de!, fi de!, au diable! F.-leaf
(on statue) = *Feuille de vigne*; (ii)
tenue: in full f.=*en grande tenue*; (con-
dition, form) in good f.=*en forme*, *bien
entraîné*.

Figue=fig. *Moitié figue, moitié raisin* =
(i) half one thing, half another; (ii) half
willingly, half reluctantly=almost re-
luctantly: *il y a consenti moitié f.,
moitié raisin* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*). *Faire
la f. à qqn*=To mock, make a gesture of
contempt at s.o. [=to show the end of
thumb between first and second finger].
Ni f., ni raisin=Neither one thing nor
the other. *F. de Barbarie*=Prickly
pear. *F. banane*=Plantain. *F. caque*
=Persimmon.

Figureation = *figuration* + *figure*, *forme*,
contour; *représentation allégorique*;
ornementation.

Figuration = *figuration* + (collective,
theatre) extras, supers.

Figure = (form, shape) *figure, forme*;
(geom., sculpture, painting, dancing)
figure; *taille, tournure, mine*: have an
elegant f.=*être bien pris dans sa taille*;
(person as seen) *forme, silhouette*;
(person as seen mentally) *figure (de
l'histoire)*; (importance in eyes of
world) *figure*: cut a poor f.=*faire
triste figure*; (image, likeness) *figure*,
image, étude; (emblem, type) *figure*,
symbole; (decorative) *dessin*; (numer-
ical symbol) *chiffre*; (com.) *somme, prix*;
(gram., rhet.) *figure*; (logic) *forme*.

Figure = form, cut, shape; face, coun-
tenance; appearance; portrait, dia-
gram; symbol; court-card; figure (of
speech; dancing; etc.). *Faire f.*=
Make a show, cut a dash.

Filature=*dévîlage de cocons*; établis-
sement où on dévide les cocons.

Filature = spinning (cotton, wool, etc.);
spinning factory; shadowing (by detec-
tive): *prendre qqn en f.*=to shadow,
follow, s.o.

File (n.)=(appliance for holding papers
arranged for reference) *classeur*; (law)

dossier; (newspaper) *collection*; (papers)
liasse; (wire, etc.) *pique-notes*; (list)
liste. (Tool) *lime, queue-de-rat, tiers-
point*; (slang) *fin matois, finaud, rusé*.
(Mil.) *file*. In single f.=*A la file, en
file indienne, à la queue leu leu*. Rank
and f.=*Simples soldats*. (V.)=(i)
classer; *mettre en liasse; enfiler, collec-
tionner, garder*, etc., (law) *déposer,
enregistrer*; (ii) *limer*; (fig.) *aiguiser,
affiler; polir*. (Mil.) *Défiler, marcher à
la file*. F. one's petition in bankruptcy
= *Déposer son bilan*.

File = row, rank, file. *Prendre la f.* =
Line up, queue up (of cars, vehicles).

Filer (v.) = to spin: *du temps que la reine
Berthe filait*=in the good old days, in
the days of good Queen Bess; draw
(wire); pay out (cable), run; lower
(barrel into cellar); (fig.) shadow (a
person suspected); (at cards) cheat
(by substitution); (conjuring) palm (a
card, etc.); hold, prolong (musical
note); *f. le parfait amour*=live love's
young dream, bill and coo; to become
ropy (of wines, etc.); smoke (of a lamp);
speed (of boat, carriage); run away,
bolt, vanish, etc.; shoot (of star); pass
(of days). *F. doux*=Knuckle under.
F. un mauvais coton=Be in a bad way
(health or business).

N.B.—*Fil* = thread; wire, gossamer;
line (lead, telegraph, etc.), rod, string,
thread (fig.); grain (of wood, meat,
etc.); vein (of marble); course (of
river), current; edge (of a sword, etc.).

Filigrane = filigree + water-mark (in
paper).

Fillet=(head-band) *bandeau, bandelette*;
bande, ruban; (of meat) *filet*; (of veal)
rouelle; (archit., herald., book-binding)
filet.

Filet = filament, ligament, fibre; streak,
small stream; dash, drop (of liquid);
fillet (of beef, etc.); thread (of screw);
coping (of wall); fillet (of column);
string (of the tongue): *cette réponse
inattendue lui a coupé le f.* (*Dict. de
l'Acad.*)=this unexpected reply left
him speechless. *Il a le f. bien coupé*=
He's a chatterbox, (fam.) he's got the
gift of the gab; net; (fig.) toils.

Fin=(of fish) *nageoire*.

Fin (f.) = end, close (of a time, world,
speech, etc.); object, aim, purpose;
(law) motive: *f. de non-recevoir*=plea
in bar (exception).

Final = (coming last) *final* + (conclusive; unalterable) *décisif*, *définitif*; *sans appel, irrévocabile*.

Finality = (philos.) *finalité* + *fin*; *état définitif, conclusion*.

Fine = (of high quality) *beau, excellent, supérieur*; (clear, pure) *pur, fin, raffiné*; (delicate, subtle) *délicat, fin, subtil, recherché*; (of feelings) *élévé*; (thin, slender; in small particles) *délié*; *menu*; (pen, pencil) *pointu*; (of athlete) *bon, parfait*; (of scholar) *accompli*; *fin* (critic, swordsman, judge of, etc.); *f. distinction* = *différence subtile [difficile à saisir]*; *belle (chose pour lui)*; *bel (homme)*; (*compliment*) *bien tourné*; (*pommes de terre, etc.*) *magnifiques*; (*man of*) *f. présence* = *belle prestance*; *beau (jour)*; (*showy*) *brillant, éclatant*; *voyant, fastueux*; (*words*) *ronflants, pompeux*; *f. arts* = *beaux arts*; *f. lady* = *belle dame*; *dame du monde*; *f. sense* = *vif sentiment*; (*cloth, sugar, linen, etc.*) *fin*.

Fin (adj.) = (i) (what is pure, choice, real) *des bijoux d'or f.*; *linge f.*; *souper f.*, etc.; (ii) (showing subtle differences, viz. nice, refined, dainty) *une pensée fine*; *une fine* (subtle) *raillerie*; *une fine* (skillful) *lame* (swordsman); *cheval f.*; *de bouche fine* (delicate); *un esprit f.* (clever); *jouer au plus f.* = use finesse, stratagem; to finesse; *une fine mouche* = cunning person; (iii) (extremely small) *une pluie fine*; *écriture fine*; *toile fine*; *fines herbes* = savoury herbs; *jambe fine* (well-shaped); *traits ff.* (delicate). *F. comme l'ambre* = Sharp as a needle. *Avoir le nez f.* = (fig.) To be sagacious. *Avoir l'oreille fine* (quick).

Finished. *Finis*. These words have the same meaning, 'ended,' 'terminated,' in the literal sense, but, figuratively, are not always interchangeable: *f.* (gentleman) = *accompli, parfait*, whereas *c'est un homme f.* = he's done for (as result of age, illness, or misfortune), ruined, broken down. *Un coquin f.* = An arrant rogue. *F.* also = *nîte*.

Firm (adj.) = *ferme* (see below); *constant* (friendship, in adversity); *solide* (foundation); *stable* (government); *immuable* (attachment to s.t., in one's desire); *volontaire* (action); *inebranlable* (faith; resolve; mass; soldiers); *inflexible* (judge, master).

FERME = firm (flesh, ground, hand, step);

attitude); *steady* (eye, hand, voice); *resolute* (courage, attitude, in one's plans), *strong, steadfast* (conviction, hope); (*com.*) *firm* (of prices, etc.). *De pied f.* = (i) Without stirring: *il y a deux heures que je vous attends de pied f.* (Dict. de l'Acad.); (ii) unflinchingly: *attendre l'ennemi de pied f.* (Adv.) *Tenir f.* = Stand firm [steadfast, unmoved]. *Frapper f.* = Hit hard. *Soutenir f.* = Maintain stoutly. *Croire fort et f. aux esprits* = Believe firmly in spirits. (Int.) *F.! = Steady!*

Flagrant = *flagrant* (lie, injustice) + *scandaleux, infâme, odieux, notoire, énorme*: nor . . . are his errors less numerous or less f. than those of Mr B. (F. Hall, quoted in the N.E.D.) = *ses erreurs ne sont pas non plus moins nombreuses ni moins énormes que celles de M. B.* Ney — an indifferent General and a f. traitor (Dibdin, quoted in the N.E.D.) = . . . et *traître odieux, infâme*.

Flagrant = *flagrant* (lie, injustice) + *en f. délit* = in the very act, red-handed.

Flair = *flair* + (fish) *rate*.

Flair = *flair* + *scent*, (sense of) smell (of animals): *ce chien a le f. excellent* = this dog has an excellent sense of smell, has a good nose.

Flake = (of snow, wool) *flocon*; (of ignited matter thrown out) *étincelle, flamme*; (piece peeled off) *écaille, lamelle*; (pastry) *feuille*; (layer) *couche*; (bran) *paillette*; *œillet panaché*.

Flag = puddle, pool, splash.

Flamboyant = flaming, blazing; (archit.) flamboyant.

Flame = *flamme* + personne aimée, amour, passion.

Flamme = flame (as above); (naut.) pennant, pendant; (vet.) *fleam*.

Flask = (sportsman's) *poire à poudre*; *flasque, gourde*; *flacon*.

Flasque = (archaic) powder-horn (= *poire à poudre*) + a number of technical uses, e.g. 'cheek' (of gun-carriage), 'whelp' (of capstan).

Flatulent = (producing gases, etc.) *flatulent* + (produced by gases) *flatueux*; *gonflé d'air*; (fig.) *enflé (d'orgueil, etc.), prétentieux*.

Fleur-de-lis = (flower) *iris* + *fleur de lis* (= French emblem).

Flexion = (bending, curvature) *flexion*; (gram.) *flexion*; (curve) *courbe, ligne courbe, courbure*.

Flirt (v.) = (fillip) donner une chique-naude à; agiter (fan, bird's tail); (play at love-making) flirter.

Float (v.) = flotter, faire flotter; survnager, faire survnager, (re)mettre à flot; (hover) planer; (com.) émettre (loan); être en circulation; lancer, monter (a company); (swimming) faire la planche=f. on one's back; inonder, submerger (a dock); répandre, lancer (rumour). (N.)=masse flottante; radeau; flotte (for fishing); (cistern, etc.) flotteur; (theat.) rampe; (file) lime; char (de cortège); vessie nataoire (of fish); radeau, ras.

Flotter = float, swim, waft; undulate, wave; waver, fluctuate. (N.) Flotte = fleet; cable-buoy; (fishing) float; washer (wheel); (fam.) water, rain; (slang) hosts, crowds: avoir une f. d'amis.

Flourish = (thrive) prospérer, fleurir, être florissant, réussir; (be in one's prime) être à la fleur de l'âge; (bloom, grow, of plants, etc.) fleurir, venir bien; (use flourishes in writing or speaking) faire des floritures; orner, enjoliver, embellir; (music) faire des floritures; (trumpet) sonner une fanfare; (show ostentatiously) faire parade de; brandir (sword); faire tourner, faire le moulinet avec (stick or leg).

Fleurir=to bloom; be in the prime of life, grow, flourish; prosper; (fam.) deck, adorn (lit. and fig.). Pâques fleuries= Palm Sunday. La saison fleurie = Spring. (Archaic) Barbe fleurie= White beard. Teint fleuri= Florid complexion. Chemin fleuri= Flower path: les chemins de la science ne sont pas fleuris (Larousse).

Fluent = (flowing, rare in lit. sense) coulant, fluide; (of motion, curves, etc.) gracieux, élégant; (of speech, style) coulant, facile, aisément; abundant; (of persons) disert. (Adv.) fluently = couramment, coulamment (rare).

Fluent = (med.) discharging: hémorroïdes fluentes = piles which discharge blood.

Fluid (n.) = (gas, liquid, elect.) fluide + liquide.

N.B.—The French adjective *fluide*, besides its quasi-scientific use, means in ordinary language 'flowing,' 'running,' 'liquid,' and (of style) 'limpid.'

Flute=flûte+(groove in pillar) cannelure; (laundry) tuyau.

Flûte=flute; butter-taster; (French long) roll; long taper glass (for champagne); burn-boat, store-ship; (fam.) legs, spindle-shanks; (fam.) jouer des ff.=skedaddle. (Prov.) Ce qui vient de la f. s'en va par le tambour=Easy come, easy go. Accordez, ajustez, vos ff.= (i) Be consistent, (ii) Settle your differences. F.! =Dash it! Hang it!

Fluxion = (rare) fluxion + (rare) écoulement; (rare) changement continu; (math.) fluxion.

Fluxion=(math., med.) fluxion; f. de poitrine = inflammation of the lungs; f. à la joue = inflammation (with swelling) of the cheek.

Folio=folio+(book) in-folio.

Folly=(want of good sense) déraison, manque de raison, le fait d'être dénué de sens, aberration de l'esprit, folie; (foolish act) bêtise, sottise, bêtue, niaiserie, extravagance, fredaine, frasque, folie, imprudence; (country pleasure house) folie.

Folie=madness, insanity, lunacy; mania, passion; bête en f.=animal in heat; extravagance, folly; pranks, frolic; foolish thing; skit, caricature; pleasure house, week-end house.

Fontaine. See Fountain.

Fool=(silly person, etc.) sot (q.v.), (fam.) imbécile, bête, insensé, idiot: play the f. = faire la bête [des bêtises]. A f.'s bolt is soon shot=De sou juge briève sentence; dupe, jouet: make a f. of= se jouer de, se moquer de, bernier. To be a f. for one's pains=Se dépenser en vains efforts. He has made a f. of himself=Il s'est fait moquer de lui. The f. of fortune=Le jouet de la fortune. To go on a f.'s errand=Se charger d'une folle entreprise [démarche inutile]. April f.=Poisson d'avril. F.'s paradise=Un bonheur illusoire, une fausse sécurité, plaisir trompeur; (jester) fou, bouffon, pître (showman).

Fou = lunatic, mad person; court jester, buffoon, fool; la folle du logis=imagination; bishop (in chess); silly fellow, madcap, fool, etc.; tomfool. A chaque fou sa marotte=Every one has a bee in his bonnet about something. Plus on est de fous plus on rit=The more the merrier. Qui fol envoie fol attend=What is expected of a pig but a grunt? (Adj.) mad, insane; doting (on); senseless; playful, frolicsome; tremendous

(success) ; dreadful, splitting (headache) ; uncontrollable (desire), etc. *Fou à lier* = Raving mad.

Forage = *foufrage*.

Forage = boring, drilling.

Force. *Force.* Broadly speaking and neglecting the loose use of the word by English writers, the main difference between the two languages here is that the English word is applied to f. that effects something, that is acting, producing change, whereas the French word connotes also the abstract quality, latent power or energy. Hence *La f.* will often be rendered by strength, power, energy, as well as by f. We say 'strength of character,' but 'f. of example.' The French use f. in both cases. We say (or should say) 'the strength of the wind' when speaking abstractly, but 'the f. of the wind uprooted a tree.' *Ff.* may mean strength or (mil.) ff.

Force = (cause in action) *contrainte, impulsion, effort, force* (see above) ; (mil.) *force* or *forces* (also of police, etc.) ; (coercion) *force, compulsion* ; (loosely, any active agency) f. of heat or electricity = *force de la chaleur, de l'électricité* ; (mental or moral) the ff. (= *forces*) that shaped Christianity; (mental or physical power lodged in an agent = vigour, strength) a preacher of great f. = *un prédicateur de grande vigueur [puissance, énergie]* ; (influence, efficacy, import, weight, power to convince, vividness of effect) *influence, efficacité, vertu* : there is f. in what you say = *ce que vous dites a de l'importance [valeur]* : described with much f. = *dérit avec beaucoup de vigueur [effet, vivacité]* ; (unlawful f.) *violence* ; (loosely, good sense, desirability) he can't see the f. of doing what one dislikes = *il ne voit pas l'utilité de faire ce qui est déplaisant* ; (law) *validité* : to be of f. = *être valable*; put in f. = *mettre en vigueur* ; (precise meaning) *force*. (Phys.) *force* : (fig.) *influence, pouvoir* : considers himself a f. [se croit quelqu'un, une puissance, qu'il a de l'influence] in the world : by f. of = *force de* ; (mil.) in great f. = *en force, nombreux* ; in great f. = *vigoureux, plein de vie, frais et dispos*.

Force = (property of a body, animate or inanimate, or part of a body capable of producing effects) strength, power,

vigour; (intensity of effect) *La f. [force] du coup. Céder à la f. [force]. Camisole de f.* = Strait-jacket. *A toute f.* = At all costs, willy-nilly, despite opposition. *La f. [force] de l'expansion. Le cœur bat avec f.* [strongly] ; (phys., cause of movement) force, power; (faculty of the mind) strength, intensity (of mind, character, will, passion, etc.); proficiency, power, capacity (at chess, in mathematics, etc.); (effect of strength of mind, etc.) influence (of blood, tears) ; force (of example, eloquence, of style, truth, argument); power; (resources of a state) strength; validity, force (of law); (mil.) force(s), *la f. publique* = executive; (quantity) strength, force (of an army) : *faire f. de voiles* = to crowd on sail : *faire f. de rames* = row with all one's might (=available strength) ; *j'ai mangé f. gâteaux* [=many cakes]. *A f. de* = by dint of, by means of. *F. lui fut de* = He was obliged to. *Par f.* = *Forcibly* : *on le fit entrer par f. dans la prison* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*). *Par la f.* = By violence : *régner par la f.*

Forces = spring shears.

Force (v.) = *Forcer*, except in a few phrases. F. into = *Introduire par force, faire entrer par force*. F. a smile from s.o. = *Arracher un sourire à qqn*. F. a laugh = *Rire du bout des dents*. *Forcer la consigne* = Disregard orders, f. one's way in. *Forcer la dose* = Increase the dose. *Forcer la recette, la dépense* = Enter on books more than has been received, paid. *Forcer la note* = Exaggerate, overdo things. *Forcer une femme* = Violate a woman. *Forcer un muscle* = Strain a muscle. *Forcer un cheval* = Over-ride a horse. *Forcer la main* (of horse) = To take the bit between his teeth, bolt. *Forcer un cerf, un lèvre*, etc. = Run down, hunt down, bring to bay, a stag, etc. *Forcer de voiles, de rames, de vapeur* = Crowd on sail, strain at oars, go full steam ahead. *Travaux forcés* = Hard labour.

Forceps = (obstetrics) *forceps + pince*.

Foreign = (belonging to other persons or things) *étranger* ; (alien to, irrelevant, dissimilar) *étranger à, qui n'a pas trait à, qui est en dehors de* (a question) ; (introduced from outside) *étranger*, (situated outside) *éloigné, avoisinant*, (outside the country) *étranger*. F. policy = *Politique extérieure*. F. produce = *Produits étrangers*. F. Office = *Mini-*

stère des affaires étrangères. F. note-paper = *Papier pelure*.

Forain = [in former times] foreign, provincial, absentee (tribunal, treaty, bail, official, merchant, dock; landlord, doctor, etc.); [nowadays], itinerant, travelling, hawking, (showman, merchant).

Forester = (keeper) *forstier + habitant des forêts*; oiseau (*bête*) de la forêt; espèce de phalène.

Forfeite (n. or adj.) = (thing lost owing to crime or fault) his life was the f. = *il paya (son crime) de sa tête (vie)*; (fine for breach of contract) *amende, dédit*; (trivial fine in clubs) *petite amende*; (in games) *gage*.

Forfeiture = (action) *confiscation; perte* (for crime, misconduct, etc.).

Forfait = (i) heinous crime; (ii) contract: à f. = by contract; (iii) (horse-racing) forfeit.

Forfaiture = maladministration; abuse of authority.

Forfeit (v.) = (lose right to, have to pay, etc.) *perdre, avoir à payer* [*être passible d'*] une amende, être privé (*déchu*) de . . . (as a penalty).

Forfaire (d) [used only in infin., sing. of pres. indic., and compound tenses] = to fail in, be guilty of dereliction of (duty), violate (honour).

Forge (v.) = (i) (shape by hammering) *forger; controuver, inventer, fabriquer* (tale, etc.); (imitate) *forger, contrefaire* (signature, document, book); *faire, fabriquer* (false money); (ii) (advance) *avancer lentement* [avec difficulté]; f. ahead of = *devancer, gagner* [prendre de l'avance] sur (a competitor).

Forgery = *faux, contrefacon, falsification*.

Forgerie = smithing, forging.

Form (n.) = (shape, arrangement) *forme, figure*; (philos.) *forme*; (mode, species) *mode, espèce, sorte*; (gram.) *forme*; (in school) *classe*; (litt. and mus.) *style; tournure* (of expression); (customary method, due f., formula) *formes, règles*: in f. = *en règle*. In due f. = *En bonne forme*; *forme* (legal, diplomatic, epistolary, algebraic (=formula), of politeness); (document to fill up) *forme*; f. of tender = *modèle de soumission*; (formality) *formalité, cérémonie; phrase d'épigraphe*; (behaviour) in good f. = *comme il faut*; in bad f. = *de mauvais goût*: that is bad f. = *ce sont de mauvaises manières*,

cela ne se fait (dit) pas; (condition of health and training) in f. = *en forme*: *entrain*; (good spirits) *en train, frais et dispos*; (bench) *banc, banquette*; (printing) *forme*; (hare's) *forme*.

Forme = [see above] (appearance) form, shape, make, mould; (scient.) form; aspect; form, character (of government); manners, way; rule, method, practice, form; (of thought) turn, form, expression; (techn.) bootmaker's last; block, body (of hat, etc.); shape (of hat, bonnet, etc.); leg (of stocking); drainer (for cheese); stall (of choir); mould (sugar); (print.) form; dock (for ships); bed (pavior's, etc.); (*philos., theol.*) essence, form. *Pour la f.* = 'Pro forma. Y mettre des ff.' = Be polite.

Formal = (metaph.) *essentiel, actuel, formel*; (of outward form, shape, etc.) *de forme*; (logic) *de forme [apparence]*; (definite, explicit, valid) *formel, explicite, défini*; (ceremonial; perfunctory) *de cérémonie* (of a visit) [f. call (after dinner-party)] = *visite de digestion*; *négligent, superficiel, par manière d'acquit*; (persons) *cérémonieux, à cheval sur l'étiquette, formaliste*; (observant of forms, precise, prim, stiff) *affecté, raide, compassé, guindé*, (of speech) *apprêté, selon les règles*.

Formel = exact, definite, explicit (text, order, prohibition, warning, etc.): *n'était-ce pas son désir f.?* (G. Duhamel, *Tel qu'en lui-même*) = wasn't it his express desire? *Ayant déclaré son intention formelle de demeurer à Paris* (E. Jaloux, *La Fin d'un beau jour*) = Having expressly declared his intention . . . *Défense formelle de* = It is strictly forbidden to.

Formality = (accepted or customary way) *formalité*; *cérémonie, convenance; style guindé, affectation; manières compassées*.

Formalize = *rendre cérémonieux; imprégner de formalisme*.

Formaliser = offend; se f. de = take offence at.

Formally = *formellement; pour la forme; cérémonieusement*.

Formellement = formally + absolutely, strictly, expressly: M. Eden dément f. qu'une telle proposition ait été faite (*Le Temps*, 16 Apr. 1937) = Mr. Eden categorically denies . . . *Le ton du narrateur était si f. affirmatif que . . .* (P. Louys, *Contes choisis*) = The narrator's

tone was so categorically affirmative that . . .

Formule=formula+form.

Fouler. See Full (v.).

Found (v.)=**fonder**. F. a family=**Faire souche**; (metal) **fondre**.

Foundation=(action) **fondation**, établissement, institution; (monastery, college, etc.) **fondation**: on the f.=*être boursier*; (masonry) **fondement**; (underlying principle)=**base**, fondement; **fond** (of a dress, etc.). Laying of the f. stone=**Pose de la première pierre**.

Fondation=foundation (as above), founding; (fund for) endowment.

Founder (v.) = (of earth, buildings, etc.) *s'effondrer*, *s'écrouler*, *s'affaisser*; (of horse or rider) *tomber d'inanition* (*faiblesse*), *succomber*, *s'affaisser*; *devenir boiteux*; *s'emboîter*; (of a ship) *sombrer*, *coulir à fond*. (Trans.) *faire sombrer*; *surmener* (a horse); (golf) *faire entrer dans la terre*.

Fonder=found: f. une société=float a company; f. un commerce=start a, set up in, business; base, ground, build: *voilà sur quoi il fonde son opinion* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=that's what he bases his opinion on. *Être fondé à dire, à croire, à faire qqch*=Be justified in saying, in thinking, in doing s.t., have good reason for saying, etc. *Dette fondée*=Funded debt.

Fountain=(water, spring) source [also fig., as f. of honour, etc.]; (pl. ornamental jets of spouting water) **fontaine**(s), *eaux*, *jets d'eau*, *bassin*; (drinking) **fontaine**; f. (-pen)=(d) **réservoir**.

Fontaine=spring; (drinking-) fountain, well, pump; (public) fountain(s); cistern.

Foyer=*foyer du public*.

Foyer = hearth, fireside; (fig.) home; (scient.) focus, centre; (med.) seat; f. des artistes (theat.)=green-room.

Fragile = fragile; (fig.) frail (innocence, affections, etc.), fleeting; easily tempted. **Frail**=*frêle*+(morally) *faible*+*peu chaste*, *incontinent* (of women).

Franchise=(hist.) **franchise**; *droit de (cité)*; *droit de vote (suffrage)*, *droit électoral*.

Franchise = (hist.) franchise, freedom, sanctuary, right of sanctuary+exemption (from dues, postage); (diplomatic) immunity; frankness, candour.

Frank (n.) = (native of sixth-cent. Germany; person of western nationality,

in Levantine use) **Franc**, **Franque**; (hist., franking signature) **signature**, **griffe**; *lettre expédiée par une personne jouissant de la franchise postale*.

(Adj.)=(open, sincere, outspoken) **franc** (**franche**), **sincère**; **explicite**, **clair**; **distinct, net**. Speak frankly=**Parlez franc**. (V.)=**affranchir** (parcel, letter, etc.); (give social passport to, facilitate access) **recevoir**, **admettre**, **introduire** (into society), **donner libre accès à**, **faciliter les allées et venues de**; **transporter gratuitement** (a person).

Franc (n.)=(coin) **franc**. (N. and adj., f., *franque*) **Frank**; (in Levant ports during the Crusades, a westerner) **Frank**: *la langue franque* [mixture of French, Italian, Spanish, etc., spoken in Levant ports]=*lingua franca*.

(Adj.)=free (not slave; will; share; mason; post, town, port, etc.); independent; exempt (from postage, tax, etc.); f. *tenantier*=tenant-farmer; can-did, open, sincere; steady (wind); straightforward (attitude); (*pièvre*) **franche**=sound (stone); **terre franche**=earth, free of sand or stones; *vin f.*=natural tasting wine; *arbre f. de pied*=ungrafted tree; *un f.* (=regular, out-and-out) *animal*; *un f.* (=unrepentant) *pêcheur*; (of a horse) *f. du collier* (=free, willing); *jouer f. jeu*=play fair, above-board. *Y aller de f. jeu*=Go about it with entire sincerity; *dormir la franche* (=whole) *matinée*; *huit jours ff.*=a complete, clear, week. *Il me l'a dit tout f.*=He told me so straight out, openly.

Franchir (v.)=pump out (water in a ship); clear, cross over, jump over, overstep, surmount (obstacle, mountain, ditch, boundary, etc.).

Frap (v.)=(naut.) **brider**, **genoper**.

Frapper=strike, etc.

Fraternity=**fraternité** (=brotherliness)+**confrérie**, association.

Fraud=**fraude**+(person who does not come up to expectations) **imposteur**; (thing ditto) **chose qui ne répond pas à l'attente**.

Fraude=fraud+smuggling: *faire la f.*=to smuggle; *passer du tabac en f.*=smuggle tobacco.

French = *français* + F. beans = *haricots verts*; F. window = *porte-fenêtre*; F. polish = *vernis*; F. chalk = *craie de tailleur*; F. horn = *cor d'harmonie*; to

take F. leave=*filer à l'anglaise, faire qqch sans demander permission.*

Frequent (adj.) = (occurring often, rapid, of pulse) *fréquent+nombreux, abondant.*

Fresh = (new, novel) *nouveau, peu banal :* break f. ground=*essayer qqch qui n'est pas rebattu [banal]*; (further, other) autre, de plus, *nouveau* (before noun); (recent) *récent, neuf*; (raw, inexperienced) *novice, inexpérimenté, frais émoulu*; (not preserved or pickled) *frais (fraîche)*; *eau fraîche*; (pure, invigorating) *frais*; (not stale, musty, not faded) *frais*; (complexion) *frais*; (of persons) *jeune, de bonne mine, ayant un air de jeunesse*; (fit, vigorous) *en train, vigoureux, frais et dispos*; (wind) *fort*; (frisky, of a horse) *fougueux*; f. horses (of stage-coach) = *chevaux de relai*; (tipsy) *gris*. F. as paint (as a daisy)= *Frais comme une rose.*

Frais, fratche (adj.) = [see above] cool (temperature, water, wind); light (clothing); fresh (flowers, cheeks); rosy, ruddy (complexion); bright (colour); unfaded (dress, ribbons); fresh (fish); new (bread); new-laid (eggs); *chevaux frais*=horses that are fresh; recent; (of persons) lively, brisk, jaunty, sprightly: *frais et dispos*=hale and hearty, in fine fettle; crisp, bracing (air).

[**NOTE.**—Modern French poets and descriptive writers have extended the use of this word, and apply it to sounds, etc., as *bruits frais, murmures frais*. The rendering will depend on the context and on the sense of *murmure* (=rustle, babble, whisper, purl, gurgle, sough, murmur). There are several English epithets which might be used: clear, tuneful, pleasant, cheerful, merry, sprightly, brisk, blithesome, lively, joyful, etc.]

Fret (v.)=(i) (gnaw, etc.) *ronger, tourmenter; faire (passage, etc.) par le frottement; irriter, agiter, affiger, désolez; s'irriter, se désoler, se tourmenter;* (of stream) *se rider, se plisser; plisser;* (ii) *broder, orner, bigarrer.*

Fréter=to charter (vessel).

Friction = friction (as below); (rubbing, chafing) *frottement; érosion (of water); usure*; (scient.) *frottement*; (fig.) *confit, désaccord*; (diplom.) *points de friction.*

Friction=(med.; hairdresser's) friction.

Frigidity = *frigidité* (med.) + *apathie, froideur; manque de vivacité; raideur; formalisme; lourdeur, etc.*

Fritter (v.) = (subdivide minutely) *morceler* [rare]; (with away) *gaspiller* (time, money), *éparpiller* (efforts).

Fritter = to frit, vitrify partially, make into frit (=*fritte*), calcine.

Frock=*froc* (of monk)+(child's) *robe*; (lady's) *robe*; smock-f.=*blouse* (peasant, labourer).

Front=(forehead) *front* [head and f.= *fond, essentiel, partie principale*]; (face) f. to f.=*face à face=front à front*. Have the f. to do s.t.=*Avoir le front de faire qqch.* Show a bold f.=*Faire bonne contenance*; (mil.) *front*; *premiers rangs*; (of building) *front, façade, face*; (fore part of s.t.) *devant, face*; (of man's shirt) *devant, plastron*; (shop) *devanture*; (drawing) *élévation*; (of bridge) *tête*. To go on in f.=*Prendre les devants.* To come to the f.=*Se faire une bonne situation, réussir, se faire remarquer.*

Front = forehead, brow; head, face, countenance; boldness, face, front; front (building, battle, etc.); first line (of army). *De f.*=Abreast; simultaneously; at a time; together. *Attaque de f.*=Frontal attack.

Frontispiece = frontispiece + title-page with vignettes.

Frustrate = (baffle, counteract, etc.) *déjouer, contrecarrer, rendre vain; désappointer*; (legal) *annuler; frustrer* (hopes).

Fruster=deprive, defraud; disappoint, frustrate (hopes).

Full (v.)=*fouler* (cloth).

Fouler = press; trample, tread (grapes); full (cloth); (hunt.) beat (covers); (fig.) tread under foot, treat with contempt; crush, crumple (spectators in crowd, articles in a trunk); (of dogs in hunting) fall on (prey); (reflex.) sprain (ankle, etc.); *ne pas se f. la rate*=take things easy.

Function = *fonction + cérémonie* (religious, public), *gala, réunion mondaine; grande réception.*

Fonction = function + (pl.) office, duties: *entrer en ff.*=begin one's duties; *faire f. de*=serve, act, as; *être en f. de*=vary in accordance with.

Fund=fonds.

Fond=bottom; crown (of hat); seat (of breeches); foundation; substance (of

letter, document); back, background, far end. *A f.* = Thoroughly, fully, home: *connaitre un sujet à f.* = know a subject thoroughly; *pousser une attaque à f.* = push an attack home. *Perdre f.* = Get out of one's depth (in swimming). *De f. en comble* = From top to bottom, utterly. *Article de f.* = Leading article. *Au f.* = At bottom, at heart, after all. *Funds* = *fonds* + (Government stock) *fonds public*.

Fonds (sing.) = piece of land, estate; (fig.) fund, stock; cash, money [*Rentrer dans ses f.* = Recover money lent]. *F. de roulement* = Working capital. *Placer de l'argent à f. perdu* = Buy an annuity. *Les f. d'Etat* = Government stock. *Être en f.* = To be in funds.

Furnace = *fournaise* [lit. and fig. only; fiery f. (bibl.) = *fournaise ardente*] + *fourneau* (for smelting); *foyer* (of engine, machine).

Furnish = (provide with) *fournir* (*pourvoir*) *de*; *meubler*, *garnir*, *orner* (house, etc.); (afford, yield) *offrir*, *présenter*, *fournir* (opportunity, etc.).

Furnisher = *fournisseur*; *fabricant* (*marchand*) *de meubles*.

Fournir = complete: *ce cheval a bien fourni la carrière*; supply (house), stock (shop); provide with, supply (of a merchant); give, supply, furnish, provide (of persons and things); follow suit (in cards); (intrans.) *f. à* = provide for, contribute to, satisfy: *f. aux besoins de qqn* = provide for s.o.'s needs. *Fournisseur* = contractor; tradesman; purveyor.

Furniture = (contents) *contenu*; *garniture* (of shelves, bookcases, etc.); (of the mind) *connaissances, talents*; (of a house) *meubles, mobilier, ameublement*.

Fourniture = supplying; articles supplied, provisions; materials, fittings, requisites: *ff. de bureau* = office stationery; (salads) seasoning.

Furtive = (done by stealth, sly) *furtif* + *dérobé, volé; de voleur*.

Futile = *inutile, vain, infructueux*.

Futility = *inutilité, puérilité; frivolité; cinquième roue à un carrosse; quelque chose qui ne compte pas*.

Futile = worthless, unworthy of notice (of persons and things).

Futilité = unimportance, insignificance; trifle.

Gaff = (boat-hook) *gaffe*; (fishing-spear) *gaffe*, *harpon*; (naut. spanker-gaff) *corne*; (slang, low music-hall) *beuglant*; (slang) blow the g.=*vendre*, *éventer*, *la mèche*.

Gaffe=gaff (as above); (*jam.*) blunder.

Gage=(pledge) *gage*+*gant*, *jeté en défi*.

Gage=(object as security) pledge, pawn, tangible security; (*fig.*) guarantee; (evidence) token, mark, proof; (parlour games) forfeit; (*pl.*) wages (of servant).

Gagner=reach (fire—the building); g. *le large*=stand out to sea; *la nuit nous gagne* [overtakes]: *l'inquiétude nous gagne* [seizes]; earn (wages); make, gain, obtain, get, take, receive (money, profit); get, catch (a malady); *il l'a bien gagné*=it serves him right or he has thoroughly deserved it; win (game, woman, success, battle, etc.); g. *qgn de vitesse*=outstrip; g. *le dessus*=get the upper hand, the best of it. *L'incendie gagne* (*du terrain*) [is extending, spreading]; gain (time, affection, heart of s.o., etc.); to be the better off for; g. *qgn à sa cause* [=win over]. *Il gagne à être connu*=He improves on acquaintance.

G. à faire qqch=To profit by doing s.t.

Une maladie qui se gagne [is infectious].

Gaiety = (mirth) *gaieté*; (usually *pl.*, merrymaking, etc.) *rêjouissances*; (bright appearance) *éclat*.

Galaxy = (astron.) *galaxie* + *réunion brillante*.

Gale = (i) [Galangal, Galingale, Sweet gale, Bog myrtle] *gale odorant*; (ii) *vent fort*; (naut.) *tempête*; (poet.) *brise, zéphyr*; (iii) (*rent*) *terme*.

Gale=scabies; scab, mange; (bot.) scurf.

Gall (n.)=(i) (from liver of animals) *fiel*; (bitter substance) g. and wormwood [=bitterness]=*fiel et absinthe*; (g.-bladder) *vésicule biliaire*; (rancour) *rancune*, *bile*, *fiel*, *malice*; (ii) (excess-

cence, esp. on oak) *galle*, *noix de galle* [=g.-nut, oak-g.]; (iii) (painful swelling, esp. in horse) *écorchure*; (sore from chafing) *écorchure*; (mental soreness)

irritation, blessure, froissement.

Galle=gall [in sense No. ii above only].

Gallant (adj.)=(fine, stately, of horse, ship, etc.) *imposant*, *fier*, *noble*, *superbe*, etc.; (brave, chivalrous) *brave*, *hardi*, *courageux*, *vaillant*, *chevaleresque*; (conventional epithet in Parliament of military or naval member) *vaillant*; (of love) *galant*, *empressé auprès des femmes*.

Galant=refined, stylish, elegant; (*before the noun*) honourable, worthy [*g. homme*, man of honour, gentleman]; gay, 'fast'; attentive, agreeable (esp. to ladies), courteous, gallant. *Homme g.* = Ladies' man. *Femme galante* = Woman of doubtful virtue, kept woman.

Gallantry = (bravery, valour) *vaillance*, *bravoure*, *valeur*, *noblesse*; (in love affairs) *galanterie*.

Galanterie=courtesy, attention paid to ladies; love affair or intrigue, flattering compliment (to a lady), love-making.

Galerie = gallery + (ornamental edge) beading, rim; cornice, border; luggage-rail (on roof of cab); ornamental fender. (Theatre) *Première g.*=Dress circle. *Deuxième g.*=Upper circle.

Galley=(Greek, Roman; slaves') *galère*; (ship's boat) *canot*; (ship's kitchen) *cuisine*; (print.) *galée*.

Galère=galley (as above); convict ship; hand-truck; plane. *Vogue la g.!*=Come what may! Let's chance it! Here goes!

Gallimaufry. *Galimafrée*. The English word means a jumble of anything; the French is used of food only.

Galoper=gallop+chase, pursue: g. *un voleur*; look for, hunt for: g. *qgn dans toute la ville*. *La fièvre le galope*=The fever is getting a strong hold on him.

Galoshes=*Goloshes*=(overshoes) *souliers de caoutchouc*, *caoutchoucs*; (lowest part of boot uppers) *cliques*.

Galoche=clog overshoes; (*fig.*) *menton de g.*=nut-cracker chin; (naut. pulley) snatch-block.

Gambade, Gambado = (horse's leap) *gambade* + *fredaine*, *frasque*, *escapade*.

Gambade = caper, gambol; (fig.) *payer en gg.* = avoid payment of debts.

Ganglion = (anat.) *ganglion + foyer d'activité.*

Garnish = *garnir, décorer, orner* (table, etc.), *embellir* + (law) signifier à qqn une saisie-arrest.

Garnir = garnish + provide, furnish (house, etc.); protect (ship, etc.); strengthen; *garni* = furnished: *loger en garni* = live in furnished rooms, in lodgings; (well-) lined: *bourse bien garnie*; border (with fur, etc.).

Garrison = *garrison* (troops).

Garrison = garrison (as above) + (techn.) ornamenting.

Garroste = (Spanish punishment) *garrot(te): le coup du père François.* (V.) = étrangler, étrangler pour voler.

Garrot = (sea duck) *garrot*; *garrotte* (as above); (of horse) *withers*; (*surg.*) *tourniquet*; (*garden*) *training-stick.* (V.) bind tightly (person, bundle); (fig.) bind s.o. by contract.

Gay = (light-hearted, disposed to mirth) *en train, enjoué, joyeux, gai, jovial, plaisant, qui s'amuse, qui est ami du plaisir*; (off-hand, airy) *dégagé, cavalier; désinvolte;* (euphemistically, immoral) *qui fait la noce* (fête), *qui s'amuse* (in a bad sense), (of women) *de joie*: g. *dog = joyeux drille*; (showy, finely dressed, etc.) *brillant* (colour); (of persons) *beau, adonisé, pimpant, paré, de belle apparence, mondain, séduisant; élégant, voyant* (dress); * *brave.*

Gai = *gay*, merry, cheerful, jovial; frisky (horse): (*herald.*) without saddle or bridle; (where gaiety is present) jolly, joyous, pleasant (meal, conversation); lively, amusing, entertaining (play, song, etc.); cheery, bright, pleasant (expression, face, colour, room). *Être un peu g.* = Be slightly intoxicated, be somewhat merry. *Allons! g.! = Come! cheer up!* (Techn.) free and easy fitting: *une clef gai dans sa serrure; harenç g.* = shotten herring.

Gaze (n.) = *regard fixe, contemplation.*

Gaze = *gauze.*

Gazette = (newspaper) *journal, gazette; journal officiel* (of the Government). (V.) *publier dans le journal officiel*; hence: to be gazetted = avoir sa nomination officielle or être déclaré en faillite.

Gelée = jelly + frost.

Gender = *genre.*

Gendre = *son-in-law.*

General (n. and adj.) = *général* (usually), but, g. *dealer = commerçant en tous genres*; g. *servant = bonne à tout faire*; g. *reader = lecteur ordinaire*; for g. *use = à l'usage de tout le monde*; g. *effect = ensemble.*

Generic = *généérique*; (not specific or special) *général.*

Genet = (animal) *genette; fourrure de la genette.*

Genet = *jennet* (horse).

Genêt = *broom* (shrub).

Genette = *genet* (animal); *ring-curb bit.*

Genial = (i) *(generative, rare) fécondant, vivifiant, générateur* (instinct); (conducive to growth) *bon, doux, bien-faisant, propice* (air, warmth, climate, season); (of persons) *bienvéllant, sociable, généreux*; (cheering, enlivening) *jovial, plein d'entrain.* So *Geniality.*

Genial = (ii) *génien* (anat.).

Génial = of genius.

Génie = *genius + engineers* (in army); *le g. civil* = *civil engineers* (considered collectively).

Genteel = (stylish, fashionable, characteristic of upper classes — usually ironical—vulgar in serious use) *distingué, de bon goût (ton), élégant galant, comme il faut, poli; honnête (homme).*

Gentle = *bien né, de bonne famille* (*herald.* and gentlefolks, gentleman); honorable, *qui convient à un 'gentleman'*; (archaic) *noble, courtois*; g. *reader = ami lecteur*; (tame, quiet, etc.) *doux, aimable, paisible*; (opp. to violent) *tranquille, modéré*; (med., not drastic) *bénin*; (rule) *indulgent, faible*; (heat, etc.) *doux, modéré*; (gradual) *douce, faible (pente)*; g. *sex = beau sexe.*

Gentil = (i) nice, pretty, pleasant, sweet; (ii) gentle; (iii) *bois g.* = *mezereon (bot.).*

Gentility = (rare or archaic) *bonne naissance*; (usually ironical) *le bon ton (goût), distinction (élégance) affectée, prétenue.*

Gentilicity = pagan nations; the gentiles.

Gentleman = (hist.) man entitled to bear arms; man attached to royal household *gentilhomme* [which also = nobleman], *homme de condition*; (man of chivalrous instincts) *gentleman, homme d'honneur, galant homme*; (man of leisure, social position) *homme comme*

il faut, homme distingué, homme du monde, monsieur; (courteous synonym for man) monsieur, pl. messieurs (= gentlemen); (retired) rentier; (law) monsieur sans occupation [sieur is applied to everybody]. To be no g. = N'avoir pas de savoir-vivre; être un manant; n'être pas homme d'honneur. Like a g. = En galant homine. A young g. = Un jeune homme (pl. gens). The old g. = (i) Le vieillard; (ii) (facetious) le diable. Mr F.'s g. = Le valet de chambre de M. F. A lady and g. = Une dame et son cavalier. G.'s gloves = Gants d'homme. G.'s house = Château, belle maison, hôtel. G. rider = Écuyer amateur. G. farmer = Propriétaire cultivateur. G. usher = Huisser du palais.

Gentilhomme = man of gentle birth, nobleman.

Geste. See after Jest.

Geyser = (hot spring) geyser + chauffe-bain.

Gigue. See after Jig.

Gland = (anat.) glande [secretive organ]; (techn.) gland of stuffing-box, boîte de presse-étoupe).

Gland = acorn; tassel (silk, wool, wood, metal, etc.); (anat.) gland; g. de terre = earth-nut; g. de mer = acorn-shell; wooden pincers (in certain trades).

Glande = (secretive organ) gland.

Glass = verre.

Glas = knell, passing-bell.

Glace = ice; freezing-point, zero; ice-cream; (fig.) ice; coldness (*lit.* and *fig.*), indifference; torpor, numbness (of old age); (fig.) stiffness, iciness; plate-glass; looking-glass; carriage window; flaw (in diamond); icing, glazing (on cakes, etc.); meat jelly.

Glacé [adopted from French. See below], used only in reference to leather, silk, and other materials, and sugared fruits.

Glacé = frozen, iced; turned cold (of blood), dulled; overpowered, paralysed, struck dumb (by fear, etc.); indifferent, cold, passionless, frigid; glazed, glacé; shot, glossy; varnished; in jelly (crystallized).

Glebe = (poet.) champ, terre, glèbe; terre d'église.

Glebe = clod, sod; land, field (poet.).

Gloria = hymne (=abbrev. of *Gloria Patri*, etc.) + auréole.

Gloria = gloria (hymn, as above) + (pop.) coffee or tea with brandy.

Glorify = glorifier, exalter (in a religious

sense); honorer, louer, célébrer; revêtir d'éclat (splendeur); embellir, orner à l'excès. It was only a glorified cottage = Ce n'était qu'une chaumiére un peu embellie [prétentieusement ornée].

Glorifier = glorify, exalt (God, the elect); praise, laud (God, etc.); honour, celebrate (heroes, etc.); (reflex.) boast (= se g. de).

Gloriole = auréole, gloire.

Glorious = glorieux, illustre, célèbre, insigne, renommé; (splendid, etc.) magnifique, superbe, splendide, resplendissant, radieux, éclatant [often ironically]; (fam.) épatait, splendide; (happy with drink) ayant le vin gai, parti pour la gloire.

Glorieux = glorious, honourable; proud, vainglorious; conceited, fond of show; blessed (Virgin Mary, angels, etc.).

Glory (n.) = (exalted renown) gloire, renommé; ornement, orgueil; (adoring praise) gloire, louange; (majesty, beauty, etc.) éclat, splendeur, magnificence, merveille; (bliss of heaven) gloire (céleste); (halo) gloire, auréole; g.-hole (slang) = capharnaüm.

Gloire = glory (as above) + vanity, pride, conceit; ostentation.

Gloss = gloss; glossaire; traduction interlinéaire; lustre, cati.

Glose = gloss, comment, criticism.

Glue = colle forte.

Glu = bird-lime.

Gobemouche = homme crédule qui colporte des potins.

Gobe-mouches = simpleton, ninny; fly-catcher (bird); fly-trap (bot.).

Goblet = gobet + verre à pied.

Goloshes. See Galoshes.

Gorge (n.) = (internal throat) gosier, gorge; contenu de l'estomac; one's g. rises at it = cela soulève le cœur; (mil., geog.) gorge.

Gorge = gorge (as above); (external) throat; breast, neck (of bird, of a woman); (internal) throat, gullet; throat (of chimney); (falc.) g. chaude = piece of prey given to hawk; (fig.) faire des gg. chaudes de = make sport of (laugh at); faire rendre g. à qqn = to make s.o. disgorged; faire rentrer à qqn les paroles dans la g. = to make s.o. eat his words. Crier à pleine g. = Shout lustily; rire à g. déployée = scream with laughter.

Gorge (v., trans. and intrans.) = gorger, assouvir, repaire, rassasier; manger

avidement, se gorger de nourriture; avaler, dévorer goulûment; empîrir jusqu'à la gorge, engorger, étendre, remplir complètement.

Gorger (trans. only)=satiate, gorge, glut; cram (fowls); load, overwhelm (with riches, honours, etc.); (vet.) *jambe gorgée*=swollen leg (of horse).

Gout=goutte (disease), drop of liquid.

Goutt=(sense of) taste, relish, favour, fancy, style, manner, etc.

Gouvernement=(part of country governed) *gouvernement, province*; (system of g.) *gouvernement*; (body of persons) *gouvernement, administration, régime, ministère*; (gram.) *régime*; g. of self=*empire sur soi-même*. G. loan = *Emprunt public*. G. annuity=*Rente sur l'État*.

Gouvernement=government (as above) +steering (of boat); management (of house, affairs, etc.), superintendence, care (of anything); (spelt with capital letter) governor's residence, Government House.

Governor =(of province, bank, fortress, etc.) *gouverneur*; *directeur* (prison, institution); *régulateur* (machine); (employer) *maitre, patron, bourgeois*; (slang) *paternel* (=*père*).

Gouverneur=governor (as above), ruler; tutor (to prince, etc.).

Grace =(charm, gracefulness) *grâce, charme*; (becomingness, etc.) *modestie, pudeur, délicatesse*; to have the g. to= *avoir assez le sentiment de son devoir pour*; cannot with any g. ask him =*ne pouvoir décentement lui demander*; (accomplishment) *agrément*; airs and gg.=*des airs et des manières recherchées, minauderies*; (mus.) *agrément*; (myth.) *les Grâces*; (favour, concession) *grâce*; (theol.) *grâce*; (mercy, clemency) *grâce*; (short thanksgiving before meat) *bénédictit*; (after meat) *grâces*; (title) *le duc, la duchesse, monseigneur l'Archevêque*=*Sa Grandeur l'Archevêque*; g.-cup = *dernier coup*. To get into s.o.'s good gg.=*Se faire bien venir de qqn, s'insinuer dans les bonnes grâces de qqn*. Take heart of g.=*Prendre courage*.

Grâce = grace (as above); (persons or things) charm, gracefulness; favour; pardon, forgiveness; indulgence; discount, reduction; thanks, grace (after meat). *Coup de g.*=Finishing stroke, quietus. *De g.!*=For pity's sake! G. à=Thanks to. *Etat de g.*=State of

grace. *Faire g. à*=To forgive. *Faire une (la) g.*=Do a (the) favour. *Faire g. de*=Remit, dispense with, excuse, etc.

Gracious = (archaic, agreeable, pleasing) *gracieux, plaisant, aimable*; (mainly poet., kindly, courteous) *bienveillant, courtois*; (of exalted persons, condescending, indulgent, beneficent) *bon, bienfaisant, descendant, clément, bienveillant*; (of God) *miséricordieux, bienfaisant*.

Gracieux = pleasing, pleasant, agreeable; kindly, courteous; (lit.) graceful (style); voluntary, unpaid: *ces acteurs ont prêté un concours g. à cette fête de charité* (Dict. de l'Acad.). A titre g.=*Gratis*, as a favour: *il a chanté à titre g.* Similarly *gracieusement*=gracefully; graciously; free: *envoyé g. sur demande*=sent free on request.

Grade (n.) = (math.) *grade*; (degree in rank, proficiency) *grade, rang*; (degree in value, quality) *qualité*; (cattle-breeding) *croisement*; (zool.) *groupe (collatéral)*. (V.) *classer, trier; fondre* (colours); *graduer* (studies); (cattle-breeding) *croiser*.

Grade=rank (in army): *monter en g.*=be promoted; degree (in universities, etc.); grade (math.).

Grader (mil. slang)=make a private an N.C.O.; *un gradé*=an N.C.O., a non-commissioned officer.

Graduate (v.) = *graduer* + *s'en aller par degrés; changer par degrés; concentrer* (solution) *par évaporation; prendre un grade universitaire*.

[*Graft.*] *Greffe* = graft; grafting; court-office; registry.

Grain =(fruit of a cereal) *grain*; (wheat or corn) *grain (de blé)*; (pl.) *grains, céréales*; (pl.) (refuse, malt) *drêche*; (sand, gold, etc.) *grain*; (unit of weight) *grain*; (fig.) *brin, grain*; (dye) *bon teint*: in g.=*inadélibile, de bon aloi*: ass in g.=*sot en trois lettres*; (poet.) *teinte*; (granular texture) *grain*; (texture of particles) *grain, fil, fibres (wood)*; *poil* (of cloth); (fig.) *teinte, grain* (of madness, etc.); (fig., nature, tendency) *nature, cœur, tendance*. Against the g.= (lit.) *à contre-poil, à rebrousse-poil*, (fig.) *à contre-cœur*. Across the g. (of meat)=*Contre le fil*. With a g. of salt =*Sous bénéfice d'inventaire*.

Grain=grain (as above) corn; (of certain plants, grapes, etc.) seed, berry; jot, bit, particle; bead; pill; spot, mark,

blemish (on skin, etc.); roughness; sudden gust of wind with rain, hail. *Veiller au g.*=Look out for squalls. *G. de beauté*=Mole, beauty spot. *G. d'orge*=Barley-corn. *G. de petite vérole*=Pock-mark. *Avoir un g.*=be a bit mad, (slang) have a screw loose. *Avoir son g.*=be tipsy. *Poulet de g.*=plump chicken.

raine=seed, berry (for reproduction); grain (for feeding fowls, etc.). *Monter en g.*=Run to seed: (fig.) (of girl) to be getting rather old for marriage. *G. de vers à soie*=Silkworm's eggs. (Fig.) *Une mauvaise g.*=Bad lot (of persons).

rain (v.) = (form into gg.) *grenier*, *granuler*; (dye in g.) *teindre bon teint*; (give granular surface) *greneler*; (remove hair, from hides) *dépiler*; (paint in imitation of g. of wood, etc.) *veiner*, *marbrer*.

réner=run to seed; (*trans.*) granulate (snuff, etc.); grain (leather); stipple.

granary=*grenier*, *entrepot* (for grain).

grenier=granary: *g. à foin*=hay-loft+attic; lumber-room. *De la cave au g.*=From garret to cellar. (Naut.) Dunnage.

grand = (chief, in official titles) *grand*; (law) *grand*; (of most importance) *principal* (question); *énorme*, *gros*, (fam.) *fameux* (mistake, blunder); *g. total*=*total général*; *grand* (*escalier*); (*entrée*) *principale*; (mus.) *grand* (*cavetto*); (fine, splendid, etc.) *sublime*, *grandiose*, *magnifique*, *splendide*, *noble*, *imposant*, *élévé*, *soutenu*; (fam.) *épatant*, *fameux*, *excellent*, *riche*, etc.; (father, mother, uncle, aunt) *grand-père*, *grand'mère*, *grand-oncle*, *grand'tante*; (son, daughter) *petit-fils*, *petite-fille*: great-grandson = *arrière-petit-fils*; *g. piano*=*piano à queue*; *g. stand*=*tribune*.

grand = tall, high; long; big, large; full-grown; *en g.*=on a large scale; (school) *les gg.*=senior boys; wide (open); full (hour); open (air); broad (day); *les grandes eaux*=flood (of a river), fountains (at Versailles, etc.); *le g. de l'eau*=high-water mark; *grande marée*=spring tide; great (number, age, wealth, etc.); strong (wind); loud (noise); heavy (blow); deep (silence); supreme (effort); grand (lady, etc.); high (street); high, exalted (personage); *le g. monde*=higher circles: high life:

upper ten; high (priest); grand (duke); *grandee* (of Spain); celebrated, great (king, writer, painter, Corneille, etc.). *Le g. public*=The general public.

NOTE.—*Un g. homme*=A great man.

Un homme g.=A tall man.

Grandeur = (rarely) *grandeur*; *magnificence*, *pompe*, *éclat*, *sublimité*, *noblesse*, etc.

Grandeur = height; size; magnitude (of star); quantity; greatness; dignity, grandeur, (title) highness.

Grandiose=*grandiose*+ (aiming at giving an impression of greatness, etc.) *visant à la magnificence, majesté, grandeur*, etc.; (depreciatory) *pompeux*.

Grange=*château avec ferme*.

Grange=barn.

Grape = *grain de raisin*; (pl.) *raisins*.

Bunch of gg. = *Grappe de raisin*.

G.-shot=*Mitraille*. *G. stone*=*Pépin de raisin*. *G.-fruit*=*Pamplemousse*.

Grappe=cluster, bunch; (disease in horse) grapes; (bot.) raceme. (Fam.) *Mordre à la g.*=Jump at an offer, believe blindly in.

Gratification = *gratification*, *pourboire*, *récompense*; *plaisir*, *contentement*, *satisfaction*.

Gratify = *rémunérer*, *récompenser*; *corrompre*, *acheter* (person); *plaire à*, *satisfaire*, *faire plaisir à*. To be gratified = *être enchanté*.

Gratifier=favour, bestow (on). *Gratification*=gratuity, fee, bonus.

Gratuity=*présent*, *gratification*; *pourboire*; *don*; *prime* (*de démobilisation*).

Gratuité = *gratuitousness*; (education) exemption from fees: *la g. de l'enseignement primaire*. [Generally expressed by 'free education.]

Grave (adj.)=*grave*, *important*; (of faults difficulties, etc.) *sérieux*, *grave*, *formidable*, *menaçant*, *atroce*; *solennel*, *grave* *plein de dignité*, *imposant*; (not showy) *simple*, *sombre*, *triste*, *sévère*; (gram. animus.) *grave*. (V.)=*sculpter*, **graver*, *enterrer*, **graver* (on the mind); (naut) *radoubier*.

Grave=heavy (archaic, but still used in physics: *corps g.*, heavy body); important, weighty (author, authority, etc.); serious (mistake, wound); stern, strict, sedate (tone, magistrate); serious (in business matters); serious (subject).

Graver (v.) = engrave; etch: (fig.) impress.

Gravel = (med.) gravelle + gravier (paths, etc.).

Grease = graisse; (wool) suint; (vet.) maladrie.

Grenade = (mil.) grenade + pomegranate.

Grief = chagrin, douleur; remords, regret.

Come to g. = Finir, tourner, mal; avoir un accident, avoir des malheurs [faire de mauvaises affaires].

Grief = grievance; (*law*) (*pl.*) statement of grounds of an appeal.

Grieve = (trans. or intrans.) (*s'*) affliger, (*se*) chagriner, (*se*) peiner, (*s'*) attrister.

Grever = burden, encumber (with taxes, etc.); entail (estate).

Grill = (grilled food) grillade; (grid) gril; (grating) grillage, treillis, grille.

Gril = grid (iron): être sur le g. = be on tenterhooks; (*heat.*) upper flies. .

Grille = grill(e); iron gate; railings; bars of grate.

Griller = to grill; burn, scorch; toast (bread); rail in, off; put bars or grating (to a window, etc.).

Grime = saleté, crasse, noir de suie.

Grime = (theatre) dotard, old fogey.

Grip (*n.*) = prise; étreinte; serrement (*de main*); serre; (*handle*) poignée; (*control*) maîtrise; (*power of arresting attention*) pouvoir d'arrêter (*fixer l'attention*).

Gripe (*n.*) = (hold, control) in the g. of = au pouvoir de; prise, étreinte; (*handle*) poignée; (*naut., pl.*) saisine; (*pl.*) tranchées = colique.

Grippe = dislike, aversion [*prendre qqn en g.*]; (malady) influenza.

Grip (*v.*) = saisir, empoigner; servir; fixer, arrêter (attention); empoigner (audience).

Gripe (*v.*) = donner des tranches à; (*naut.*) être ardent.

Gripper = (of cat) seize, pounce upon; (*fam.*) steal, purloin; wrinkle, pucker (material).

Groin = (anat.) aine; (archit.) arête, nervure.

Groin = snout.

Groom = groom + page-boy.

Gross (*adj.*) = (rank, luxuriant) grossier, luxuriant; (bloated, overfed) bouffi, boursouflé; (glaring, flagrant) flagrant, manifeste, palpable, monstrueux (error, etc.); (total) total (sum); (weight) brut; (dense, thick) dense, épais; crasse (ignorance); (of food, coarse, etc.) grossier, répugnant; (of senses, dull)

stupide, obtus, hébété; (manners) grossier, vulgaire; (conduct) indécent.

Gros = (persons or things) big, stout: faire le g. dos = to set up for a big man: (of a cat) arch the back; main (walls); écrire en g. caractères = write a big [large] hand = écrire g.: coarse (linen); broad (principles, common sense); strong, violent (words); g. jeu = heavy stakes; la grosse chaleur = the hottest time of the day; g. rhume = heavy cold; loud (laugh); great (sin); heavy (artillery); heavy, rough (sea); rough (weather); heavy (heart); une femme grosse (enceinte).

Gross = grosse.

Grosse = gross + round-hand (writing); bottomry; (*law*) engrossed draft, document.

Guarantee = (action or means) garantie; (person making or thing given) caution, garant; (thing given) gage; (person to whom given, by misuse or confusion with guaranty) celui à qui caution est donnée; (com.) aval [in a bill of exchange the g. is given by signature after the words bon pour aval].

Garantie = warranty, guarantee, assurance, etc. Bureau des gg. = Assay office.

Guarantee (*v.*) = garantir; cautionner; affirmer, assurer; avaliser (bill).

Garantir = guarantee + protect, shelter.

Guard (*n.*) = garde + chef de train.

Garde (*f.*) = guard + custody, care, protection; (of wine, fruit, etc.) être de g. = keep well; watch(ing); care: prendre g. = take care: prendre g. de faire qqch = take care not to do s.t.: prenez g. de tomber = mind you don't fall; guard (=body of men). **Garde** (*m.*) = keeper; watchman; guardsman; g. châtelier = rural policeman; g. forestier = forester, ranger, keeper.

Garder = guard + keep, retain: g. une poire pour la soif = put s.t. by for a rainy day; g. les apparences = keep up appearances; g. son sérieux = keep a straight face; g. sa chambre = keep, be confined, to one's room; respect, observe (commandments). Se g. de = Beware of. Se g. de faire qqch = Refrain from doing, avoid doing, take care not to do, s.t.

Guardian = gardien, protecteur, défenseur; (poor) administrateur; (*law*) curateur (of a minor), tuteur (of a ward).

Gardien = guardian, keeper, caretaker, watchman; warden (prison); *g. de la paix*=constable, policeman (in Paris); (convent) superior; warden.

Gudgeon=(fish) *goujon*; (fam.) *dupe*; (mech.) *tourillon*.

Goujon=(fish) gudgeon; pin (of a hinge, etc.). *Faire avaler le g. à qqn*=Lead s.o. into trap, get s.o. to believe one's 'tale.'

Guide=guide(-book)+rein: *mener la vie à grandes gg.*=go the pace, live in grand style.

Guidon=guidon; (naut.) pennant; sight (of a gun); handle-bar (of cycle); reference mark (in book, etc.).

Guillotine = (for execution) *guillotine*; (surg.) *scalpel*; (parl.) *méthode pour couper court aux débats et aller aux voix*.

Guillotine. Fenêtre à g.=Sash-window.

Guise = aspect, exterior; (assumed

appearance) *faux semblant, prétexte, masque*: in the g. of = *sous le masque de*.

Guise=manner, way, wise. *Agir à sa g.*=To have one's own way, do as one pleases. *A votre g.*=As you will, please yourself. *En g. de*=By way of, instead of.

Gulf = (water) *golfe + creux profond, abîme, gouffre; tourbillon*; (fig.) *abîme*.

Gurn=(i) *gomme*; (ii) *gencive*.

[*Gusset.*] *Gousset*=gusset+fob.

Gutter = *gouttière* (roof) + *ruisseau, caniveau, rigole* (street).

Gouttière = gutter (roof) + groove (of bone); splint; front edge (of book).

Guy=(i) *Éffigie de Guy Fawkes, épouvantail, personne mal fagotée*. (*Slang*) To do a g.=*Filer, prendre la poudre d'escampette*. To give the g. to s.o.=*Planter qqn là*; (ii) (naut.) *retenue; hauban; moustaches*.

Gui=(plant) mistletoe; (naut.) boom.

H

Habilitate = faire les fonds (of a mine, etc.); (intrans.) être en état de remplir (office, esp. in German universities).

Habiliter = make (legally) capable (to act, etc.).

Habit = (tendency, practice) *habitude*, coutume, mœurs, usage(s); (mental constitution) *tempérament*; (bodily constitution) *disposition*, *complexion*, *constitution*; (bot., zool., etc.) *habitus*; (lady's) riding-habit=*amazonie*.

Habit=coat, dress-coat; (*pl.*) clothes, dress, raiment, attire; prendre l'*h.*= (monk) take the habit, (nun) take the veil.

Habitable = Habitable or Inhabitable.
Inhabitable=Uninhabitable.

Hail = (i) (v., impers.) grêler; (trans.) faire pleuvoir (words, blows); (intrans.) descendre avec violence sur; (ii) (salute) saluer; (greet as king, etc.) acclamer, bien accueillir, recevoir avec des transports de joie; (call) héler; (of ship, person) venir (*de*).

Héler=hail, call.
Halter=(for hanging s.o.) corde; (horse's) licou; (one who halts) boiteux.

Haltière(s)=dumb-bell; (insects') poisers.

Harass = harceler (enemy); tourmenter, tracasser (s.o. by care, etc.); accabler, cribler (by debt, etc.).

Harasser = tire out, weary [by excessive physical exertion].

Hardy=(bold) hardi, intrépide, audacieux, brave; (robust) endurci, vigoureux, fort, résistant; (plant) rustique, vivace, de pleine terre.

Hardi=bold, daring, fearless; impudent. *H.!=Go it!* With a will!

Harness = (of horses; loom; fishing tackle) harnais + (fig., working equipments) appareil, équipement, outillage; be in *h.*=(fig.) être attelé à son travail; go back into *h.*=reprendre le collier.

Hasty=hâtif+rapide, prompt; (rash) précipité, irréfléchi; (quick - tempered) emporté, vif, colère.

Hâtif = hasty, ill-considered: travail *h.*,

réponse hâtive + (of plants, etc.) coming early, forward; precocious, premature.

Hate (n.)=haine.

Hâte=haste, hurry, speed.

Haul=tirer, traîner, haler (objects); tirer sur (rope, etc.); (naut.) se haler dans le vent (=h. upon the wind)=haler le vent; (of wind shifting) haler (de l'avant, etc.).

Halér = haul (as above); (hunt.) excite (dogs by cries).

Hâlé=(of sun, etc.) burn, brown, tan: visage hâlé=sunburnt, tanned, face; burn up, shrivel, nip (plants): les fleurs de notre jardin sont toutes hâlées (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Haunch = hanche (part of body) + (venison) cuissot, gigue.

Haversack=(soldier's) musette.

Havresac=knapsack, kit-bag [used both by soldiers and civilians].

Hazard (n.) = (*jeu de*) dés; risque, péril, danger; at all hh.=bravant tous les périls, à tout hasard; (golf) hasard; blouse (billiards): to have a winning h. =blouser son adversaire: to have a losing h.=se blouser; (in Ireland) station de fiaress.

Hasard=accident, chance, luck, fate; risk, danger, hazard. Coup de *h.*=Fluke. Far *h.*=By chance, by accident. Manger au *h.* de la fourchette=Take pot-luck.

Haze=brume, brouillard.

Hase=fem. of hare or rabbit=doe.

Hearse=corbillard.

Herse=harrow; (fort.) portcullis.

Hectic=hectique; phthisique; d'une rougeur fiévreuse.

Étièque=gaunt, wasted, emaciated.

Heinous = aroce, odieux; détestable, haïssable; cruel.

Haineux = spiteful, rancorous, malevolent.

Herald = héraut + messager, avant-coureur.

Herb = (plant with non-woody stem) herbe; (medicinal) plante.

Herbe=herb (as above); (various) plants and shrubs; grass; *mauvaise h.*=weed; (half-grown cereals, etc.) *en h.*=in the blade; (*fig.*) in embryo, unfledged, budding.

Heroic = *héroïque* + *grandiloquent*, *ampoulé* (language).

Hesitate = *balancer* [because you are uncertain—an objective term]; *hésiter* [is subjective; you cannot make up your mind].

Heurter. See after *Hurt*.

Hiatus = *ouverture*, *brèche*; *lacune*; *intervalle*; (gram.) *hiatus*.

Hiatus=(gram. and anat.) hiatus; break, gap (in narrative); gap (in genealogical tree).

Hideous = *hideux* + *révoltant*, *horrible*, *odieux*.

Historique. Note (fam.) *C'est h.*=It's a fact, it actually happened.

Hommage=homage+(*fig.*) *faire h. de qqch à qqn*=offer s.o. s.t. as a token of esteem: *je lui ai fait h. de mon livre*=I presented him with a copy of my book; *rendre à qqn l'h. de qqch*=give s.o. his due for s.t.=give s.o. full credit for s.t.; (*pl.*) respects, compliments; kind regards to lady [*Veuillez agréer, Madame, mes hh. respectueux*]; (respectful gift) *h. de l'auteur*=with the author's compliments. *Exemplaire en h.*=Presentation copy.

Homonyme=homonym+namesake.

Honest = (fair and upright, not cheating, etc.) *honnête*, *droit*, *intègre*, *probe*, *loyal*, *honorable*, *de bonne foi*, (fam.) *brave*; (sincere) *sincère*, *franc*; (of acts or feelings) *honorable*, *loyal*, *de bonne foi*, *honnête*; (of gain) *an h. penny*=*un sou gagné honnêtement*; (of things) *pur*, *naturel*, *sans mélange*, *non frelaté*, etc.; (of woman *) *chaste*, *virtueuse*, *honnête*; make an *h.* woman of=*épouser une femme qu'on a séduite*; (patronizing or facet.) *brave*, *digne*.

Honnête = honest, upright; virtuous, chaste (woman); (of persons) well-bred, respectable; polite, civil; (of things) proper, suitable, satisfactory, reasonable, creditable, etc. *Vous êtes trop h.*=(in reply to a polite action) It is very kind of you.

Honesty = *honnêteté*, *probité*, *intégrité*, *loyauté*, *sincérité*, etc.; *véracité*, *honorabilité*, etc.

Honnêteté = honesty, probity, integrity,

etc.; chastity, modesty (in woman); civility, politeness, attention; suitability, fairness; decency, propriety, respectability.

Honourable = *honorable* + *honnête*, *intègre*, etc.

Honorable = honourable + reputable, respectable: *famille h.*; *faire amende h.*=apologize, make amends; *fortune h.*=reasonable competency.

Horror=*horreur*; (med.) *frisson*; (pl.) *le delirium tremens*; to my *h.*=à mon grand effroi.

[*Hospital.*] *Hôpital*=hospital+*prendre le chemin de l'h.*=go to the dogs, be on the road to ruin; *la passion du jeu ne peut manquer de le conduire à l'h.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = his mania for gambling will certainly land him in the workhouse.

Hospice=(of religious orders) hospice; alms-house, refuge, home; asylum.

Host=(i) *grand nombre*; *armée**; (pl.) *foule*, *multitude* (biblical of sun, moon, stars, angels); (ii) (one who gives hospitality) *amphithryon*, *hôte*; (landlord of inn) *hôte*, *aubergiste*; reckon without one's *h.*=*compter sans son hôte*; (plant, animal) *porteur de parasites*; (iii) (Eucharist) *hostie*.

Hôte = host (as above); landlord (of inn); guest, dweller, inhabitant, denizen; (of inn, hotel) visitor, traveller, lodger, customer, frequenter.

Hostel=(hostelry) *auberge** (university) *maison d'étudiants*.

Hotel=(for travellers) *hôtel*.

Hôtel=hotel (as above)+town house, mansion; (town) hall; *h.-Dieu*=hospital; *H. des Postes*=General Post Office; *maître d'h.* = butler, head waiter; *h. garni*=lodging-house (providing rooms but not meals); *H. des Monnaies*=Mint.

Hullabaloo=*tintamarre*, *vacarme*, *hourvari*, *charivari*.

Hurluberlu=scatter-brain.

Human=(of, belonging to man) *humain*, *de l'homme*; (opp. to sacred) *humain*, *profane*.

Humane=*compatissant*, *humain*; (things) *qui ne fait pas souffrir*; (of refined study, writings) *élégant*, *cultivé*; *poli*; *ennoblissant*, *raffiné*; *libérales* (studies)=*les humanités*.

Humain=human; humane.

Humble=*humble*, *modeste* (of persons and

things); *de petite taille, de peu d'importance, modeste.* To eat h. pie=S'excuser humblement, filer doux, mettre les pouces. Humour=(state of mind, mood) *cavac-tère; humeur, penchant, caprice, goût, fantaisie;* (comicality) *plaisanterie, badinage, humour.*

Humeur = humour (as above), temper, character; (abs.) ill-temper: *montrer de l'h.*=show (ill-)temper. Hh. froides= Scrofula.

Hurl=*lancer, jeter, précipiter* (lit. and fig.).

Hurler=yell, howl, bellow, etc.

Hurt=*blesser, faire (du) mal à; nuire à; blesser, froisser, offenser; endommager.*

Heurter=collide with, knock against, run into: *voiture qui heurte un passant;* offend: *h. l'amour-propre de qqn;* thwart, run counter to: *h. les intérêts de qqn; cela heurte le sens commun;* (intrans.) run into, stumble against: *h. contre un rocher, une pierre;* *h. à la porte*=knock at the door; (reflex.) come up against, run into: *se h. contre maints obstacles;* collide: *deux trains qui se heurtent.*

Hut=*hütte, cabane + (mil.) baraque.*

Hybrid=*hybride* (animal, plant); *métis* (persons); *mot hybride* (gram.); chose composée d'éléments hétérogènes.

Iamb(us) = (ancient metrical foot ~ ~) *iambé*.

l'ambe = iamb(us) + (*pl.*) violently satirical poem in alternate lines of twelve and eight syllables.

Idée=idea+ (*fam.*) very small quantity, bit, scrap, taste, etc.: *reculez une i. vers la gauche* (Larousse)=go back a shade towards the left; *prenez une i. de ce vin*=have just a spot of this wine.

Identical=identique+même. This is the i. book=C'est le livre même=C'est véritablement ce livre-là.

Idiom = langue, idiomie; génie (*d'une langue*) + (form of expression) idiotisme. A French i.=gallicisme. An English i.=anglicisme.

Idiosyncrasy = (mental constitution) idiocyncrasie+particularité de style (of author); manières particulières.

Idol = idole + (*philos.*) sophisme, fausseté, conception fausse.

Idolatrous=(person) idolâtre; (things) idolâtrique.

Idolâtre=idolatrous (as above)+être i. de =be infatuated with, passionately fond of.

Ignoble=(of low birth) plébéien, de basse naissance, roturier; (of things, mean, base) ignoble, vil, bas, dégoûtant, etc.

Ignoble = base, mean, vile, disgraceful, etc.; low-born.* *Oiseux ignobles* = (*falc.*) untrained, untrainable (hawks).

Ignore=(refuse to take notice of) ne faire aucune attention à, ne pas tenir compte de, feindre d'ignorer, négliger à dessin.

I.i. you=Je fais comme si vous n'existiez pas. (Of an English grand jury, reject bill as unfounded) rendre une ordonnance de non-lieu.

Ignorant = to be ignorant (unaware) of, know nothing of, be unacquainted with.

Illuminate=(sun . . . mountains; town—for a fête; person—with light of truth)

illuminer; (room, by gas, etc.) éclairer; (pictures, cards, etc.) enluminer.

Illuminer=illuminate (as above); shed

lustre on (speech, etc.): *L'éclat de telles actions semble i. un discours* (Bossuet, cited by Larousse).

Illusion = illusion + delusion: être dans l'i.=be labouring under a delusion; se faire i. à soi-même=deceive oneself.

Illustrate=(make clear, explain) éclaircir, expliquer, élucider; donner des exemples de; illustrer (by drawings); orner (with designs).

Illustrer=illustrate (book)+make illustrious: Cet auteur a illustré son pays par ses ouvrages (Dict. de l'Acad.) Dix ans après, en 1901, on créait pour lui la chaire d'histoire de la langue française, qu'il illustra jusqu'à sa retraite (Albert Dauzat in Les Nouvelles Littéraires, 5 Feb. 1938).

Illustration = explication, éclaircissement; exemple; (of books, etc.) gravure, illustration.

Illustration = illustration; illustrating; making illustrious; illustrious men.

Image = image + picture: livre d'i. = picture book; likeness, painting; idea, conception: se faire une i. agréable de qch=form a pleasant conception of st.; metaphor. Sage comme une i.= As good as gold.

Imagery = images, statues, sculptures; (figures of speech) images; rhétorique ornée.

Imagerie=image-making; picture-trade.

Imagination = imagination + (*pl.*) imaginings, fancies: les ii. qui me viennent en ce moment à l'esprit (A. France, Le Mannequin d'osier).

Imaginer = imagine + invent, conceive, devise: Torricelli imagina le baromètre (Larousse).

Imbibe =(drink in, assimilate) s'imprégnier de, être imbu de, contracter, adopter, prendre (habits, ideas, hatred, etc.); (drink) boire (liquid); inspirer (air); absorber (moisture).

Imbiber = soak; (reflex.) absorb.

Imitation = imitation + (mus.) répétition; contrefaçon; (as adj.) simili: i. marble =simili-marbre; i. gold=similior.

Immaterial = (not material) <i>immatériel</i> + sans importance.	adopté dans tout le Royaume-Uni. (N.) <i>impériale</i> (=beard); <i>coffre à bagages</i> (for roof of coach).
Immense= <i>immense</i> + (slang) excellent.	<i>Impérial</i> =imperial (as above); (<i>herald.</i> , <i>bot.</i>) [crown] imperial; kind of dome (<i>comble impérial</i>); superfine (papyrus; serge). <i>Impériale</i> (n.) = fritillary; all the court cards of one suit; top of an omnibus, etc.; canopy of a bed. <i>Impériaux</i> =Imperial soldiers (of Germany).
Immerse= <i>immerger, plonger dans l'eau; baptiser par immersion; (bury, imbed)</i> <i>enfouir, enfoncer, incruster, fixer, loger;</i> <i>(involve deeply) embarrasser, accabler</i> <i>(in difficulties), absorber, plonger (in thought).</i>	Impersonal = (gram. and philos.) <i>impersonnel</i> +sans personnalité.
Immersion= <i>immersion; baptême par immersion;</i> (in thought) <i>absorption dans;</i> (astron.) <i>immersion.</i>	<i>Impertinent</i> = <i>impertinent, insolent + importun</i> (=intrusive); <i>déplacé, absurde; hors de propos, qui n'a aucun rapport avec.</i>
Immersion (v. <i>immerger</i>)=immersion (as above) + submersion (of submarine) + laying (of cable).	<i>Impetrate</i> = (theol.) <i>impétrier</i> ; (rare) <i>demander.</i>
Immobilize = <i>immobiliser + retirer</i> (coins from circulation).	<i>Impetuous</i> = <i>sougueux</i> (horse, youth); <i>impétueux</i> (torrent, person); <i>véhément</i> (speech, orator); <i>violent</i> (current, disposition).
Immodest = (indecent) <i>immodeste, indécent + sans gêne, avantageux, arrogant, impudent.</i>	<i>Implicit</i> =(implied, though not expressed plainly) <i>tacite, implicite</i> ; (of faith) <i>sans réserve, absolu.</i>
Impale = (transfix) <i>empaler</i> ; (herald.) <i>accoller</i> ; (rare, to fence, with pales) <i>palisser.</i>	<i>Implicitly</i> (see above) = <i>tacitement, implicitement + franchement, sans réserve; avec une foi aveugle, aveuglément.</i>
Impalpable = <i>impalpable, intangible + subtil, insaisissable</i> (by mind).	<i>Implique</i> = <i>impliquer+vouloir dire, insinuer, donner à entendre.</i>
Impart = (give share of s.t. to s.o.) <i>partager qqch avec qqn, faire part de qqch à qqn</i> ; (communicate news, etc.) <i>communiquer, faire savoir, dire; donner, accorder.</i>	<i>Import</i> (v.) = <i>importer, introduire</i> (goods from abroad); (imply, mean) <i>indiquer, signifier, impliquer</i> ; (express, make known that) <i>présager, faire savoir, déclarer, annoncer</i> ; (be of consequence to) <i>importer à</i> [often impers.], <i>être important</i> [de conséquence].
Impartir=(law) grant (favour, etc.).	<i>Importer</i> =import (goods); be of consequence.
Impassable = <i>infranchissable</i> (mountain, river, etc.); <i>impraticable</i> (road). <i>Impassable</i> is almost obsolete.	<i>Importation</i> =importation+import.
Impassible = impassible, impassive, unmoved; (rare) unchangeable, durable (as diamond, etc.); (insensible to physical or moral pain) insusceptible; insensitive; callous; proof against pain, etc.; (insensible to emotion) unmoved, unconcerned, unfeeling.	<i>Impertune</i> = <i>soliciter avec instance; assaillir de sollicitations</i> (persons or abs.).
Impeach = (call in question, disparage) <i>mettre en doute, discréder, dénigrer</i> (character, etc.); (accuse s.o. of) <i>accuser qqn de</i> ; (charge s.o. with) <i>imputer qqch à qqn; charger qqn de</i> (crime); (find fault with s.t.) <i>trouver à redire à qqch, blâmer, attaquer, accuser</i> ; (legal) <i>mettre en accusation.</i>	<i>Importuner</i> = bother, pester, weary, intrude upon.
Empêcher = prevent, deter, hinder, obstruct, etc.	<i>Impertinente</i> =obstiné, persistant, pressant, exigeant. To be i.= <i>Faire de vives instances auprès de qqn, solliciter.</i>
Imperial = <i>impérial, d'un empire, d'un empereur; suprême, souverain; auguste, majestueux; impérieux; princier, digne d'un empereur, magnifique; de l'Empire britannique; (of paper) grand jésus; (weights and measures) légalement</i>	<i>Importun</i> =tiresome, bothersome, annoying, vexatious; unseasonable, inopportune.
	<i>Impose</i> =(print.) <i>imposer; imposer</i> (tax, etc.); (palm off) <i>faire passer qqch à qqn</i> ; (make s.o. accept s.t. or s.o.) <i>imposer qqch ou qqn à qqn</i> ; (impose upon, deceive) <i>en imposer à, en faire accroire à.</i>

Imposer = (*liturg.*) lay (hands); (*print.*) impose; give (names to things); (*liturg.*) start (the anthem); impose (as above). [Note that (*en*) *imposer à qqn* may mean either 'to inspire s.o. with respect' or 'to deceive s.o.]

Imposition = *imposition* + (school) *pensum*; (trick) *tromperie, imposture*.

Impossible = *impossible*; (loosely) *difficile, incommoder*; (colloq.) *affreux, abominable, intolérable, impraticable, impayable*, etc.

Imposte = *impost* (of door, window); fanlight.

Impotent = *sans pouvoir, faible; impuissant; décrépit*; (med.) *impotissant*.

Impotent = helpless, crippled.

Impracticable = *impracticable* (plan, etc.); *inutile, bon à rien*; (of persons) *intractable*.

Impracticable = impracticable (as above); uninhabitable (room); (country) impossible (for tourists): *La Sicile est devenue i. à cause des brigands* (Darmesteter).

Impregnable = *imprenable* (fortress, etc.) + (fig.) *inébranlable*.

Impregnable = that can be impregnated.

Impromptu. *Impromptu*. In both languages this word is used as an adjective, adverb, and noun, and its meaning is the same, but its application is not entirely similar. English has the synonyms 'extempore,' 'off-hand,' and 'improvisation,' while French has *improviser, improvisation*, and *d'abondance*. In French one would say *parler i. or d'abondance*, but in English usually 'speak extempore'; 'an i. answer' = *une réponse improvisée*. 'Improvise' and *improviser*, etc., are widely used instead of expressions with 'i.' (i.). In conversation the word would often sound pedantic in English. 'I cannot tell you off-hand' = *Je ne saurus vous le dire sans réfléchir [faire des recherches, etc.]*. In reference to ordinary things, as shelter, dinner, ball, boat, concert, etc., *Improvised* and *Improvisé* are commonly employed.

Improper = (inaccurate, wrong) *incorrect, inexact, irrégulier, contre les règlements; impropre* (use of word, etc.); i. fraction = *nombre fractionnaire*; (indecent) *malsaint, inconvenant*; (unsuitable) *improper, peu convenable, inconvenable*. So *Impropriety*.

Improper = unsuitable, unfit; improper

(as above), incorrect; improper (diphthong, derivation). So *Impropriété*.

Improve = (make, become better) (*s'améliorer, rendre (devenir) meilleur; (se) perfectionner; (se) bonifier* (of wine, etc.); (*s')embellir* (of town, etc.); *développer; (faire) faire des progrès à, (faire) avancer; cultiver* (mind); (make good use of) *mettre à profit, faire valoir, profiter (de), tirer parti de, utiliser, exploiter*. To i. on acquaintance = *Gagner à être connu*. To i. away = *Se débarrasser de qch par des améliorations*. To i. upon = *Surpasser, faire mieux que, renchérir sur*. Improvement = *amélioration, embellissement, etc.*

Improving = (book, etc.) *édifiant*.

Improuver = disapprove, blame.

Impudent = impudent + unblushing, shamelessly immodest.

Impulsion = *impulsion* + stimulus, impulse, prompting: *suivre l'i. de son cœur* = follow the prompting, obey the dictates, of one's heart; *l'i. donnée aux affaires* = the stimulus, impetus, given to business.

Imputer = impute + (com.) charge, deduct.

Inadmissible = inadmissible, not to be tolerated, out of the question, unthinkable + (of candidate) rejected at the written examination and, therefore, unable to proceed to the oral.

Inaltérable = unalterable + (fig.) unchangeable, constant, unimpaired, unvarying.

Inanity = *inanité + manque d'idées; (silliness) niaiserie, frivolité*.

Inanité = inanity + uselessness, futility: *l'i. des choses terrestres; l'i. de leurs efforts*.

Inappréciable = inappreciable + inestimable.

Inapt = (unfit, unskilful) *inapte à (s.t.) + maladroit, gauche*.

Inarticulate = (not jointed) *inarticulé*; (of speech, etc., not clearly pronounced) *inarticulé* + (dumb, unable to speak clearly) *muet, réduit au silence (par la fureur, etc.)*; he was i. with rage = *sa fureur l'empêcha de parler; dénué de sens, inintelligible*.

Incalculable = *incalculable* + *indéterminable, incertain; douteux, sujet à caution* (of persons or character).

Incantation = *incantation+charme*.

Incitable = *incapable* + *non [peu] susceptible de*. Drunk and i. = *IVre à ne plus se tenir*.

Incarner (v.) = incarnate + (med.) to enter the flesh = *s'i.*: *ongle qui s'incarne* = ingrowing nail.

Incense (v.) = (i) *parfumer* (*qqn, qqch*) *d'encens*; *encenser* (idols, altars, God); *répandre du parfum sur*; (ii) (enrage) *courroucer, exaspérer, irriter*.

Encenser = incense (=fumigate person or thing with incense) + flatter.

Incessantly = *sans cesse, incessamment*.

Incessamment = incessantly + very soon, without delay.

Incidence (n.) = (falling or direction of fall in physics) *incidence*; (bearing, onus, scope) *rapport, portée, étendue, champ, responsabilité, charge*; (astron.) *immersion*. What is the i. of the tax? = *A qui incombe cet impôt?*

Incident (n.) = *incident* + (legal) *privilège* (or *obligation*) *attaché(e)* à la possession d'un bien. (Adj.) = (apt to occur, naturally attaching) *particulier à, qui est le propre de, commun à; qui s'attache à, auquel . . . est sujet, qui tient à*; (legal) *attaché à*; (phys.) *incident*.

Incident (n.) = incident + (legal) point of law, cavil, objection; difficulty: *au lieu de répondre à la question, il soulève des ii.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*). (Adj.) incidental, incident; (gram.) parenthetical.

Incisif = incisive + *dent incisive* = incisor.

Inclement = *inclément* (weather, climate).

Inclement = (of persons) severe, unmerciful (gods, judges); inclement (as above).

Inclination = (of head, body) *inclination*; (slope) *inclinaison*; (geom.) *inclinaison*; (disposition, propensity) *inclination, penchant*.

Inclinaison = inclination (as above); dip (of compass needle).

Inclination = inclination (as above) + affection. *Mariage d'i.* = love match; (person) object of affection.

Incline (v.) = *incliner, disposer, porter + prêter* (*l'oreille*); (of colours) *tirer sur* (=to).

Include = (comprise s.t.) *comprendre, embrasser*; (treat, regard as comprised) *renfermer, contenir*. Including s.t. = *Y compris qqch.*

Include = [rare, except in p.p. *inclus*] enclose (document in letter), insert (clause in contract). *Les lettres ci-incluses* = The enclosed letters.

Inclusive = *inclusif* + i. terms = *prix tout compris; 2-20 i.=2 à 20 inclusivement*.

Incoherent = *incohérent* (geol., language,

style, ideas) + (incongruous, odd, irregular) *incongru, hétéroclite*.

Incommensurable = (without common measure) *incommensurable*; (math.) *irrationnel; qui ne peut être comparé à* (as to size); *qui ne doit pas être comparé à*.

Incommensurable = incommensurable + immeasurable.

Incommode = *incommode, inconvenience, trouble, annoy; (of food, etc.) disagree with, make uncomfortable. Bâtimen* *incommode* = Damaged ship.

Incommodious = (of a house) *qui n'a pas assez de pièces; peu confortable*.

Incommode = (tool, rooms, clothes, position) *inconvenient, uncomfortable, awkward, unhandy; unpleasant, worrying, tiresome (heat, noise, etc.); (of persons) disagreeable, troublesome: voisin i.=neighbour who's a nuisance*.

Incommutable = *qu'on ne peut pas échanger; immuable*.

Incommutable = inalienable (property); (owner) who cannot legally be dispossessed.

Incomprehensible = *incompréhensible +* (in Athanasian Creed) *infini, sans bornes*.

Incongruous = *incongru + sans rapport* (to, with, *avec*).

Incongru = incongruous + ill-mannered, rude.

Inconsequent = (irrelevant) *sans rapport* (*avec*); (wanting in logical sequence) *inconséquent, illogique*.

Inconséquent = (logic) *inconsecutive, inconsequent, illogical + incautious, rash, ill-advised (words, steps, etc.); inconsistent*.

Inconsiderate = *inconsidéré* (person or thing) + (of persons) *qui manque d'égoïsme*.

Inconsistent = (not in keeping) *disparate, qui n'est pas en harmonie, qui ne cadre pas bien, discordant, incompatible (avec)*; (at variance with one's own principles) *inconsistant*.

Inconsistant = lacking solidity or firmness, without consistency, incoherent.

Inconvenience = (want of adaptation to personal requirement) *incommodeité* (of a house, etc.); *inconvénient* (of action, etc.); *embarras, gène, ennui*.

Inconveniance = unsuitableness + impropriety, unseemliness.

Incorporate = *incorporer* (=unite); *constituer en société; mélanger (des ingrédients pour en faire une seule substance)*.

Incorporation = incorporation (action) + constitution en société; corporation (society).	list of books forbidden to R.C.s) + indice, indication; (math.) exposant.
Incrédule = incredulous + (theol.) unbelieving, unbeliever.	Indifférence = indifférence + (unimportance) peu d'importance.
Incrustation = incrustation; (fig.) encroûtement.	Indifférence = indifference + inertness (of matter).
Incumbent (adj.) = (bot., of anthers, cotyledons) incombant + couché (sur), qui se repose sur, soutenu (par); (on s.o. as duty, etc.) qui incombe à, qui est du devoir de.	Indifferent = indifférent + médiocre, plutôt mauvais.
Incunabulum (pl. -a) = (book) incunable + (pl.) commencement, berceau.	Indifferent = indifferent + inert (matter); unimportant: parler de choses indifférentes.
Incurious = (devoid of curiosity) incurieux; (heedless) indifférent, négligent; (uninteresting; usually with negative, 'not i.') sans intérêt, sans mérite.	Indifferently = indifféremment + médiocrement, tant bien que mal.
Indebted = (in debt) endetté, débiteur + (owing gratitude) redevable à.	Indigène = indigenous + native (troops, population).
Indéchiffrable = indecipherable + obscure, unintelligible.	Indigested = (fig.) indigeste + mal digéré.
Indefectible = indéfectible + impeccable, parfait, sans défaut.	Indigeste = indigestible; crude, unacceptable.
Indéfinissable = indefinable + unaccountable; nondescript.	Indigestion = indigestion; dyspepsie, maux d'estomac.
Indelicacy = indélicatesse + inconvenience, gaillardise.	Indigestion = indigestion: avoir une i.= have an attack of indigestion; (fig. and fam.) avoir une i. de qqch=be fed up with s.t.
Indélicatesse = indelicacy; tactlessness; injudicious act or word; indiscretion; want of sensitiveness.	Indignity = mauvais traitement; mépris, injure.
Indemnify = (compensate) indemniser (qgn de) + (secure) garantir, assurer (from, against harm, loss, responsibility).	Indignité = unworthiness, worthlessness (of persons); vileness, baseness (of conduct); shame, infamy, scandalous action.
Indemnity = (security) garantie, sûreté; assurance, protection; exemption; indemnité (= compensation), dédommagement.	Indiscretion = indiscretion + acte contraire aux bonnes mœurs, indélicatesse.
Indemnité = indemnity (as above) + travelling expenses; pay, allowance, emolument (of M.P.).	Indisposition = (ailment) indisposition + éloignement (pour), aversion (pour).
Indent = indent (= dovetail); échancre (coast-line); endenter (papers) = perforate; (printing) rentrer, renforcer; (intrans.) passer un ordre pour; bossuer, bosseler.	Indissoluble = (lasting) indissoluble + insoluble (substance, puzzle).
Endenter = indent (as above); (provide with teeth): bien endenté = with a good set of teeth, with a good appetite; cog, tooth (wheel); scarf (pieces of wood).	Individual (n.) = individu (usu. pej.) + particulier: a private i.=un simple particulier.
Independent = indépendant + (means) aisé. A gentleman of i. means = Rentier.	Individu = individual (as above) + (fam. and facet.) mon i., son i.=myself, oneself: avoir soin de son i.=look after number one.
Indescribable = indescriptible + vague, indéfini.	Individual (adj.) = individuel + particulier, personnel.
Indéterminé = indeterminate + (of persons) undecided.	Indivisible = indivisible + (legal) obligation i.=joint obligation.
Index = index (forefinger, table of matter;	Indolent = indolent + (med.) indolore: tumeur indolore.
	Indomptable = untamable, unmanageable + indomitable (character).
	Induce = (logic, electr.) induire + (prevail on, persuade) induire (qgn à mal faire) [usu. pej.]: (prevail on, persuade) persuader (à qgn de faire qqch), pousser, engager, décider (qgn à faire qqch): (give rise to) causer, occasionner, faire naître.

<i>Induire</i> =induce (as above)+(pej.) lead : <i>i. qqn en erreur; ne nous induis point dans la tentation</i> (Lord's Prayer, Oster-vald), <i>ne nous induirent point en tentation</i> (R.C.)=lead us not into temptation.	<i>(action) infection; communication; contagion; influence.</i>
<i>Indulgence</i> = <i>indulgence, complaisance; satisfaction</i> (of one's wishes, etc.); <i>douceurs, faveurs, gâteries</i> (=indulgences); <i>abandon, mollesse; indulgence</i> (of R.C. Church).	<i>Infector</i> =infect; (fig.) corrupt, pollute : <i>un vil amour du gain infectant les esprits</i> (Boileau, quoted by Larousse); contaminate, taint : <i>ce marais infecte l'air; stink. Il nous infecte de son haleine</i> =His breath smells; (abs.) <i>cet endroit infecte. Infection</i> =infection; contamination, taint; stench.
<i>Indulgence</i> =indulgence (as above) + leniency, proneness to find excuses for lapses.	<i>Infelicity</i> = <i>infélicité + maladresse</i> ; (pl.) <i>expressions malheureuses.</i>
<i>Indurate</i> =(med.) <i>indurer</i> (tissue), <i>s'indurer+durcir, se durcir; endurcir</i> (lit. and fig.); <i>rendre insensible; s'inventer.</i>	<i>Infer</i> = <i>inférer de . . . que + impliquer, supposer, laisser supposer.</i>
<i>Industrious</i> = <i>laborieux, travailleur; empressé.</i>	<i>Inferior</i> = <i>inférieur+(bot.) infère.</i>
<i>Industrieux</i> =ingenious, skilful.	<i>Inférieur</i> =inferior + lower : <i>la mâchoire inférieure; la Seine inférieure; les animaux ii.</i> ; i. à=below, less than, smaller than: <i>somme inférieure à la dette.</i>
<i>Industry</i> = <i>application, assiduité; travail, activité; empressement; zèle; (trade) industrie.</i>	<i>Infidel</i> (n.)= <i>infidèle</i> +(in other things as well as religion) <i>incrédule, introyant.</i>
<i>Industrie</i> =trade, industry; skill, invention, ingenuity. <i>Chevalier d'i.</i> =Light-fingered gentleman [one who lives by his wits]. <i>Nécessité mère de l'i.</i> =Necessity the mother of invention.	<i>Infidèle</i> (adj.)=unfaithful, disloyal, dishonest (servant, subject, etc.); incorrect (translation); treacherous; (religion) unbelieving.
<i>Inédit</i> =inedited, unpublished+original, new: <i>spectacle i.</i> =sight never seen before.	<i>Infidelity</i> = <i>incrédulité</i> (religious); <i>perfidie, déloyauté; infidélité</i> (of husband or wife).
<i>Inept</i> = <i>inepte+déplacé, impropre.</i>	<i>Infidélité</i> =unfaithfulness, disloyalty, infidelity (as above); dishonesty; inaccuracy (of report, translation, etc.).
<i>Inexpiable</i> = <i>inexpiable + implacable, acharné.</i>	<i>Infirm</i> = <i>infirme, faible, débile; (mentally) irrésolu.</i>
<i>Infâme</i> =infamous +(fam. by exaggeration) wretched, vile, squalid: <i>habiter un i. taudis; maison i.</i> =brothel.	<i>Infirmit</i> y= <i>infirmité + (moral) faiblesse, défaut, irrésolution.</i>
<i>Infant</i> = <i>enfant de moins de sept ans, enfant en bas âge; (in arms) enfant au berceau, nourrisson; (law) mineur.</i>	<i>Infirme</i> = <i>infirm+disabled, crippled.</i>
<i>Enfant</i> -child (lit. and fig.); <i>mes ee.</i> ! (officer to troops)=lads!; <i>les ee. perdus</i> (mil.)=forlorn hope; <i>être bon e.</i> =be good-natured; <i>e. trouvé</i> =foundling; <i>e. de cœur</i> =choirboy; <i>e. de Paris</i> =native of Paris; <i>l'e. prodigue</i> =the prodigal son; descendant.	<i>Infirmité</i> = <i>infirmité; weakness, frailty: l'i. humaine.</i>
<i>Infancy</i> = <i>première enfance; (legal) minorité.</i>	<i>Inflame</i> = <i>enflammer, s'enflammer; (med.) enflammer+allumer; agraver, grossir, exagérer; prendre feu; s'exciter, s'irriter.</i>
<i>Enfance</i> =childhood; <i>tomber en e.</i> =fall into one's dotage.	<i>Enflamer</i> =set ablaze, inflame (town; blood; face, with anger); inflame (of a sting; diet inflames blood; zeal, love, inflames person); kindle, ignite; excite, rouse up; set on fire.
<i>Infantile</i> = <i>infantile</i> (diseases)+ <i>enfantin.</i>	<i>Inflammatory</i> = <i>(med.) inflammatoire + excitant, incendiaire.</i>
<i>Infect</i> = <i>infecter</i> (affect s.o. with disease, etc.)+ <i>communiquer, transmettre; gagner, atteindre, communiquer</i> : her gaiety infected him= <i>sa gaieté le gagna, elle lui communiqua sa gaieté.</i> <i>Infection</i> =	<i>Inflation</i> = <i>inflation</i> (by paper money)+ <i>gonflement</i> (of a balloon); <i>enflure</i> (of style); <i>outrecuidance, suffisance.</i>
	<i>Infect</i> = <i>infléchir + (gram.) varier les désinences de; moduler (voice); (mus.) altérer (a note).</i>
	<i>Influent</i> = <i>affluent.</i>
	<i>Inform</i> = <i>inspirer, pénétrer, animer, douer</i>

qqn, qqch, de (with principle, feeling, quality, etc.); *informer, avertir, faire savoir à, renseigner*, etc.

Informer = inform, acquaint; (reflex., *s'i-de*) make inquiries about; (*law*) lay an information, inform (against, *contre*); *i. d'un, sur un, crime* = investigate, inquire into, a crime. *Jusqu'à plus ample informé* = Till further inquiry.

Information = *avis, intelligence; nouvelle(s); renseignements*; (thing told) *connaissances, instruction, savoir; (law) dénonciation, plainte, information*.

Information = (*law*) investigation, inquiry; inquiries. *Aller aux ii.* = Make inquiries: inquire about the character (of a servant); (newspaper) *service des ii.* = reporting staff; (newspaper) *échos et ii.* = news in brief; (wireless) *ii.* = news bulletin.

Ingenuity = (skill) *ingéniosité, habileté, talent; esprit d'invention*; (of a thing) *caractère ingénieux, ingéniosité*.

Ingénuité = artlessness, simplicity, ingenuousness.

Ingenuousness = *ingénuité, candeur, naïveté, franchise*.

Ingéniosité = ingenuity (person or thing). N.B.—*Ingenuous* = *Ingénue*. *Ingenious* = *Ingénieux*.

Inglorious = *inglorieux + obscur, inconnu*.

Inhabitable. *Inhabitable*. See *Habitable*.

Inhibition = (med., psychol.) *inhibition + prohibition, interdiction*.

Initiate = (admit s.o. into secret, etc.) *initier, mettre au courant de; commencer, donner le brame à, provoquer, inaugurer*.

Injecter = inject + coat with preservative; creosote (wood, etc.).

Injure = *blesser; faire tort à, nuire à; endommager, avanier*. In an injured tone = *D'un ton offensé*.

Injurier = insult, abuse, call (s.o.) names: *la femme Gavot accuse la femme Fraizier d'i. quotidiennement l'enfant de sa fille en l'appelant*: Bâtarde, fils de chienne (H. Bordeaux, *Le Lac noir*).

Injurious = *nuisible, préjudiciable*.

Injurioux = insulting, abusive, offensive.

Injury = *dommage; blessure; mal; tort; préjudice, atteinte*; (med.) *lésion*; (shipping) *avarie(s)*.

Injure = unfairness, injustice (obsolete in general sense but persists in certain phrases: *c'est lui faire i.* = it's doing him an injustice; *les ii. du sort* = the unfairness of fate); damage, destruction

[by wind and weather: *cette statue est exposée aux ii. de l'air* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*); *les ii. du temps* = the ravages of time]; insult, (*pl.*) abuse.

Innocent of = (colloq.) *sans, dépourvu de, vierge de*, e.g. window i. of glass; (*Parl. slang*) massacre of the ii. = *projets de loi abandonnés*.

Innovate = (make changes in) *innover + introduire des nouveautés*.

Inobservance = *inobservation* (moral, med.) + *inobservation* (of law); *inattention*.

Inoffensive = (harmless — person or thing) *inoffensif + non répugnant* (= not objectionable).

Inquietude. *Inquiétude*. Both words apply to the moral and the physical, but the English word is of rare occurrence compared with the French one, which is the equivalent of a number of words from 'fidgetiness' to 'mental anxiety.' *Avoir des ii. dans les jambes* = not to be able to keep one's legs still, to have the fidgets in one's legs.

Inscription = *inscription; titre (of a book); courte dédicace; suscription (of a letter)*.

Inscription = inscription; registration (of birth, death, etc.); enrolment (of voter); matriculation (of a student); entry (for a course of lectures, etc.); notice; directions (on sign-post); (share certificate) scrip; booking (parcels, etc.).

Insensate = *insensé + insensible* (lit., fig.).

Insensé = *insensé + mad, insane*.

Insensitive = *insensible + (unconscious)*

sans connaissance.

Insertion = *insertion + (of lace) entre-deux*.

Insignificant = *insignifiant + sans signification, qui n'a pas de sens*.

Inspiration = inspiration + prompting, suggestion: *les ii. de la haine, de l'amour*.

Installation = installation + appointments, fittings (of house), equipment (of workshop).

Instance = *exemple; demande; cas, lieu, circonstance*; in the first i. = *en premier lieu, premierement*; (law-court) *instance*.

Instance = entreaty, request; (*scholast.*) argument; (*law*) suit, proceedings: *introduire une i. en divorce* = start divorce proceedings; *pièces en i.* = documents referring to a case; *être en i. de départ pour* = be on the eve of departure for; (law-court) instance.

Instant (adj.) = *urgent, pressant, instant + courant* (as 30th inst.); *immédiat, prompt, instantané*.

Instaurcation = *restauration, rénovation.*

Instaurcation = *setting up, establishing, founding : l'i. d'un temple, des jeux Olympiques.*

Institution = *institution, établissement + to become an i.=passer dans les mœurs, s'elever à la hauteur d'un principe.*

Institution = *institution + laws and customs : les ii. d'un pays; usages d'i. =man-made customs; (legal) appointing (of heir); educational establishment.*

Instruct = *instruire + enjoindre, ordonner (à qqn de faire qqch), charger (qqn de faire qqch); i. counsel=retenir les services d'un avocat, lui faire tenir le dossier de l'affaire à plaider.*

Instruire = *instruct + train (an animal); (legal) examine, investigate (a case).*

Instruit = *learned, educated, well-read.*

Instruction = *instruction + (legal) preliminary investigation (of a case) : juge d'i.=examining magistrate.*

Instrumental = *(mus., gram.) instrumental+be i. in=contribuer à.*

Insuffisance = *insufficiency, shortage + incompetence.*

Insular = *insulaire + à l'esprit borné, qui manque de largeur de vues.*

Intangible = *intangible+insaisissable.*

Intangible = *intangible+ sacred, that must not be tampered with : principes ii.*

Integral = *integral+intégrant: form an i. part of=faire partie intégrante de.*

Integrate (v.) (math.) *intégrer+compléter; (combine parts into whole) constituer.*

Intelligence = *intelligence + (news) nouvelle, avis, renseignement; i. officier = officier du service des renseignements.*

Intelligence = *intelligence + knowledge : avoir l'i. des affaires=have a good knowledge of business; understanding :*

pour l'i. de ce qui va suivre=for the understanding of what is to follow; harmony, mutual understanding : vivre en bonne i. avec qqn; collusion : être d'i.

=be in collusion, be hand in glove; secret relations : avoir des ii. dans une ville assiégée=hold secret intercourse with, have secret dealings with . . .

Intelligible = *intelligible + clear, audible, distinct : parler à haute et i. voix.*

Intense = *(techn., scient.) intense (heat, etc.)+(fig.) profond, extrême; ardent, véhément.*

Intercurrent = *intercurrent + arrivant de temps en temps.*

Interdairy = *interdict; forbid, prohibit,*

taboo + nonplus, dumbfound, stun, bewilder [chiefly in p.p.]

Interest = *intérêt + vested ii.=les droits acquis; ensemble des personnes intéressées dans une industrie: the brewing i.=les brasseurs; crédit, influence.*

Intérêt = *interest+ self-interest, selfishness.*

Interfere = *(phys.) interférer + (with) gérer, contrarier, mettre obstacle à; (with) se mêler de; (in) intervenir (dans), prendre part à; (of horse) se couper.*

Interloper (n.) = *intrus; marron; (hist.) interlope.*

Interlope = *(n.*) blockade-runner, contraband ship. (Adj.) contraband (ship, commerce); (of house, society) questionable, shady.*

Intermit = *(suspend) suspendre, discontinuer: (of fever, etc.) cesser pour un temps.*

s'Entremette = *intervene; act as go-between.*

Internal = *interne, intérieur+intrinsèque; intestin, domestique (war, dispute); de l'intestin : i. chill=refrroidissement qui se porte sur l'intestin.*

Interpose = *interposer + mettre (son veto à); avancer (objection); (say as interruption) interrompre [interrompt-il].*

Interrogative = *(gram.) interrogatif + interrogateur.*

Interrupt = *interrompre + empêcher de voir (view, etc.), boucher (view).*

Interval = *intervalle (of space or time and in music) + (distance in qualities) différence, abîme.*

Intervene = *(interfere) intervenir, s'interposer + être [se trouver] entre; (of time) s'écouler; (occur) arriver, survenir, accourir, se jeter, à la traverse.*

Intimate (v.) = *intimer, faire savoir (authoritatively) + (hint) laisser entendre, faire comprendre (à mots couverts); insinuer.*

Intimer = *intimate (as above) + (legal) summon to appear before court of appeal. L'intime = Defendant, respondent (before court of appeal).*

Intimation = *intimation + avis (à mots couverts), insinuation, suggestion, idée, signe avertisseur.*

Intimation = *intimation+(legal) notice of appeal.*

Intone = *entonner (=sing opening phrase of chant)+(recite in a singing voice) psalmodier.*

Entonner = *intonone (as above)+(i) give the*

note (of an air), begin to sing, sing. *E.* *les louanges de qqn*=Sing s.o.'s praises; (ii) cask (=put into a cask, etc.); (iii) (*pop*) gulp down, swig. *Intoxicate* = *griser, enivrer* (lit. and fig.); *égayer, exciter.*

Intoxiquer=poison.

Intractable=(persons) *intractable*; (things) *difficile à manier, incommode.*

INTRÉPIDE = intrepid + (*fam.*) indefatigable, inveterate, persistent: *buveur, solliciteur, i.*

Intrigue (v.) = (carry on plot) *intriguer, s'intriguer dans; avoir une liaison;* [‘as journalistic galicism’ (*Concise Oxford Dict.*)] *intriguer.*

Intriguer = intrigue (as above) + puzzle, perplex, rouse curiosity; (*litt.*) work out, elaborate, the plot of.

Introduce = *introduire* (s.o.; s.o. into a place; characters into a play; hand into a hole; water into a pipe; a case at law; s.o. at court; a subject; new customs) + *déposer* (a bill, *un projet de loi*); *faire connaître* (à qqn un livre, *un auteur*); *présenter* (one person to another).

Intrusion = *intrusion* (on a company or function) + *arrivée inopportune, indiscretion; empiétement.*

Invoke=*envahir* (country); (fig. of sounds, diseases) *assaillir, attaquer, s'emparer de;* (encroach upon) *empiéter sur, porter atteinte à* (rights, etc.).

In'valid (i) (adj.) = (of persons) *malade, infirme, invalide, valétudinaire; (of things) de malade, des malades, pour les malades.*

(N.) = *malade, valétudinaire, invalide; personne délicate.*

(V.) = *frapper d'une maladie; (mil.) réformer; (intrans.) se porter malade.*

Inval'id (ii) (adj.) *invalidé.*

(V.) *Invalider*=*invalider.*

Invalide (adj.)=invalid (as above), infirm, etc.; *invail'd.*

(N.) One of the members of the *Hôtel des Invalides*, disabled soldier, army pensioner; (*pl.*) retired pay.

(V.) *Invalider*=*invalidate* (election, etc.).

Invalidity = *invalidité* (of an act, marriage, etc.) + *infirmité.*

Invasion = *invasion, envahissement + intrusion, empiétement (sur), atteinte (à).*

Inventory = *inventaire + marchandises, objets, inventorié(s).*

Inventaire = inventory + (com.) *établissement d'i.*=stock-taking; *soldes après*

i.=stock-taking sale; *sous bénéfice d'i.* = (legal) without liability to debts beyond the assets of the estate, (*fam.*) only if it pays to do so, conditionally, with reservations, with a grain of salt. *Inversion* = *le fait de mettre sens dessus dessous; interversion* (of order); *renversement* (of terms, etc.); *inversion* (gram., mus., naut., mil., med.).

Invert = *mettre sens dessus dessous; retourner, renverser, intervertir* (see Inversion). Inverted commas=*Guillemets.*

Invertir=(mil.) reverse; (optics) invert (the image of s.t.); reverse (electric current). *Invest*=*vêtir, habiller, orner, investir* (with authority, rank, office, etc.); *investir, assiéger* (town, etc.); *placer* (money), *investir* ['anglicisme' (*Larousse*)]; (colloq., facet.) *se payer, faire l'acquisition de*; (intrans.) *faire un placement.* (N.) *Investment* = *placement; habillement; investissement* (of town), *blockus; investiture* (with office, etc.).

Inviting = *attrayant, charmant, séduisant, tentant, appétissant.*

Inviting=participle of *inviter*=(invite). *Invoke*=*invoquer + évoquer* (spirits). *Involution* = (entanglement) *enchevêtrement, embarras; (intricacy) complication, embrouillement; (bot., med., biol., geom.) evolution; (logic) implication; ce qui est impliqué; (bacteria) dégénérescence; (math.) élévation à une puissance.*

Irradiate = (scient.) *irradier + illuminer;* (fig.) *éclaircir* (subject); *faire briller, animer* (countenance). *Irrational* = (persons) *déraisonnable, illégitime; (animals) irrationnable; (things; scient.) irrational.*

Irreconcilable = (uncompromising, of persons generally) *irréconciliable* (avec) = *qu'on ne peut réconcilier* (rivals, enemies; hatred); (incompatible, of things mainly) *incompatible* (avec), *inconciliable* (avec)=*qu'on ne peut concilier* (principles, maxims, ideas; persons). *Irremissible*=*irrémissible + qui lie, engage, définitivement, inéluctable, dont on ne peut s'affranchir.*

Irrigate=(med., agric.) *irriguer + arroser:* a region irrigated by several fine rivers =*une région arrosée par plusieurs beaux fleuves;* (fig.) *arroser, rafraîchir.* *Irritate* = *irriter + (physiol.) stimuler organ to action) exciter, stimuler.*

Irriter = irritate + increase, intensify (anger, courage, passion) +(reflex., poet.,

of elements) grow angry : *la mer s'irrite.*
Les flots irrités=The angry waves.
Isoler=isolate + (elect.) insulate. *Isolé*=detached (house), unattached (soldier).
Issue. *Issue*. The French word = way out, issue, egress, exit, passage, vent, end, outcome+offal (butchery) and (*pl.*) sharps, middlings (of corn). The English word = distribution (of provisions); *émission* (bank - notes, stamps):

débouché (road); délivrance (passport); expédition (orders); publication (books); livraison, numéro (periodical literature); écoulement (of liquid); perte, flux (bibl., R.C. version) (blood); (=children) postérité, enfants; (legal) question (*de fait, de droit*). At i.=en jeu: (question) pendante [en litige]. To join i.=Engager une discussion, différer d'opinion, ne pas être de l'avis de, etc. Side-i.=A-côté..

Jacket = (of men) *veston* [sartorial term in lounge suits]; *veste* (waiters, fencers, Eton); (jockeys) *casaque*; (hussars and cavalry) *dolman*; (army) *tunique*; (dinner-j.) = *le smoking*; (of women) *jaquette* [a tailored coat]; *camisole* (dressing-j.); *caraco* [loose (working) j.]; (of a boiler, dust-j. of book, paper wrapper) *chemise*; (of potato) *robe de chambre*; (mach., cooling-j.) *manchon de refroidissement*. (Fam.) Dust s.o.'s j. = *Rosser qgn*, (pop.) *lui secouer les puces*.

Jaquette = (man's) morning coat, tail coat; (child's) frock; jacket, cradle (of gun); jacket (see above). *Complet j.* = Morning suit. *Trousser la j. à un enfant* = Begin whipping a child, begin dusting his jacket.

Jade = (mineral) *jade + rosse, haridelle*; (woman) *coquine, friponne*.

Jaloux = jealous + (of boat or carriage) rolling, leaning to one side.

Jalousie = jealousy + outside (slatted) shutter; Venetian blind, screen; (bot.) sweet-william.

Jamb = *jambage*. *Jambe* = leg. *Jelly*. See *Gelée*.

Jersey = *jersey + vache de Jersey*.

Jersey = jersey + machine-knitted woollen material, woollen stockinet.

Jest = *facétie* (may be coarse), *plaisanterie, bon mot* (often famous), *mot pour rire, mot plaisant, discours railleur, badinage* (generally harmless); (laughing-stock) *risée, jouet*. In j. = *Par plaisirterie, pour rire*.

Geste (m.) = gesture, sign, nod, beck; motion; manner; gesticulation; *joindre le g. à la parole* = suit the action to the word; *g. de résignation* = shrug of resignation; (*f.pl.*) deeds, exploits: *faits et gg.* (fam.) = conduct, doings, goings-on: *les faits et gg. de qgn* = s.o.'s conduct, behaviour.

Jet = (lignite) *jais*; (colour) *noir comme du jais*; (water) *jet*; (gas) *bec*; (spout, nozzle) *jet, ajutage*; (in automobile) *gicleur*.

Jet = throwing; throw (as stone's throw); what is thrown up (by digging); cast (in foundry); stroke, effort; (type-founding) excess metal; gush, jet, spirt (of water, etc.); (of a window) weather-board; new swarm (of bees); haul (of fish); ray (of light); bank (of earth); shoot (of tree or plant).

Jetée = jetty + layer of grit (on road); new swarm (of bees); batch (of candles in candle-making).

Jewel = *bijou* (=setting of stones, valuable or otherwise: *bijou* is used for any ornament and may have no stones); *pierre précieuse*; *joyau* (=valuable *bijou*): the Crown jj. = *les joyaux de la Couronne*; (fig. of persons) *bijou*; (watch) *rubis*.

Jewellery = *bijouterie, joaillerie*.

Jig = (dance) *gigue*; (mining) *crible*. J.-saw = *scie à découper*; j.-saw puzzle = *jeu de patience*.

Gigue = (dance) *jig*; (fam.) leg: *vous ne savez où mettre vos grandes gg.* (Dict. de l'Acad.); *une grande g.* = lanky and active young woman.

Jockey = jockey + postilion, groom.

Join = *joindre, se joindre à, unir, (se) réunir + devenir membre de* (a club, etc.); j. the army = *se faire soldat*; j. (one's regiment) = *rejoindre*; (of a river) *se jeter dans*; (of roads) *se relier*; j. battle = *engager le combat, livrer bataille*.

Joinde = join, unite, connect, couple, marry, etc. + adjoin; overtake; j. *les deux bouts* = make both ends meet. J. *qgn* = Meet s.o.: *si une fois je puis le j., je lui parlerai comme il faut* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = if only I meet him, I'll tell him a thing or two. (Intrans.) Meet, fit: *cette porte ne joint pas bien* = This door does not shut tight, does not fit. *Ci-joint* = Enclosed, appended (in letters, documents).

Joint = joint; jointure, articulation; out of j. = *disloqué, luxé, démis, (fig.) en désordre*: put s.o.'s nose out of j. = *déconcerter qgn, le supplanter, le frustrer*

de ses espérances, couper l'herbe sous le pied de qqn ; (hinge) charnière; (bot.) nœud; (gas-pipe) raccord; (techn.) genou; (meat) gros morceau; (slang and chiefly Amer.) fumerie d'opium, bar clandestin. On j. account=En participation. (V.)=articuler, emboîter; ajuster; (masonry) jointoyer; (divide at j.) dépecer, couper aux jointures.

Joint=joint, seam; edge (plank). Trouver le j.=Find the best way. Jointe=tongued and grooved board; pastern. Jointure=douaire. Jointure=joint; pastern.

Jolly (adj.)=(of persons) gaillard, enjoué, joyeux, gai; gris, pris de vin, échauffé, émoustillé, être en train; jovial, frétillant, guilleret; (of things and persons) gentil, charmant, joli, délicieux, agréable. (Colloq.) fameux: you'll be a j. ass, if you do=vous serez un fameux imbécile, si vous le faites. [Joli can sometimes be used in this sense: you're making a j. bloomer=vous faites une jolie bâvue.] The j. Roger=Pavillon noir, de pirate. As adv. (colloquial)=diablement, fichtrement, etc. As ironical intensive: I gave him a j. good hiding=je lui ai administré une fameuse racée, une de ces racées; to give s.o. a j. good dressing-down=tancer qqn vêtement. [Joli sometimes expresses this ironical 'jolly'+'fine,' 'nice': vous êtes dans un joli état=you're in a j. fine state.]

Joli=pretty, handsome, nice, etc. Faire le j. cœur=Put on (affectedly) pleasant manners. [Often ironical] C'est un j. métier que vous faites là=Nice goings on, indeed. C'est j. de me parler de la sorte! (Dict. de l'Acad.)=That's a nice way to speak to me!

Journal=(book-keeping) journal; (daily record) journal; (pl., parliam.) procès-verbal; (nav.) livre de loch, journal de bord (often fig.); (newspaper) journal; (techn.) tourillon.

Journal=journal (as above) day-book, diary, log-book.

Journey=a day's j.=une journée, une journée de marche; trajet (=distance travelled); voyage (of some extent); (fig.) pèlerinage.

Journée=day; day's work, pay, travel, etc.; battle. Aller à petites j.=Go by easy stages. Femme de j.=Charwoman. Vivre au jour la j.=Live from hand to mouth.

Joyeux=joyous, joyful + mensonge j.=white lie.

Jugulaire=jugular (vein) + chin-strap (of helmet).

Juguler=(med.) jugulate + (fam.) kill, strangle ['jugulate'='kill, but is not colloq.]: j. un chien; worry, pester; fleece: hôte qui jugule les voyageurs. J. une entreprise=Nip an enterprise in the bud.

Juice=(vegetables, fruit, etc.) jus: (of body) suc: suc gastrique.

Jus=juice; liquid; gravy; (mil. slang) coffee. C'est j. vert et verjus=It's six of one and half a dozen of the other. (Fam.) J. de coude=Elbow-grease; (fam.) j. de bâton=blows.

Just (adj.)=(persons and conduct) juste, impartial, equitable; (deserved, of treatment, etc.) juste, mérité; (well founded, of opinions, etc.) bien fondé, juste; (right in amount, etc.) juste, exact.

(Adv.) J. at that spot=Juste là; j. then=juste à ce moment-là; that's j. what you wanted=c'est juste ce que vous vouliez; j. as you say=précisément; that is j. it=c'est bien cela, précisément, voilà le hic; j. so=c'est cela, précisément; it's j. a fortnight since he went =il y a exactement une quinzaine qu'il est parti; leave them j. as they are=laissez-les tels quels; I'd j. as soon not go=j'aimerais autant ne pas y aller; that's j. like a woman=voilà bien les femmes; I j. managed it=c'est à peine, tout juste, si j'ai pu le faire; j. in time=juste à temps; he has j. gone out=il vient de sortir; j. out (of book)=vient de paraître; I've only j. heard of it=je viens seulement de l'apprendre, je l'apprends à l'instant; j. a line to let you know=un tout petit mot, une ligne seulement, pour vous faire savoir; I will j. say this=je ne dirai que, je dirai seulement, ceci; I only j. had time to mention it to him=je n'ai eu que le temps de lui en toucher deux mots; I was j. going=j'étais sur le point de partir; (colloq.) it was j. splendid=c'était absolument épataant; j. now=tout à l'heure, à l'instant; one might j. as well say that=autant vaudrait dire que, on ferait tout aussi bien de dire que; j. tell me=dites-moi un peu; j. fancy=imaginez un peu; (slang) did he swear? Didn't he, j.!=a-t-il tempêté? Je vous crois.

Juste (adj.)=just+right, accurate, exact:

pouvez-vous me dire l'heure j.?=can you tell me the right time?; *ce piano n'est pas j.*=this piano is not in tune; *le mot j.*=the right, correct, word; *le j. milieu*=the happy medium, the golden mean; *balance j.*=accurate scales; *raisonnement j.*=correct, sound, reasoning; *cette pendule est j.*=this clock is right; narrow, tight, barely enough: *souliers trop jj.*=tight shoes; *100 francs, ce serait bien j.*=100 francs would be cutting things very close, wouldn't leave much margin.

(Adv.) just, exactly, precisely+rightly, accurately: *frapper j.*=to strike accurately, (fam.) hit the nail on the head; *chanter j.*=sing in tune; *il a deviné j.*=he guessed right; barely: *être chaussé un peu j.*=have rather tight shoes on; *j'ai pu le faire, mais c'a été tout j.*=I managed to do it, but only just; *au j.*=exactly; *comme j., comme de j.*=as is (was, etc.) only fair, as it should be, of

course: *vous serez payé, comme de j.*=you'll be paid, of course.

Justice = justice + juge, magistrat: j. of the peace=juge de paix; do j. to s.o.=rendre justice à qqn; do j. to a meal=faire honneur à un repas; do oneself j.=ne pas rester au-dessous de soi-même, faire qqch d'une manière digne de ses talents: he did not do himself at all j.=il a été très au-dessous de lui-même; (correctness) justesse (of a remark).

Justify = justement + à juste titre, avec justesse, avec raison: he was j. regarded as a benefactor=il était regardé à juste titre comme un bienfaiteur; j. or unjustly=à tort ou à raison.

Justement = justly + precisely, exactly, just: voild j. ce qui lui manque=that's just what he lacks; as it happens (happened), as a matter of fact: j'allais j. vous écrire=as a matter of fact, as it happens, I was going to write to you.

L

Labour = travail, peine, labeur (=prolonged work): a l. of Hercules = un travail d'Hercule; (legal) hard l. = travail disciplinaire [travaux forcés = transportation with hard l.]; (man-power) main-d'œuvre: the shortage of l. = la rareté de la main-d'œuvre; the Ministry of L. = le Ministère du Travail; (opp. to capital) ouvriers, classe ouvrière: the L. Party = le parti travailiste; (childbirth) travail.
(V.) = travailler, peiner; s'efforcer (de faire qqch); (of ship) bourlinguer, fatiguer; (fig.) s'étendre sur (a point): I won't l. the point = je n'insisterai pas là-dessus; (with prep. 'under') souffrir de, être victime de.

Labour = tilling, ploughing (of land); l. à la bêche = digging; (pl.) ploughed land.

(V.) *Labourer* = plough.

Labour = labour, toil; (print.) book-making. *Terre en l.* = Tilled ground = *Labours*.

Labourer = ouvrier, travailleur, homme de peine; (by the day) journalier; (unskilled) manœuvre; (on the roads) cantonnier; (docks) déchargeur.

Laboureur = ploughman, tiller.

Lac = (Chinese varnish; article coated with) laque; (100,000 rupees) lack (=lakh).

Lac = lake; (pop.) être dans le l. = be in a fix, be up a gum-tree, be in a bad way.

Lacs = (knotted) cord; (fig.) l. d'amour = true lover's knot; (for game) snare.

Laque = (f.) lac (as above); (m.) lac, lacquer (=ware coated with lac or lacquer).

Lace (v.) = lacer (boots, stays, etc.; net) + (se) serrer (of compressing the waist); broder, orner; (trim with lace) garnir de dentelle; galonner (with gold, etc.); varier, nuancer (with coloured streaks); rosser, étriller (=thrash, a person); assaisonner, additionner (milk, beer, etc.) de (with); passer (lace, cord; through, dans).

Lacer = lace (as above) + (of dog) line (bitch).

Lacerate = lacérer + déchirer, mutiler (flesh, tissues); blesser, affliger (feelings, etc.).

Lacerer = lacerate + tear up, destroy (papers, documents, etc.).

Lamentable = lamentable + sad, heart-rending (cries, etc.).

Laminate = laminer (roll metal into plates); diviser en lames; plaquer; fabriquer (qqch) de lames superposées.

Laminer = laminate (as above) + press (volume in binding).

Lamp = lampe (general word): oil l. = lampe à huile; spirit-l. = lampe à alcool; electric l. = lampe électrique + lanterne (for hall, carriage, boat, and outside use); (motor-car) phare; (street) candélabre, réverbère; (illuminations) lampion (=fairy light); Argand l. = quinquet; (fig. and poet.) flambeau, lumière. To smell of the l. = Sentir l'huile.

Lampe = lamp + valve (wireless); l. électrique de poche = electric torch.

Lance (v.) = (poet., rare) lancer, jeter; (surg.) ouvrir avec une lancette, percer.

Lancer = throw, dart, fling, toss; shout; rush; issue (orders, etc.); give (kick, glance, etc.); start (stag, horse, etc.); let go [off] (dogs, fireworks, etc.); launch (boat); (fig.) launch, start, set going (undertaking, business, etc.).

L. une personne = Set s.o. up in business; introduce s.o. into society. (Fam.) *Se l.* = To let oneself go, to be gay.

Lancet = (surg.) lancette; l. arch = arc en lancette.

Lancette = lancet + knife, blade (of wood-engraver, slaughterer, cardboard-maker, etc.).

Land = terre; pays; terrain, etc.

Land = heath, moor, chase.

Language = (vocabulary of a nation) langue; (choice of words, method of expression) langage, expression; (faculty of speech) parole; (person's style of expression) propos, langage; (professional or sectional): (Germanic) idiome; dialecte (of Wessex); patois (of Burgundy):

jargon (of philosophers, of the *précieuses*); *argot* (of thieves, schoolboys, etc.); *langue verte*=slang; *langage* (of the passions). Bad *l.*=*Injures, gros mots*; strong *l.*=*termes violents, grossiers*.

Langage=language (as above). *Changer de l.*=sing another tune, change one's tone; *en l. commun*=in ordinary speech, in common parlance; *en voilà un l.!*=that's a nice way to talk!

Languish=*languir* + *prendre des airs langoureux*.

Languor=*langueur*+(of sky) *calme qui accable*.

Lanterne=lantern + lamp (of carriage, bicycle); (formerly) street-lamp [hence the cry during the Revolution: *A la l.*=String him up in the nearest lamp-post]; (pop.) *avoir la l., se taper la l.*=be hungry; *prendre des vessies pour des ll.*=not to be able to tell chalk from cheese: *il veut faire croire que les vessies sont des ll.* (Larousse)=he wants to make out that black is white; *conter des ll.*=utter absurdities.

Lap (v.) = (i) *plier, enrouler, entortiller, rouler autour* (garment); *envelopper, emmailloter* (in wraps, etc.); (of influences) *entourer, envelopper*; lapped in luxury=*entouré du luxe, nageant dans l'abondance*; *poser à recouvrement* (tiles, etc.), *imbriquer* (des tuiles); (racing) *devancer* (*qgn*) *d'un ou de plus d'un tour de piste*; (*intrans.* with 'over') *se projeter, être en saillie*; (ii) (with the tongue) *laper*; *boire avidement, avaler* =*l. up*; (of water on shore) *clapoter, faire un clapotis*.

Lapide=lapidate+ (fig.) abuse, run down, vilify: *l. qgn de reproches*=hurl reproaches at s.o.; *se faire l.*=to have every one against one.

Lapse=(slip of memory, etc.) *défaut, erreur, méprise*; *lapsus* [*linguae, calamī*], *écart involontaire, faute, erreur de conduite*; *chute* (into heresy); *décadence*; *déchéance* (of a right, etc.); *écoulement, passage* (of water); *laps* (of time).

Laps occurs only in the phrase *l. de temps*.

Larcin=petty larceny. *Undoux l.* (poet.)=Stolen kiss.

Lard=*saindoux*; (com.) *axonge*.

Lard=bacon; fat; (fam.) *faire du l.*=put on weight, grow fat; (fam.) *être gras à l.*=be as fat as a pig; (fam.) *être vilain à l.*

comme l. jaune=be very miserly, be an old hunk.

Larder=lard+run through, pierce: *l. qgn de coups d'épée*; assail: *l. qgn d'épigrammes*; stud (beam with nails before plastering); *l. une carte*=mark a card and slip it into the pack; *l. un cheval*=spur a horse excessively; (naut.) thrum.

Large=*grand + gros, considérable*: *l. dog =gros chien*; *l. sum=grosse somme*; (naut., of wind) *large*; at *l.=en général*; *en liberté*; *amplement, tout au long, in extenso*.

Large=large (tolerance, views, share)+broad, wide; (of great extent) vast, great, broad; loose-fitting (garment); generous, liberal, easy, accommodating (conscience); free (life); generous; bold (style).

Largely=(as the adj.)+*en grande partie*. *Lagement* (as the adj.). *Boire l.*=Drink freely. *Vivre l.*=Live well, generously. *Envisager l. une question*=Look at a question broadly, broadmindedly. *Com poser, peindrel.*=...freely, boldly. *Avoir l. le temps*=To have plenty of time, ample time.

Last=(shoemaker's) *forme*: let the cobbler stick to his *l.*=*cordonnier, tiens-t'en à la chaussure*; breathe one's *l.*=*rendre le dernier soupir*; this *l.=celui-ci, ce dernier*; at long *l.=en fin de compte*; to the *l.=jusqu'au bout, jusqu'à la mort*; I shall never hear the *l.* of it=*jamais on ne cessera de m'en rebattre les oreilles*; I was glad to see the *l.* of him=*j'ai été content de le voir partir*; (chiefly com.) *dernière lettre*.

Laste or *Last*=last (unit of weight).

Laterale=*lateral + collatéral* (branches of a family).

Latitude=*latitude + (facet., breadth) largeur*.

Lattice=trellis, treillage; (in wire) *grillage*.

Lattice=lath-work, laths.

Lave=(poet.) *laver, baigner*; (of stream) *arroser*.

Laver=cleanse, wash; (of sea or river) (poet.) wash, bathe; tint, wash (drawing); (fig.) wash; clear (s.o. of suspicion, accusation); avenge (wrong). (Fam.) *l. la tête à qgn*=Give s.o. a severe scolding, haul s.o. over the coals. (Pop.) sell (for need of money): *l. sa montre*.

Lavement=(med.) injection, enema,

lavement + (*eccles.*) washing (of priest's hands; *l. des pieds*, religious ceremony taking place on Maundy Thursday in imitation of Christ's washing of the disciples' feet).

Law = (binding rules of a community) *loi*; *règle*, *règlement*; (ll. as system) *justice*; (as a science) *droit*: read *l.=faire son droit*; (natural ll.) *équité*; (legal profession) *barreau*; *robe*, *gens de robe*; (litigation) *procès*. L. court = *Tribunal*. Court of *l.=Cour de justice*. To be *l.=Faire loi*, *avoir force de loi*. To be at *l.=Être en procès*. To go to *l.=Avoir recours aux moyens légaux*. To go to *l.* with = *Citer en justice*, *intenter un procès à*, *poursuivre qqn*. To take the *l.* into one's own hands = *Se faire justice soi-même*. To keep within the *l.* = *Rester dans les limites de la légalité*. L. costs = *Frais de procédure*. L. lords = *Lords légistes*. To lay down the *l.* = *Expliquer la loi*, (fig.) *faire la loi à*, *faire connaître sa volonté*, *régenter*, (fam.) *faire la pluie et le beau temps*.

Layer (v.) = (gardening) *marcotter*; *provigner* (a vine).

Layer = mark (trees that are not to be felled), blaze; cut (path in forest); tooth, tool (stone).

Lecture = *conférence*, *cours*; (scolding) *semonce*, *sermon*, *mercuriale*, *réprimande*. Curtain *l.* = *Semonce conjugale*.

Lecture = reading; perusal. *Cabinet de l.* = Lending library (see *Cabinet*). *En l.* = engaged, out (of books in a public library).

Legal = *légal*; *de loi*, *de droit* (see Law); (allowed) *llicite*; (of language, procedure, etc.) *juridique*, *judiciaire*: *l.* proceedings = *poursuites judiciaires*. *L.* crimes = *Crimes prévus par la loi*. The *l.* profession = *Les hommes de loi*. *L.* document = *Acte authentique*. *L.* tender = *Monnaie légale*. To take *l.* advice = *Consulter un avocat*. Of great *l.* experience = *Qui a une profonde connaissance de la procédure*.

Légal = legal; (med.) forensic: *médecine légale* = forensic medicine; (declaration) statutory.

Législature = legislature + session, sitting (of a legislative body).

Lesson = *leçon* + (scholar's) *devoir*.

Leçon = lesson + reading (= words read or given by an editor or found in MS. in text of a passage). *Faire la l. à qqn* =

Take s.o. to task, drill s.o. in what he has to say or do.

Levant = Levant + east: *maison exposée au l.* = house facing east; levante (=easterly wind in Mediterranean); (com.) Turkish tobacco.

Levee = (formerly, reception of visitors by sovereign on rising from bed) *lever*; (assembly held by sovereign, assembly of visitors) *réception*.

Levée = lifting up, raising; removal (of dead body from house to cemetery); collection, clearing (of letters); breaking up (meeting); raising (siege); breaking (seals); removing (bandage); cutting off (garment out of a piece); trimming off (piece of glass); levy (taxes); levy (of troops); receiving (script); embankment; tricks (at cards); swell (of sea); sprouting (of corn).

Lever (n.) = rising (from bed); levee (as above); rising (of sun, etc.); lifting (feet, of horse); raising (curtain of theatre); survey (of land, etc.).

Lever (v.) = raise + remove, break (seals); cut off (cloth for garment out of piece); gather (crops); levy (taxes); collect (letters from letter-box); receive, take up (script); weigh (anchor); take (a trick at cards); strike (camp); remove (dead body from house to cemetery); adjourn, close (meeting); (fam.) *l. le pied* = decamp; (fam.) *l. le lièvre* = be the first to start s.t., to discover a secret.

Lever (n.) = *levier* (crowbar, mechanical *l.*); *l. escapement* = *échappement à ancre*: *l.* (= *l.*-watch) = *montre à ancre*.

Liaison = liaison (gram., mil., illicit intimacy) + (building, plumbing) joining, jointing, binding, fastening, union, etc.; (cooking) thickening (of sauce), substance used to thicken sauce (such as yolk of egg); (*falc.*) pouncing; joining stroke (in writing); (*mus.*) ligature, tie, slur; (fig.) connexion, intimacy; tie, acquaintance, friendship, intimacy, correspondence, intercourse.

Libel = (civil and eccles. law, statement) *libelle* (of divorce, anathema, etc.); (published defamatory statement) *libelle*, *diffamation par écrit*, *placard* + *calomnie*, *diffamation*, *outrage*. (V.) = *diffamer*, (written) *calomnier*, *écrire (faire) un libelle*.

Libelle = (written) libel (as above) + lampoon.

Libeller = draw up, word. (N.) **Libellé** = wording.

Libéral = *libéral*, généreux, prodigue; *libéral* (education, arts, etc.), *libéral* (opinions, institutions) + ample, abundant, copieux (supply, etc.); large (interpretation); (free from prejudice) *libre de préjugés, sans parti pris.*

Liberality = *libéralité*, générosité + largeur d'esprit, manque de préjugés.

Libertine = libre penseur (in religion); *libertin(e)* = dissolute person. Chartered 1. = Personne qui fait à sa guise.

Libertin = rake, libertine. [Other senses obsolete.]

Liberty = *liberté*; to be at 1. to do s.t. = être libre de faire qqch; (nav.) 1.-man = permissionnaire.

Liberté = liberty; (legal) 1. *provisoire* = conditional discharge, release on bail.

Librarian = bibliothécaire.

Libraire = bookseller. **Libraire-Éditeur** = publisher.

Library = bibliothèque. Lending 1. = Cabinet de lecture.

Librairie = bookseller's shop.

Licence = licence, permission, autorisation; (excess, poet., gram., etc.) licence; (trade) patente; (gun) port d'armes; (game) permis de chasse; (driving) permis de conduire; (car) permis de circulation; (marriage) dispense de bans; (certificate) licence; (abuse of freedom) licence; (licentiousness) licence; (university or collegiate) licence.

Licentious = (life, manners, etc.) licencieux + qui ne tient pas compte des règles de la grammaire, du style.

Lie (n.) = mensonge; menterie (= fam., story, fib, etc.); (contradiction) démenti; imposture, erreur, fausse croyance, fausseté (as in worship a 1.).

Lie = (sediment of wine, etc.) dregs, lees, grounds; (fig.) scum, refuse.

Liege = (feud., vassal) *lige*; (seigneur) suzerain.

Liège = cork tree; cork.

Lien = (legal) droit de rétention.

Lien = bond, tie; cord, string, strap; ligature; link, chain.

Lieutenant = lieutenant (deputy; army rank); (merchant ship) second mate; (port) deputy harbour-master.

Limbe = membre; (fam.) petit garnement; (facet.) 1. of the law = homme de loi, robin, agent de police; (of tree) branche; (of mountain) contrefort; (scient.) limbe.

Limbe = limb (as above); (pl.) limbo (but not figuratively).

Lime = (calcium oxide) *chaux*; (bird-l.) *glu*; (tree) *tilleul*; (fruit) *lime* = *limette* (= *citron doux*); *limon* [more acid than citron].

Lime = lime (fruit of the *limettier*); file, rasp.

Limitation = (action or state) limitation + borne, limite; défaut, imperfection; (legal) prescription.

Limited = limité, borné, restreint; (of companies—l. liability) à responsabilité limitée; 1. monarchy = monarchie constitutionnelle.

Line = (long narrow mark) *ligne*; (direction) *ligne*; (series) *suite*, file, rang; (string) *ligne*, ficelle, corde, cordeau; *cordon*; (prose) *ligne*; (poetry) *vers*; (dash) *trait*; (furrow) *sillon*; (streak) *raie*; (techn., science) *ligne*; (railway) *voie, ligne*; (straight row) *alignement*; (com., articles) *sorte*; (fig.) *ressort*; (business) *métier, profession, partie, spécialité*; (outline) *contour*; (limit) *borne, limite*; (family) *ligne, race, lignée* (archaic); (life) *genre*; (towing) *amarre*; (telegraph) *fil*.

Ligne = (see above) line, row; path, way: rank; feature; string, cord, etc. *A la l.* = (in dictating) Fresh line, new paragraph. *Tirer à la l.* = Lengthen an article with padding. *Mettre une chose en l. de compte* = Take s.t. into consideration. *Hors l.* = Unrivalled, incomparable.

Lion = *lion* + (pl.) curiosités (of a town).

Liquid (adj.) = (eyes, sky, air, blue) *clair, transparent*; (sounds) *doux, harmonieux*; (letter-sound) *mouillé, liquide*; (principles) *instable, variable, changeant*; (movements) *aisé, facile, naturel*; (style) *coulant*; (assets) *qu'on peut convertir en espèces*.

Liquide (n.) = liquid + (pl.) wines and spirits: *le commerce des ll.*

Liquidation = liquidation + clearance sale.

Liquor = (pharm. etc.) *liqueur*; (drink) *liqueur, boisson*; (cooking) *graisse, jus, sauce; eau, liquide* (liquid part or product of various operations). To be in 1. = *Être pris de vin, être gris.*

List = (of cloth) *lisière, bourrelet*; (names) *état, tableau, liste, rôle*; (feud., pl.) *lice, arène*; (ship) *bande*; (wines) *carte*; (mil., nav.) *annuaire*.

<i>Liste</i> = list (as above); roll; schedule; catalogue; panel.	<i>Locquet</i> = latch, catch; clasp.
<i>Literal</i> (adj.) = <i>littéral</i> (expressed by letters; textual) + (of a person) <i>prosaïque, positif</i> .	<i>Locomotive</i> (adj.) = <i>locomotif</i> (power, etc.); (facet.) l. days = <i>temps d'incessants voyages</i> ; l. person = <i>une personne qui voyage beaucoup</i> . (N.) = <i>locomotive</i> .
<i>Littéral</i> = literal + classical, literary : <i>le grec</i> l. = ancient Greek (as opposed to modern Greek); <i>l'arabe</i> l. = written (as opposed to spoken) Arabic; (legal) <i>preuve</i> l. = documentary evidence.	<i>Locomotif</i> = locomotive (as above). <i>Loco-motive-tender</i> = Tank-engine.
<i>Litigious</i> = <i>litigieux</i> (point, dispute, etc.) + (person) <i>processif</i> .	<i>Lodge</i> (n.) = <i>petite maison</i> ; <i>loge</i> (of porter, gardener, freemasons); <i>pavillon</i> (de chasse); <i>maison</i> (of head of college at Cambridge); <i>repaire</i> (of beaver, otter); <i>wigwam</i> (North American Indian).
<i>Litter</i> = (vehicle) <i>litière</i> ; (bed) <i>litière, couche, cacolet</i> ; (bedding) <i>litière</i> ; (brood) <i>portée</i> ; (confusion) <i>fouillis, désordre</i> ; (fig.) <i>ribambelle</i> .	<i>Loge</i> = lodge (as above); cabin; booth; (lunatic's) cell; kennel (of house-dog); dressing-room (theatre); box (theatre); cage (of animal in menagerie); loggia; part of organ case containing bellows; (bot.) cell.
<i>Littière</i> = litter (as above). <i>Faire l. de</i> = Waste, squander; set no store by.	<i>Lodge</i> (v.) = (intrans., reside) <i>loger, se loger</i> , habiter; (trans., provide with lodging, etc.) <i>abriter, héberger, donner un logement à, loger</i> ; contenir; déposer (money in bank); (law) l. a complaint against s.o. = <i>déposer une, porter, plainte contre qgn</i> ; (pop., make) <i>invoyer</i> (objection); confier [placer] (power, etc., in s.o.'s hands); mettre (in prison); planter, ficher, enfoncez (arrow, etc.); <i>loger</i> (bullet, etc.); abattre (crops, of rain); (tide) <i>loger</i> (mud in cavities) = <i>remplir</i> (cavities with mud); (bullet) <i>se loger</i> .
<i>Livery</i> = (<i>hist.</i> , provision of food or clothing) <i>ration</i> ; <i>pension</i> (of horses); (costume of servant) <i>livrée</i> ; l. company = <i>corporation</i> (de certains corps de métiers de la Cité de Londres); (legal) <i>mise en possession d'une terre</i> . (Adj.) de <i>louage, de remise</i> (of horse or carriage).	<i>Loger</i> = lodge (as above) + stay (at hotel); billet (soldiers); l. à la belle étoile = spend the night in the open; situate: <i>Sganarelle logeait le cœur à droite</i> (Larousse); (fam.) l. le diable dans sa bourse = be penniless; ici on loge à pied et à cheval = accommodation for man and beast; vin <i>logé</i> = wine in cask; être logé à la même enseigne (see <i>Enseigne</i>); me voilà bien logé! = I'm in a nice fix.
<i>Local</i> (adj.) = <i>des environs, de la banlieue, du voisinage</i> ; <i>vicinal</i> (roads), <i>com-munal, municipal</i> (government, elections, etc.); <i>local, du lieu</i> (costumes, customs, newspaper; interest); l. train = <i>train</i> (fonctionnant sur une voie) <i>d'intérêt local</i> ; l. option = <i>prohibition de la vente des spiritueux mise en vigueur suivant le vote des habitants d'un endroit</i> ; (on a letter) = <i>en ville</i> ; (colour) <i>local</i> ; (med.) <i>local</i> . (N., generally pl.) <i>habitants d'un endroit</i> ; (pl.) (fam. for l. examination) <i>examen local</i> ; (sing.) (fam. for l. train) <i>train d'intérêt local</i> .	<i>Locataire</i> = locatare; <i>pensionnaire</i> .
<i>Local</i> = local (as above) + <i>mémoire locale</i> = faculty of remembering and recognizing places, (<i>phrenol.</i>) (bump of) locality. (N.) place, room, quarters, premises.	<i>Logeur</i> = lodging-house keeper.
<i>Location</i> = (civil and Scot. law) <i>location</i> + <i>emplacement</i> ; <i>établissement</i> (en un endroit); <i>action de repérer</i> ; <i>détermination de la position de</i> (enemy's camp, etc.); (in colonies) <i>concession</i> ; (S. Africa) <i>réserves indigène</i> ; (Australia) <i>ferme</i> .	<i>Logement</i> = (mil.) <i>logement</i> (= foothold); (of money) <i>dépôt, consignation</i> .
<i>Location</i> = letting, renting, hire. <i>Agent de l.</i> = House agent. (Theat.) booking (of seats): <i>bureau de l.</i> = box-office.	<i>Logement</i> = (action) lodging, billeting, etc.; billet, accommodation, flat, etc.; (mil.) lodgment; case, packing (of goods).
<i>Locket</i> = <i>médaillon</i> .	<i>Long</i> (adj.) = <i>long</i> [generally, but in application the differences are numerous, largely because the English word is so often used figuratively]. Make a l. arm = <i>Allonger le bras</i> . Has a l. arm = <i>Il a le bras long</i> [lit. and fig.]. He pulled a l. face = <i>Son visage [sa mine] s'allongea</i> = (fam.) <i>il fit une tête</i> . (Slang)

Make a l. nose at s.o.=*Faire un pied de nez à qqn.* L. head=*Tête allongée*, (fig.) *sagacité*. L. tongue=*La langue bien pendue*. Two l. miles=*Deux grands milles*. By a l. chalk=*De beaucoup*. L. Tom=*Le grand Tom*. L. sight=*La vue longue*; l.-sighted=*qui voit loin*. L. odds (betting)=*Grosse somme pariee contre une petite*. L. date (of bills maturing)=*Une date éloignée*=à longue échéance. Eight inches l.=*Long de 8 pouces*=8 pouces de long [longueur]. As broad as it is l.=*Aussi large que long*=(fig.) ça se vaut. L. jump=*Saut en longueur*. L. measure=*Mesure de longueur*. L. primer=*corps 10*. L. ears=*Les oreilles longues*=(fig.) stupidité. Gentlemen of the l. robe=*Les hommes de loi*. In the l. run=*A la longue*. L. figure=*Prix élevé*. L. family=*Famille nombreuse*. L. suit (at cards)=*Une couleur longue*. L. dozen=*Treize à la douzaine*. L. custom=*Coutume ancienne*. L. memory=*Bonne mémoire*. L. farewell=*Adieu pour longtemps*. L.-bow=*Arc*: draw the l.-bow=*exagérer, habler*. L.-boat=*Grand canot*=*chaloupe*. L. purse=*Bourse bien garnie*. L.-hand=*écriture ordinaire (courante)*. L. holidays=*Grandes vacances*. For a l. while past=*Depuis bien longtemps*.

[In compounds there is sometimes a single French word to express the idea, but generally a relative clause or a phrase with à is necessary.] L.-armed=*Qui a les bras longs*. L.-necked=*Au long cou*. L.-winded=*De longue haleine*: (fig.) *verbeux; interminable*. L.-tongued=*Bavard*. (N.) Before l. = *Avant longtemps* (= *avant peu=sous peu=dans peu=bientôt*). It is l. since I saw him=*Il y a longtemps que je ne l'ai vu*. The l. and the short of it is=*En un mot*=*Pour tout dire*. That is the l. and the short of it=*Voilà l'affaire en un mot*=*Voilà toute l'affaire*. To know the l. and the short of it=*Connaitre le fort et le faible d'une affaire*.

(Adv.) I have l. thought so=*Il y a longtemps que je le pense*. Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little l.=*L'homme ici-bas a besoin de bien peu, encore n'en a-t-il pas besoin longtemps*. Be l. doing = *Être longtemps à faire*. The chance was l. in coming=*L'occasion fut longue à venir*.

Not be l. for this world = *N'être pas longtemps de ce monde*. All day l.=*Toute la journée*. L. ago=*Il y a longtemps*. All his life l. = *Sa vie durant*=*Pendant toute sa vie*. How l. he is in getting dressed!=*Qu'il est long à s'habiller!* I shall not be l. (in coming)=*Je ne tarderai pas (à venir)*. Five minutes longer=*Cinq minutes de plus*. How l.!=*Que de temps!* How l.? = *Combien (de temps)? Depuis combien de temps? Depuis quand? Jusqu'à quand?* How l. have you been here? = *Combien de temps y a-t-il que vous êtes [Depuis quand êtes-vous] ici?* Have you been here l.? = *Y a-t-il longtemps que vous êtes ici?* How l. were you in Germany? = *Combien de temps avez-vous passé en Allemagne?* As l. ago as 1850 = *Déjà en 1850*. As l. as he lives = *Tant qu'il vivra*. I shall stay as l. as you=*Je resterai aussi longtemps que vous*. As (so) l. as you are happy you will have friends = *Tant que vous seriez heureux, vous aurez des amis*. So l. as [=since] you approve it I have nothing to say = *Du moment que vous l'aprouvez je n'ai rien à dire*.

Long (adj.) See above [of space from one point to another; of time]. Habit l.=*Cassock*, (fig.) the priest. (Fig.) *En savoir l.* = Know a great deal about: *il en sait l. sur cette affaire*. *Lunette de longue vue* = *Longue-vue* = *Telescope, spy-glass*. *Le l. du cou* = The long neck muscle [or along the neck]. *Prendre le plus l.* = Take the longest way. *Un carré l. (pop.)* = *Rectangle*. *Sauce longue* = Too thin sauce. *Un voyage au l. cours* = Ocean voyage. *Préparer qqch de longue main* = Prepare s.t. a long time beforehand. *Avoir l'haleine longue* = Be able to hold one's breath a long time. *Une œuvre de longue haleine* = A long job. *Boire à longs traits* = Take a deep draught.

(N.) *S'étendre tout de son l.* = Lie down at full length. *Se promener de l. en large* = Walk up and down. *Se promener le l. du rivage* = Walk along the shore. (Fig.) *Tout du l. de l'aune* = (i) *en allant jusqu'au bout, sans s'arrêter* (Darmesteter); (ii) *beaucoup, excessivement* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*); (iii) *étourdissement, sans aucune retenue* (*Larousse*); (iv) *excessivement* (*Littré*). *Tout de l. du jour* = The whole day long. *Expliquer une chose tout au l.*

=Explain s.t. completely [<i>in extenso</i>].	<i>Lubricité</i> =lewdness, lustfulness.
<i>En donner à qqn et du l. et du large</i> = Let s.o. have it with a vengeance.	<i>Lucid</i> =(poet.) <i>brillant, lumineux; clair, transparent; luisant;</i> (style, reasoning) <i>lucide.</i> L. intervals= <i>Moments lucides.</i>
<i>Longe.</i> See after Lunge.	<i>Lugubre</i> =lucid (mind, style).
<i>Longer.</i> See after Lunge.	<i>Lugubre</i> = lugubrious + sad, dire : <i>l. nouvelle.</i>
<i>Loop=boucle</i> ; (costume) bride; (railway) <i>ligne de contournement</i> ; to l. the l.= <i>boucler la boucle.</i>	<i>Luminary</i> = <i>luminaire</i> + (person) <i>une sommité.</i>
<i>Loup=wolf; l. de mer=old salt, sea-dog;</i> mask worn at ball.	<i>Luminaire</i> = <i>luminaire</i> + lighting, light : <i>dépenser beaucoup pour le l.</i>
<i>Lorgnette = face-à-main; lorgnette (= opera-glass).</i>	<i>Lunatic</i> (n. and adj.)= <i>aliéné, fou.</i>
<i>Lorgnette</i> = lorgnette (= opera - glass). <i>Regarder par le petit bout, par le gros bout, de la l.</i> =Minimize, exaggerate.	<i>Lunatique</i> = whimsical, crack-brained, moonstruck.
<i>Loss = perte; extinction (of voice); cut</i> one's l.= <i>faire la part du feu</i> ; he's no great l.= <i>il ne nous manque pas</i> ; be at a l. (for a word, how to reply) = <i>être embarrassé (pour trouver un mot, pour répondre).</i>	<i>Lune</i> =(geom.) <i>lunule.</i>
<i>Losse</i> =(cooper's) auger.	<i>Lunge</i> (n.) = (i) <i>plate-longe</i> (of riding-school); <i>piste circulaire pour le travail à la plate-longe</i> ; (ii) (fencing) <i>botte</i> ; <i>brusque mouvement en avant.</i> (V.) <i>faire travailler (un cheval) à la plate-longe</i> ; <i>porter une botte, se fendre</i> (in fencing); <i>porter un coup</i> (in boxing); (of a horse) <i>lancer des ruades</i> ; <i>s'élançer, se précipiter.</i>
<i>Lot=lot+sort, partage</i> : cast ll.= <i>tirer au sort</i> ; 'the l. fell upon Jonah'= <i>le sort tomba sur Jonas</i> ; fall to s.o.'s l.= <i>échoir en partage à qqn, incomber à qqn</i> ; cast in one's l. with= <i>se décider à partager le sort, la fortune, de</i> ; have no part nor l. in= <i>n'y être pour rien</i> ; pay s.o. off l. and scot ('scot and l.'=(formerly) <i>taxe</i>)= <i>régler son compte avec qqn</i> ; (fam.) <i>quantité, tas</i> : a l., ll., of friends= <i>des tas d'amis</i> ; (slang) the whole bang l.= <i>tout le tremblement, tout le bataclan</i> ; (fam.) a bad l.= <i>vaurien, mauvais garnement.</i>	<i>Longe</i> =(i) halter, tether. <i>S'embarrasser dans sa l.</i> =(fig.) To be caught in one's own net. (Fam.) <i>Marcher sur sa l.</i> =Get confused in speech or action. Thong (of a whip); (ii) loin (of veal).
<i>Lot=share, portion, lot</i> : <i>le gros l.</i> =first prize (in lottery); (com.) batch, lot (of goods) : <i>un l. de chaussures.</i>	<i>Longer</i> =go along, skirt. (Hunt.) <i>L. la chasse</i> =Go far (of the stag).
<i>Lotion</i> = (liquid preparation) lotion + bathing, washing (of wound).	<i>Illustrate</i> =purifier (by a rite).
<i>Loyal=loyal+dévoué, fidèle (à).</i>	<i>Lustrer</i> =glaze, gloss; shine; polish up.
<i>Loyal</i> = loyal + sincere, frank; honest; true, faithful; straightforward, genuine.	<i>Lustre</i> = <i>lustre</i> ; <i>beauté rayonnante; éclat, splendeur, gloire; pendeloque; lustre</i> (Roman, 5 years); <i>lustrine</i> (material).
<i>Loyauté</i> = fidelity; honesty; honour, fairness.	<i>Lustre</i> = gloss, splendour, lustre + chandelier, pendant.
<i>Lozenge</i> = <i>losange</i> (herald.); <i>facette</i> (of a diamond); (for dissolving in mouth) <i>comprimé, pastille.</i>	<i>Lute</i> = (mus. instr.) <i>luth; lut</i> (=enduit, ciment).
<i>Lozange</i> = lozenge (as above); (geom.) rhomb; (mus.) note (in plain-song).	<i>Luxurious</i> = <i>voluptueux, adonné au luxe</i> (of persons); <i>somptueux</i> (meal); <i>luxueux</i> (of things).
<i>Lubricity</i> = (i) <i>nature glissante [lisse, huileuse];</i> (fig.) <i>onctuosité; inconstance; perfidie;</i> (ii) <i>lubricité.</i>	<i>Luxurieux</i> =lewd, lustful.
	<i>Luxury</i> = <i>luxe; vie luxueuse; objet de luxe; régal; plaisir raffiné; volupté.</i>
	<i>Luxe</i> = luxury (as above); profusion, superfluity: <i>un grand l. de précautions</i> =exaggerated precautions.
	<i>Luxure</i> =lewdness, lechery, lust.
	<i>Luxueux</i> =luxurious.
	<i>Lymph</i> = <i>lymphé</i> + (poet.) <i>eau pure.</i>

Macadam (adj.) = *macadamisé*. (N.)
macadam (=material).

Macadam (n.) = macadam + macadamized road.

Macaroni = (flour preparation) *macaroni* + (dandy) *fat, petit-maitre, élégant* (of 1760); (*espèce de*) *pingouin*.

Macaroni = macaroni (as above) + (*pop.*) Italian: *c'est un m. qui a ajouté du couteau* (Larousse); Italian (government) stock: *le m. a basqué* (Larousse).

Machine = *machine; instrument; véhicule; organisation politique*.

Machine = machine; engine; apparatus; appliance; (*jam.*) contraption, gadget. [To form compounds machine is much more commonly used than the French word. French often has single-word equivalents, as, mowing-machine = *faucheuse*. *A* and *de* are also used, as, sewing-machine = *m. à coudre*; bathing-machine = *cabine de bains*.]

Machinery = *machines, machinerie; mécanisme, rouages*; (*fig.*) *régime, système*; (*litt.*) *le merveilleux*.

Machinerie = machinery + machine construction; (*naut.*) engine-room.

Machinist = *mécanicien* (inventor and constructor); *ingénieur-mécanicien* (one who constructs only); *mécanicien* (who works machines); *mécanicienne* (works sewing-machine).

Machiniste = stage carpenter, scene-shifter.

Madrigal = madrigal + (*pl.*) compliments, gallant speech: *il va débitant des madrigaux à toutes les femmes* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Magazine = *magasin* (=military storehouse); *poudrière* ('powder' understood); (ship) *soute aux poudres*; *magasin* (of rifle): m. rifle = *fusil à répétition*; (periodical) *magazine*.

Magasin = shop; store, warehouse; (of army) magazine; (formerly) basket (of a coach); magazine (of a rifle); supply, stock, fund: *un m. de niaiseuries* (A. France, quoted by Larousse); stock: *nous ne l'avons pas en m.* = we haven't it in stock; (of persons) *c'est un m. d'anecdotes, un m. de ruses* = he has an

enormous repertory of anecdotes, he is a well of guile.

Magdalen = *Madeleine + Madeleine repentie*.

Madeleine = Magdalen (as above) + (kind of) cake; variety of pear, plum, peach, etc. *Pleurer comme une M.* = Weep bitterly.

Maggot = *ver, asticot, larve*; (whimsical fancy) *lubie, caprice*.

Magot = hoard, nest-egg; Barbary ape; ugly man, fright; grotesque (Chinese or Japanese) figure (in porcelain or jade), magot.

Magistrate = *magistrat + juge de paix*.

Magistrat = magistrate + judge.

Magnify (*trans.*) = (glorify *) *magnifier + grossir* (by lens, etc.); *exagérer; grandir* (rare).

Mail = (*cette de*) *mailles* (=links); (post) *courrier*; (m.-coach) *malle-poste*.

Mail = avenue, mall; sledge-hammer.

Maille = link (of mail or chain); stitch (in knitting); mesh (of lattice); speck, spot (on eye or bird's wing, etc.); old French coin, whence the phrases (i) *n'avoir ni sou ni m.* = not to have a penny to bless oneself with, (ii) *avoir m. à partir avec qqn* = to have a bone to pick with s.o.

Mail (v.) = *courrir de mailles, revêtir d'une cotte de mailles*; the mailed fist = *le gant de fer; envoyer par la poste*.

Mailleur = make s.t. in network: m. *un filet* = weave a net; (*naut.*) *m. la chaîne* = shackle one chain to another; (*naut.*) *m. une voile* = lace one sail to another; (*intrans.*) (of vine) to bud.

Maintain = *maintenir* (see below); *soutenir* (by food; war); *conserver* (position, attitude); *entretenir* (correspondence); (keep in food, etc.) *entretenir, nourrir*; (claim) *prétendre, affirmer, soutenir; subvenir aux besoins de*.

Maintenir = keep, maintain (in same position), support, hold. *L'appareil maintient le membre fracturé* = The bandage supports [holds, keeps in place] the fractured limb; uphold, keep (the law).

Maitre. See after Master.

Major = *commandant, chef d'escadron; m.-general=général de division; (of age) majeur; (logic) majeure.*

Major = regimental adjutant; *médecin m.=regimental medical officer (commandant or captain); m. du camp = camp commandant; m. de la garnison =garrison adjutant, town major. M.-général=Chief of general staff.*

Malfaisant = (legal) malfeasant + producing or designing mischief or harm: *homme, animal, m.; harmful, injurious to health: boissons malfaisantes.*

Malice = (active ill-will) *malice, méchanceté*; (desire to tease) *malice*; (law) *intention criminelle*: *m. prépense=pré-méditation. To bear m.=En vouloir à, garder rancune à. No m., I hope=Sans rancune.*

Malice = malice; roguishness; trick; pointed remark, dig (at s.o.). *Ne pas y entendre m.=Mean no harm by it; do, say, it in all innocence. La belle m.! (iron.)=I don't see anything very clever in that. Entendre m. à=Take amiss.*

Malign = (of things) *préjudiciable*; (of diseases) *malin*.

Malin = evil, evil-disposed, malevolent, wicked; *l'Esprit m. (=le M.)=the Devil; malicious (joy, pleasure, in others' misfortunes); sly, sharp, cunning. Faire le m.=Try to be clever. (Pop.) Ce n'est pas m.=That's not difficult.*

Malignant = (of disease) *malin; nuisible, préjudiciable; méchant, malveillant.*

Malingerer = (mil. slang) *carottier, tireur au flanc.*

Malingre (adj.) = sickly, puny (of persons).

Mammal=mammifère.

Mamelle = (of woman) breast; (of animals) udder, dug.

Manage = (tool, etc.) *manier, manœuvrer; (conduct undertaking) conduire, diriger; (control) gouverner, gérer, administrer; (subject animals, etc., to one's control) dompter, dresser, soumettre, mater; (gain one's ends by flattery, etc.) enjôler, cajoler, traiter par la persuasion, amadouer; (succeed) venir à bout de, réussir à, parvenir à; (contrive) s'arranger pour, faire en sorte que; (cope with, make proper use of, with can) savoir, trouver moyen de, savoir s'y prendre [manœuvre]; s'en tirer. Can you m. another slice?= (fam.) Avez-vous de la place pour une tranche de plus?*

Ménager=husband, make good use of, spare, save (persons and things); use tact in dealing with (a person), humour, study. *M. la chèvre et le chou=Run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; bring about, prepare, arrange for, see to it; (techn.) fit in, make, contrive.*

Management=*conduite, administration (of a matter, etc.); (com.) direction, gestion: (board of directors, etc.) direction, administration.*

Ménagement = tact, consideration; care, precaution.

Manager = *directeur, administrateur, gérant; (theatre) régisseur; (of woman in household affairs) ménagère.*

Ménager = (adj.) economical, sparing, thrifty; (n.f.) (i) housewife, (ii) cruestand, (iii) canteen of cutlery.

Mandate=*ordre, injonction; (law) mandat.*

Mandat=authority, commission; power of attorney; warrant (of arrest, etc.); (post office money) order; warrant (government money order).

Mangle=*calandre.*

Mangle = fruit of the mangrove [= *manglier*].

Mania=mania, folie, aliénation, transport, égarement d'esprit, délire; (great enthusiasm for) engouement (pour), manie (de).

Manie = folly, mania; (*med.*) madness; fancy, hobby, fad, crotchet, whim.

Maniaque (n.) = maniac + faddist, eccentric.

Manikin=*petit homme, nain, pygmée; (lay figure) mannequin; (anat. model) mannequin; (bird) manakin.*

Mannequin=*mannequin.*

Mannequin=manikin (as above); (tailor's, dressmaker's) dummy; scarecrow (to frighten birds); (fig.) puppet.

Manipulate=*manipuler; traiter habilement (question, etc.); entortiller, empâmer.*

Manipuler=(techn.) *manipulate; (fig., fam.) use influence, pull wires (in elections).*

Manners=(of person) *manières+(of a nation) mœurs.*

Manœuvre = (f.) *manœuvre (naval or military; elusive movement)+ handling, working, operation, drill: champ de mm. = parade-ground; (naut.) rope; (pl.) scheming. (M.) workman, labourer.*

Manoir=manor+(poet.) dwelling, abode.

Mantel(piece) = *manteau [dessus] de cheminée.*

Mantle = (lady's) *manteau, mante*; (gas) *manchon*; (zool.) *manteau*.

Manteau = mantle (as above) cape, pall, (fig.) cloak, etc.; *garder les manteaux* = stand sentry: look on (while others amuse themselves); keep look out, during a rendezvous, etc.; *m. d'Arlequin* = arch of proscenium. *Sous le m.* = Secretly, *sous rosa*.

Manual (n.) = (book) *manuel* + (organ) *clavier*.

Manual = manual (as above).

Manufacture (n.) = (making of things) *fabrication*; (branch of industry) *industrie*; of English m. = *de fabrication anglaise*.

Manufacture = (manu)factory, works, mill.

Manufacture (v.) = *fabriquer, manufac-*
turer; (depreciatory) *fabriquer, inventer de toutes pièces*.

Marabout = marabout + (fam.) ugly or deformed man; pot-bellied copper jug; marabou (stork, feathers).

Marauder = maraud; filch, pilfer (fruit, vegetables, etc., in fields); (of taxi in Paris) crawl along (in search of fares).

March (v.) = *marcher* (in military fashion); m. past (s.o.) = *défiler* (*devant qqn*); (walk, etc.) *aller, sortir*, etc. (*d'un pas régulier, décidé*); (trans.) *faire marcher* [*aller, etc.*].

Marcher = walk, tread (on, sur). (Fig.) *Sur quelle herbe a-t-il marché?* = What is the matter with him? Why is he so ill-tempered? *M. sur le pied de qqn* = tread on s.o.'s toes. *Il ne se laisse pas m. sur le pied* = He doesn't allow himself to be insulted, etc., with impunity. *M. sur les pas de qqn* = Imitate, equal s.o. *M. sur les gens* = Treat people contemptuously, harshly; walk, march (of soldiers), proceed, go, go on, travel (of train, ship, etc.); move, advance, go, travel (of stars, machinery, rivers, etc.); beat (of pulse); *faire m.* = set going, lead; *m. dans les eaux de qqn* = follow s.o.'s opinions, back up, support, s.o.; *m. devant qqn* = precede s.o., (fig.) make a way for s.o.; *faire m. qqn* = (i) dictate to s.o., oblige s.o. to do what one says, (ii) to pull s.o.'s leg, humbug s.o.

Marche = march + walking; step, stair; treadle; running (of trains), sailing (of ships); running, working, functioning (of machines); progress (of illness); (chess) way a piece moves.

Mare = jument. To go on Shanks's m. =

Aller à pied, prendre le train onze. M.'s nest = *Découverte illusoire*. To find a m.'s nest = *Trouver la pie au nid*. The grey m. is the better horse = *C'est la femme qui porte la culotte*; (bot.) m.'s tail = *pesse, queue-de-cheval*; (cloud) *cirrus, queue-de-chat*.

Mare = pool, pond; pool (of blood).

Marine (n.) = *marine*: mercantile m. = *marine marchande*; (soldier) *soldat d'infanterie de marine*; *fusilier marin*. Tell that to the (horse) mm. = *(Contez ça) à d'autres* = *Chansons que tout cela!*; (picture) *marine*.

Marine = navy, admiralty, naval forces; marine; (merchant) service; shipping; seascapes; art of navigation.

Marin = sailor, seaman, mariner.

Mariner = *marin, homme de mer*. M.'s card = *Rose des vents*. Master m. = *Capitaine d'un navire de commerce*.

Marinier = waterman, bargeeman, lighter-man.

Mark (n.) = (target) *but, cible*; (quality, character) *signe, marque*; (school) *point, note*; (of esteem) *témoignage, souvenir*; (stain, etc.) *trace, marque, empreinte, vestige*; (distinction) *importance, distinction, marque*; *symbole, caractère* (=written m.); (showing position) *ligne, marque*; (football) *coup de talon*; (Plimsoll's) *ligne*; (German coin) *mark*; (naut. steering) *amer*. To be up to the m. = *Être à la hauteur, atteindre le niveau voulu*. Not to be up to the m. = *Ne pas être dans son assiette*. Beside the m. = *Hors de propos*. To be wide of the m. = *Manquer le but*. (God) save the m. = *Passez-moi le mot*. It is not up to the m. = *Cela laisse à désirer*. Overshoot the m. = (fig.) *Dépasser la mesure*. Far from the m. = *Loin de la vérité*.

Marque = mark, marking, trace; stamp (lit. or fig.); quality (of a commodity); impress, impression; brand, stigma; trace; tally, notch; counter (for games); (billiards) marker (article); (fig.) token; distinctive character.

Mark (v.) = *marquer* + (see, notice) *observer, remarquer*; (observe mentally) *considérer, faire attention à*.

Market = *marché, halle*; (rate of purchase and sale) *cours*; (sale) *débit*; (outlet) *débouché*; (com.) in the m. = *sur la place, en vente*. There is no m. for this material = *Cette étoffe n'a pas de débit*.

Marché = buying and selling, marketing; bargain; (fig.) *avoir bon m. d'une personne* = easily get the better of s.o.; *faire bon m. d'une chose* = to think little of, scorn, leave out of account; price, terms; *c'est m. donné* = it is given away; *par-dessus le m.* = into the bargain; *aller courir sur le m. d'un autre* = offer a higher price: (fig.) try to supplant s.o. *M. au comptant* = Sale for cash. *M. à terme* = Sale for the account; market, market-place; fair.

Marline = (nav., two-strand cord) *lusin*; (three-strand) *merlin*; *m.-spike* = *épissoir*.

Merlin = marline (as above); (wood) cleaver; (butcher's) pole-axe [also written *marlin*].

[NOTE.—Eng. Merlin= *émerillon*.]

Marmalade = *confiture d'orange*.

Marmelade = jam, jelly; *viande en m.* = meat cooked to shreds.

Marmoset = *ouistiti*.

Marmouset = grotesque figure (of an idol); *adiron*, firedog; little boy, urchin; whippersnapper.

Marmot = *marmotte*.

Marmot = (fem. *marmotte*, rare) child, brat. (Fam.) *Croquer le m.* = Wait a long time, cool one's heels.

Marmotte = marmot: *dormir comme une m.* = sleep like a top; (commercial traveller's) skip; (*naut.* formerly) match-tub.

Maroon (v.) = (*intrans.*) (of slave who escapes and takes to woods) *marronner*; *flâner*; (trans.) *abandonner dans une île déserte*.

Marron (n.) = maroon; chestnut; clandestinely printed work; stencil. (Adj.) maroon (colour); fugitive, runaway (negro; domestic animal); unlicensed (broker, driver, printer). (V.) *Marronner* = (*intrans.*) maroon; carry on a profession without licence.

Marquise = marquise + marchioness; marquee, awning; glass roof (over railway platform, hotel door).

Marshal = *maréchal* (=field m.); provost m. = *grand prévôt*; (*hist.*) knight m. = *maréchal du palais*; *maitre des cérémonies*; judge's m. = *fonctionnaire qui accompagne un juge en qualité de secrétaire*. *Maréchal* = m. *ferrant* = farrier; m. *des écuries* = chief groom of the stables; m. *des logis* = sergeant (in mounted arms); m. *des logis chef* = squadron or battery sergeant-major.

Martinet = *officier (maître) sévère, à cheval sur la discipline* = (fam.) *pétèsec*.

Martinet = swift; tilt-hammer; cat (-o'-nine-tails); peak halliard; flat candlestick.

Masque = mask + (expression of the) face; (*mil.*) covering, screen, shield, hood (of gun); smoke-sail.

Mass = *masse* + (R.C. Church) *messe*: high m. = *la grand'messe* = *messe haute*; low m. = *messe basse*.

Massé = mass, lump, heap, block; crowd, body; multitude; sum total, chief part; whole (opp. to details); sum (of human knowledge); stoppage, deduction (of pay for certain purposes); common fund, capital, gross assets; (*phys.*) mass; (in certain trades weight or number settled by custom) bunch, etc.: m. *de plumes* = fifty feathers; (surveying) block: *plan par m.*; sledge-hammer, beetle, mallet; mace (weapon); mace (ceremonial); (billiards) butt; (bot.) reed-mace; (elect.) earth: *mettre le courant à la m.* = to earth the current.

Massive = *massif*; (of features) *gros*.

Massif = massive + solid: *des chandeliers d'argent m.*, *un meuble en acajou m.*; heavy, dull (mind): *avoir l'esprit m.* = be very obtuse.

Master = *maître* + *professeur* (in secondary schools), *proviseur* (= head master of *lycée*); (of workmen) *patron*, (fam.) *bourgeois* (=boss); m. *mariner* = *capitaine (au long cours)*; m. of the hounds = *maître d'équipage*; (title of boys) *monsieur*; M. of the Mint = *directeur de la Monnaie*; M. of the Rolls = *conservateur des Archives judiciaires*; M. of the Horse = *intendant des écuries*; (servant speaking) the m. is not at home = *monsieur n'y est pas*.

Maitre = master; teacher, tutor; owner, landlord, etc.; overseer; (navy) m. *d'équipage* = boatswain; *premier m.* = chief petty officer; m. *principal* = warrant officer; *second m.* = second-class petty officer; m. *d'hôtel* = butler, chief steward (on a liner). Lawyers are styled *Maitre* (=M^e).

Mastic = (resin; cement) *mastic*; (tree) *lentisque*, *térébinthe*; (a liquor used in Turkey and Greece) *boisson (assaisonnée de mastic)*; (colour) *jaune clair*.

Mastic = mastic (as above); m. *de vitrier* = putty; m. *de dentiste* = dentist's filling.

Mat = *natte*; *paillasson* (of straw); *tapis*; *essuie-pieds*; *dessous* (table, lamp, etc.); (naut.) *paillet*: collision-m. = *paillet Makarov*; (gardener's) *abrivent*.

Mat = (check)mate.

Mât = mast; pole. *M. de cocagne* = greasy pole (in fairs).

Mate (v.) = (chess) *faire mat*, *mater*; *marier* (two persons); *se marier avec* [épouser] *qqn*; (of birds, etc.) *s'accoupler*; (keep company with) *frayer avec*, *fréquenter*.

Mater = (in chess, as above) mate; subdued, humble, curb; (*falc.*) tame; mat, make (surface) dull.

Mâter = furnish with masts; toss (oars).

Material (n.) = *matière*; *matériel*: war m. = *matériel de guerre*; substance; (cloth) *tissu*, *étoffe*; (building or literary) *matériaux*; (artist's) *fournitures*; (raw materials) *matières premières*; writing m. = *ce qu'il faut pour écrire*. (Adj.) = *matériel* (=of matter, not form; corporeal); (important, essential) *important*, *essentiel*; *sérieux*, *considérable*.

Matériel (n.) = material (as above) + stock, stores, plant: *m. roulant* = rolling stock. (Adj.) material (=non-spiritual); bodily (needs); sensual, coarse; heavy, dull.

Materialize = (represent, consider as material) *matérialiser* (functions of the mind) + (of spirits) *apparaître*; *faire apparaître*; *prendre corps*, *se réaliser*.

Maternity = (motherhood) *maternité* + (motherliness) *tendresse maternelle*.

Maternité = maternity (as above) + maternity hospital; school of midwifery.

Matrice = matrix (womb; rock, etc., containing gems; *biol.* substance between cells; mould for type, etc.) + standard (weights and measures); original register (of taxes).

Matron = *matrone*; *femme mariée*; *infirmière en chef*; *femme chargée d'assurer les soins domestiques dans certaines institutions publiques*.

Matrone = matron; stout elderly woman (often rather pejorative); (sometimes) midwife.

Matter = (substance) *matière*, *matériaux*; (med.) *pus*, *matière*; (logic, phys.) *matière*; (substance of book, speech, etc.) *fond*, *matière*; (occasion for) *cas*, *lieu*, *sujet*, *motif*; a hanging m. = *cas pendable*; (affair, thing, etc.) *chose*, *affaire*, *question*; [sometimes to be

omitted in French translation: printed m. = *imprimés*; business mm. = *les affaires*; it is a m. for investigation = *il y a lieu de s'enquérir*; it is no laughing m. = *il n'y a pas de quoi rire*; it is a money m. = *c'est une affaire d'argent*; that is a m. of habit = *c'est une question d'habitude*; it is [makes] no m. = *cela n'a pas d'importance*: *n'importe*; it will be a m. of ten francs = *cela sera une affaire de [quelque chose comme] 10 frs.*; for that m. = *quant à cela, d'ailleurs, pour ce qui est de*; it is a m. of 100 francs = *il s'agit de 100 frs.*; it is a m. of twenty miles = *c'est une distance de vingt milles*; there is nothing the m. with him = *il n'a rien*; what is the m.? = *qu'y a-t-il?*; what is the m. with him? = *qu'a-t-il?*; no great m. = *peu de chose*; that's a m. of course = *cela va de soi*, *c'est une chose toute naturelle*; m. of fact = *point de fait*; a m. of history = *un fait historique*; is there anything the m.? = *est-il arrivé quelque chose?*; as if nothing was the m. = *comme si de rien n'était*.

Matière = matter, substance, material, stuff; subject; cause, reason, grounds, motive; contents, theme; (*philos.*) matter; mm. *premières* = raw materials; *en m. de* = as regards, in the matter of; *m. médicale* = materia medica.

Maturity = *maturité* + (of a bill) *échéance*.

[Meagre.] **Maigre** = meagre + lean, thin, spare, skinny; scanty; poor, sorry, slender; (food) meatless, without meat: *faire m.* = abstain from meat; slight (reason); thin (column, stroke, etc.).

Mean = (condition, etc., between two opposite extremes) *milieu* [the golden m., *le juste milieu*] [also middle, midst, centre, etc.] *moyen terme*; (math.) *moyenne*; (pl. in form, but taken often as sing.) *moyen*, *voie*, *manière* [=way of doing s.t.]; ways and mm. = *procédés* = *voies et moyens*, *ressources financières*; mm. of grace = *sacremens*; (pecuniary resources) *moyens*; (wealth) *fortune*, *ressources*; by fair mm. or foul = *de gré ou de force*; by all (manner of) mm. = *par tous les moyens*, *à toute force*, à quelque prix que ce soit; *certainement*, *absolument*, *avant tout*; by mm. of = *au moyen de*, *moyennant*; by no mm. = *aucunement*, *en aucune façon*, *nullement*, etc.; by mm. of (person, thing, etc.) = *par l'intermédiaire de*, à l'aide

de qqch, avec l'aide de qqn, en se servant de qqch.

Moyen = means, way, medium; possibility, power; means, fortune, wealth; abilities, talents. *Un homme de très grands mm.* = A very talented man.

Measure = mesure, dimension, capacité; made to m. = fait sur mesure; (vessel) mesure; the greatest common m. = le plus grand commun diviseur; (prescribed extent) limite, borne; beyond m. = excessivement; (mus.) mesure; (poetry) mesure; (plans) mesure, démarche; hard mm. = dur traitement; (fig.) take one's m. = juger son caractère; la portée de son esprit; (parliamentary) projet de loi; (printing and type-founding) justification; (mining) gisement, assise. In a great m. = en grande partie. In some m. = Jusqu'à un certain point. M. for m. = Oeil pour oeil. (V.) mesurer, toiser; proportionner; (solids) méttrer; (land) arpenter.

Mesure = measure (*lit.* and *fig.*), measurement, dimension, capacity (*lit.* and *fig.*); donner sa m. = show his value, worth; limit, extent; proportion: au fur et à m. = in proportion as; traduction au fur et à m. = running translation; measure, precaution, plan; rompre les mm. de qqn = counter s.o.'s plans; (com.) measure; combler la m. = (fig.) fill the cup; cette homme n'est pas de m. = is unequal to his task; moderation, prudence, decorum; (mus.) measure, time, bar; chanter, danser, jouer en m. [in time]; (verse) metre, foot, rhythm; être en m. de faire une chose = in a position [able] to do s.t. (V.) Mesurer = measure, weigh, try; consider, compare, judge; regulate; proportion, temper. (Prov.) A bœufs tondu Dieu m. le vent = God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

Mechanic (n.) = ouvrier, artisan; mécanicien; (pl.) ouvriers, etc.; (scient.) mécanique.

Mécanique = (science) mechanics; mechanism, machine: drap fabriqué à la m. = machine-made cloth; la m. d'un jouet = the mechanism of a toy. (Adj.) mechanical clockwork (toy).

Mechanical (adj.) = mécanique; (drawing) linéaire; m. engineer = ingénieur mécanicien; (lacking spontaneity or originality) machinal, automatique.

Mécanicien = mechanician; engine-driver; (naui.) engineer. Mécanicienne = (sewing)-machinist.

Médaille = medal + (coster's, porter's) badge.

Médecine in the literal sense of 'remedy' is archaic, and means a 'purgative.'

Médiation = mediation + (mus.) mediation; (astron.) culmination.

Medium = milieu; (agency) moyen; extrême, intermédiaire, agent, canal; (spiritualism) médium.

Medium = (voice) middle range; (spiritualism) medium.

Member = membre + député = (M.P.).

Memento = (eccles.) mémento + souvenir.

Mémento = (eccles.) memento + note, notebook; examination text-book containing synopsis or outline: m. d'histoire.

Memorandum = mémorandum + (legal) sommaire des articles d'un contrat; (com.) bordereau.

Memorial = souvenir, commémoration, monument commémoratif; mémoires; (diplom.) mémorial; exposé; requête, pétition. (Adj.) commémoratif.

Memory = (faculty) mémoire; mémoire, souvenir [=recollection]; (posthumous) réputation, renommée; (length of time) within the m. of man = de mémoire d'homme; from m. = de mémoire.

Mémoire = (f.) memory; remembrance; commemoration; fame; souvenir; (m.) memorandum; memoir(s); essay, paper; bill, account. (Fam.) Un m. d'apothicaire = An exorbitant bill.

Menager. See after Manage.

Mental = mental, intellectuel + (of the chin) du menton; (fam.) toqué, timbré, loufoque. M. home, hospital = Maison, hospice, d'aliénés.

Mercantile = mercantile + m. marine = marine marchande.

Mercer = marchand de soieries (de drap).

Mercier = haberdasher.

Merchant = négociant; marchand en gros, exportateur, importateur.

Marchand = shopkeeper, tradesman, dealer (=boutiquier). M. des quatre saisons = Costermonger. (Fam.) M. de soupe = Head of a boarding-school.

Mercurial (adj.) = de Mercure; (chem.) mercurial, de mercure; (of persons) vif, ardent; plein d'entrain; à l'esprit prompt; changeant. (N.) préparation mercurielle.

Mercuriale (n.) = (bot.) dog's mercury; (fig.) reprimand: market price-list (of grain).

Mercuriel (adj.) = (containing) mercury,

produced by mercury) mercurial. <i>Pilule mercurielle</i> =Blue pill.	Metal=métal+verre en fusion (for making glass); cailloutis, macadam; ballast (for railways); calibre (of guns); alliage; fonte; (pl.) rails (of a railway line); pièce (gun).
Mercy = miséricorde, pitié, compassion, clémence; discretion, grâce, merci: at the m. of = à la merci [discretion] de; (blessing) bonheur, bénédiction; cry m.= demander merci [grâce]. Left to the tender mm. of = Livré au bon vouloir de.	Meter=compteur (gas, etc.).
Merci=Dieu m.=by God's grace=thank God; (good will) discretion, mercy: le peuple était taillable et corvéable à m.= the people were taxable and liable to forced labour at pleasure; (polite formula) thanks, thank you, no, thank you. Grand m. (nearly always iron.) =(No,) thank you! not me!	Mètre=mètre.
Meridian=(circle passing through celestial poles or poles of earth) méridien; (highest altitude) point culminant; (fig.) zénith, apogée; (fig.) calculated for the m. of A.=propre à satisfaire les goûts d'A.	Métropole=mother country: la France a une armée de 200,000 hommes en service actif hors de la m. (Paris-Soir, 21 Jan. 1937); metropolis, capital; see (of archbishop).
Méridien=meridian (as above); sundial. Méridienne=meridian line (=intersection of meridian and horizon); siesta=mid-day nap (<i>faire sa m.</i>); couch, lounge.	Métropolitain=metropolitan + home: la flotte métropolitaine.
Merit=(quality) mérite; (pl. generally) (thing entitling to reward or gratitude) mérite(s); (intrinsic rights or wrongs in law) bien-fondé, (bon) droit; judge s.t. or s.o. on its (his) mm.=juger qqch (qqn) d'après sa valeur [son mérite] intrinsèque =peser le pour et le contre de.	Meurtir. See after Murder.
Mérite=merit; worth, value; desert.	Mezzotint=(method) manière noire;
Meritorious=(action, deed) méritoire; (of person) méritant.	(engravings) mezzo-tinto.
Mess=(food) plat, mets, ragoût: a m. of potage=un plat de lentilles; (animals') pâtée; (mil. and nav. officers') mess, table; (non-com. officers') ordinaire; (privates') gamelle; (seamen's) plat; (state of dirt) gâchis, saleté, fouillis, margouillis; (bungle, clumsy work) difficulté, désordre, embarras, piteux état. To be in a m.=être dans de beaux draps, dans le pétrin. To make a m. of=Gâter, gâcher (a business), massacrer (work, literary work). To make a m. of it=Patauger.	Mien (mainly litt.)=mine, air, port, allure, maintien.
Mess=mess (of officers), mess-room.	Mine (i)=countenance, face; look, air,
Messenger=messenger+(naut.) tournevire (=endless chain), marguerite; (kite-paper) postillon; courrier; garçon de bureau, saute-ruisseau, chasseur; (fig.) avant-coureur.	appearance, aspect; show, pretence.
Messenger=messenger (as above); carrier; harbinger.	De bonne (mauvaise) m.=Good-(ill-) looking.
	Faire m. de=Feign, make show of.
	Faire la m.=Make faces, sulk.
	Faire des mm.=Smirk.
	Faire bonne (mauvaise, froide) m. à=Give a good (bad, cold) reception.
	Faire bonne m. à mauvais jeu=Put a good face on the matter, make the best of it; (ii) (for coal or minerals) mine, pit; (fig.) mine, source.
	Mignonnette=réseda (plant).
	Mignonnette=little darling; (type) minion
	(= corps); coarse-ground pepper;
	Indian pink (flower); London pride
	(=le désespoir des peintres); small pea;
	wild chicory; fine gravel (pebbles).
	Mince (v.)=(cook.) mincer + not to m.
	matters=parler franc, ne pas mâcher ses mots, parler sans phrase; parler,
	marcher avec affectation, marcher à pas menus.
	Mineral water=(natural) eau minérale+eau gazeuse.
	Minor (adj.)=mineur (order of priests; interval, key in music; term, in logic; prophet) + (poet) de second ordre; inférieur; peu important; (boy) cadet.
	Minstrel=(medieval) ménestrel + membre
	d'une bande de chanteurs (musiciens) qui se déguisent en nègres.
	Minute (n.)=(time, geog., etc.) minute:
	the m. that=dès que, aussitôt que;
	(indef. time) moment; (pl. of a meeting)
	procès-verbal.
	M.-hand=Grande aiguille.
	M.-book=Agenda.
	This m.=A l'instant. I am expecting him

<p>every m. = <i>Je l'attends d'un moment (instant) à l'autre.</i> Make a m. of it= <i>En faire une note.</i> In a m.= <i>Dans un instant</i> (from now), (presently) <i>tout à l'heure.</i></p>	<p>Mockery = <i>moguerie + imitation, contre-façon, trompe-l'œil; dérision, risée, jouet; singeries.</i></p>
<p>Minute = minute (as above); (archit.) subdivision of the unit (variable); original (of a copy); (law) text (of a judgment). (Fam.) <i>M!</i> (interject.) = Gently! Wait a bit!</p>	<p>Model (n.) = <i>modèle</i> (of things; of persons as to conduct, etc.); (in relief) <i>modélisé</i>; <i>réduction; portrait, reproduction; reproduction en miniature; mannequin</i> (for fashions); <i>modèle</i> (for artists).</p>
<p>Moderate = (avoiding extremes, persons, or things) <i>modéré</i>; (of price) <i>modératif</i>; (fairly large or good) <i>médiocre, ordinaire, moyen, passable.</i></p>	<p>Moderate (v.) = <i>modérer + présider</i> (Church of Scotland or university assembly or examination); <i>faire fonction de 'Moderator.'</i></p>
<p>Moderation = <i>modération + (pl.) premier examen (à Oxford) pour le grade de B.A.</i></p>	<p>Moderator = <i>modérateur + arbitre, médiateur; président, modérateur; examinateur</i> (for Moderations at Oxford); <i>censeur, réviseur</i> (of examination questions).</p>
<p>Miserable = (of persons) <i>malheureux</i>; (persons and things) <i>miserable</i>; (of persons) <i>inquiet, mal à l'aise, tourmenté</i>; (of things) <i>désagréable, pénible</i>; (conditions) <i>affreux, horrible</i>; (paltry) <i>pitoyable, méchant, triste, mauvais</i>; (building) <i>délabré</i>; (shabby) <i>mesquin.</i></p>	<p>Moderateur = moderator + regulator, governor (of engine); <i>m. de son</i> = volume-control (wireless set).</p>
<p>Misérable = (of persons) pitiable, unhappy, miserable; (of things) distressing, wretched; contemptible, villainous, despicable, degraded.</p>	<p>Modest = <i>modeste</i> (= with a humble estimate of one's own merits); <i>réservé, modéré, discret, timide</i>; (of women) <i>chaste, pudique, honnête, modeste.</i></p>
<p>Missel = (thrush) <i>draine [drenne].</i></p>	<p>Modesty = <i>modestie; retenue, réserve, modération; chasteté, décence, pudeur, honnêteté, modestie.</i></p>
<p>Missel = (R.C. liturgy) missal.</p>	<p>Modify = <i>modifier + adoucir</i> (expression, etc.).</p>
<p>Mite = (cheese and flour) <i>mite, ciron</i>; (of the widow) <i>obole, denier</i>; (fig.) <i>rien, iota, brin</i>; (child) <i>mioche, marmot.</i></p>	<p>Modiste = <i>modiste</i> (milliner) + couturière (dressmaker).</p>
<p>Mite = mite (as above); clothes-moth.</p>	<p>Modulate = <i>moduler</i> (in elocution and music) + <i>ajuster, régler, arranger; varier (selon).</i> So Modulation.</p>
<p>Mitigate = <i>calmer, apaiser</i> (anger, etc.); <i>alléger, soulager</i> (pain, grief); <i>mitiger</i> (punishment); <i>modérer, tempérer</i> (heat, cold, severity).</p>	<p>Module = module (standard; architectural unit) + (<i>math.</i>) <i>modulus.</i></p>
<p>Mitre = (bishop, etc.) <i>mitre</i>; (joint) <i>onglet.</i></p>	<p>Moitié = (legal) <i>demi, moitié</i>; (loosely) <i>part, portion, moitié.</i> [Moitié is common only in legal and official speech; the ordinary equivalent is 'half' (= <i>moitié</i>): <i>la moitié du temps, il ne fait rien</i>=half the time, he does nothing; <i>ma chère moitié</i>=my better half; <i>étoffe moitié soie, moitié laine</i>=stuff half silk, half wool; <i>faire les choses à moitié</i>=do things by halves, to half-do things.]</p>
<p>Mixture = (of drugs) <i>mixtion; mélange</i>; (pharm.) <i>mixture</i>; (cloth) <i>étoffe tissée en chiné.</i></p>	<p>Moleskin = <i>peau de taupe + (cloth) velours de coton;</i> (pl.) <i>pantalon de velours.</i></p>
<p>Mixture = mixture (in pharmacy; of grain); (organ) <i>jeu de m.</i> = mixture stop.</p>	<p>Moleskine = American cloth, imitation leather.</p>
<p>Mizen-mast = <i>mât d'artimon.</i></p>	<p>Mollify = <i>apaiser, adoucir, calmer.</i></p>
<p>Mât de misaine = foremast.</p>	
<p>Mobile = mobile, movable: <i>fête m.</i> = movable feast; changeable, versatile, fickle; detachable: <i>carnet à feuilles mm.</i> = loose-leaf note-book.</p>	

Mollifier = (scient.) soften, make fluid; *m. une tumeur.*

Mollir = become soft; abate (of wind); (fig.) to begin to yield.

Moment = (time) moment, instant, clin d'œil; (mech.) moment; (fig.) importance, valeur, poids. Come here this m.= *Venez tout de suite.* Busy at the m.= *Occupé en ce moment.*

Moment = moment (as above); fit (of anger); (mech.) moment; *au m. où=* when; *du m. que=*(i) as soon as; (ii) since, from the very fact that; *sur le m.=* for the moment (past time): *sur le m., je n'ai eu l'esprit de songer à rien autre qu'au Turc* (Claude Farrère, *L'Homme qui assassina*); *pour le m. =* for the moment (present time): *pour le m. je suis très occupé.* *Dans un m. =* at the end of a moment; *en un m.=* in the space of a moment; *au m. de=* on the point of; *écrivain du m.=* writer of the day.

Moneyed = qui a de l'argent; (help) en argent; (interest) des capitalistes.

Monnayé = (of metal) turned into coin.

Monocle = monocle + eye-bandage.

Monition = (eccles.) monition + avertissement, avis (of danger, etc.); (civil law) citation.

Monitor = moniteur (in schools); (kind of lizard) varan monitor; (ironclad) monitor.

Moniteur = monitor (as above); adviser, counsellor; (mil.) gymnastic instructor; (newspaper title) Monitor.

Monopolize = (com.) monopoliser + accaparer (place, attention, conversation, etc.).

Monument = monument, souvenir (=s.t. which commemorates); (stone for grave) tombeau, pierre funéraire.

Monument = monument (as above); public building, statue, etc.

Mood = (gram.; logic and mus. = mode) mode + humeur, disposition. In the m. to do = *Disposé à faire, en humeur de faire.*

Moquette = (material) moquette + decoy bird; droppings of roebuck (*hunt*).

Moral (n.) = (teaching of fable) morale, moralité; (pl. habits, conduct, esp. sexual) mœurs, moralité. (Adj.) moral, de morale; m. science = *la morale.*

Morale = (of troops) le moral.

Moral (n.) = moral faculties; (of soldiers) morale; discipline and confidence.

(Adj.) = moral, spiritual. *Le monde m. =* Spiritual world.

Moralize = (make moral reflections) moraliser; (make persons moral) moraliser; (point the moral of) expliquer moralement.

Moraliser = moralize (as above) + (trans.) instruct s.o. (in ethics and moral matters, lecture: *Sénèque moralisa Néron*; improve moral standard of: *m. les journaux*).

Moralist = moralisateur; celui qui enseigne ou étudie la morale; homme qui ne se guide dans la vie que par un système naturel d'éthique.

Moraliste = philosopher who writes on ethics; writer who seeks to improve men's manners and morals.

Morality = (scient.) morale; (pl.) qualités morales; principes moraux; (system) morale; (moral conduct) moralité, mœurs; (moralizing) morale, leçon de morale; (dramatic poem of Middle Ages) moralité.

Moralité = morality (as above), morals; moral sense or reflection; (offable) moral.

Morass = marécage, marais.

Morasse = final proof of a newspaper.

Morbid = (of mind, ideas, etc., sickly, unwholesome) malsain, maladif, perficieux, nuisible; (of persons) qui ne voit que les mauvais côtés de la vie; (med.) morbide (condition); morbides (symptoms).

Morbide = (med.) morbid; (ari) soft and delicate, mellow.

Mortal = (deadly) mortel, fatal; (battle) meurtrier; humain, des mortels, du corps; (enemy) implacable, mortel; (strife) à mort, à outrance; (slang—of time) interminable, mortel: two m. hours = deux mortielles heures; (slang—very great) in a m. hurry = très pressé; every m. question = toutes les questions possibles et imaginables; any m. thing = tout au monde, tout ce que vous vous voudrez. (N.) = mortel; (sometimes facetiously for person) a hungry m. = une personne affamée.

Mortel = mortal (as above); (poison, etc.) deadly; fatal; (familiarly and hyperbolically) excessive, very great, very long, mortal.

Mortier = mortar + (French judge's, chancellor's) mortier.

Mortifier = mortify, humiliate + hang up, keep (game, etc.) until tender.

Moss = *mousse* (plant) + (bog, etc.) *tourbière, marais*.

Mousse = (f.) moss + froth, foam, lather: *m. de la bière, de champagne, de savon; (m.) ship's boy.*

Mossy = *couverte de mousse, moussu. Rose moussue [mousseuse]*=moss-rose.

Mousseux=mossy; covered with moss; sparkling (wine), frothy, effervescent.

Mote=atome, grain de poussière, paille, bagatelle. (Bibl.) The m. in another's eye=*La paille dans l'œil de son voisin.*

Moat=fossé, douve.

Motte = clod; ball of earth (round tree or plant roots); pat (butter); knoll, hillock.

Motif=motive; reason; motif (in art).

Motion=motion (in a meeting), proposition + mouvement; (manner of walking) démarche, allure; geste, signe; agitation; (law) requête; (med.) évacuation, selle.

Motor = moteur (= moving force) + automobile, voiture.

Moteur=motor+instigator, prime mover: le m. d'un complot.

Mould=(i) (hollow) moule, forme; (fig. of moral qualities) calibre, trempe; (ii) terre végétale, terreau; (iii) (mustiness) mois, moisissure.

Moule (m.) = mould (as above); cast, model; (f.) mussel; (various technical meanings) netting-pin, mesh, etc. *Cela ne se jette pas en m.*=That is not done quickly, that is more easily said than done. *Être fait au m.*=To be well made (built), be well proportioned. *Le m. en est rompu*=You won't see his (her, its) like again.

Mount (v.)=Monter. The English verb is more limited in use because we have many substitutes, such as 'go,' 'come,' 'walk,' 'run up,' 'rise,' etc. It is mainly used in reference to horsemanship, guns, plays, pictures, gems.

Move (v., trans. and intrans.) has many shades of meaning, and many equivalents in French, whereas *mouvoir* has only two meanings (though there are several English words to express them): 'set in motion' and 'drive to action.'

With movement and mouvement the opposite is the case; but motion (see above) and move (n.) sometimes = mouvement.

Movement=mouvement, but the French word has many English equivalents,

such as: progress, march, impulse, activity, life, stir, strife, rising, etc. See Mouvement.

NOTE.—English Moving (changing residence)=Déplacement.

Mouvement = movement; motion; (mental) act, process; (in a meeting) impression, emotion, agitation, sensation; (street, stations) traffic, business; fit (of anger, etc.); burst (of eloquence); impulse; undulation (of ground); fold (of drapery). *De son propre m.*=*propre motu*=of his (her) own accord. [Movement is always concrete, as of a ship, tides, sap, goods, watch, etc., while motion is mainly abstract, as mechanical, perpetual, or parallel motion, laws of planetary motion (but 'movement' of the planets).]

Moyen. See after Mean.

Muffle = muffle (glove); muffle (chem. vessel); muffle (muzzle of animal).

Moufle=muffle (as above); pulley block; tie, clamp (for walls); (glass-maker's) tongs.

Mufti = mufti, moufti (Mohammedan priest)+(plain clothes) pékin. In m. = (of officer) en civil, (of police inspector) en bourgeois.

Mule = (animal) mulet, mule; (hybrid) mule; (fig.) mule, mule; mule-jenny.

Mule=(animal) mule; slipper (heelless); chilblain (on heel); cracked heel (of a horse).

Mulet=(animal) mule; (naut.) iron truss (of yard); (fish) mullet.

Multiplier = multiply. Se m. (fig.) = To seem to be everywhere at once, to be here, there, and everywhere, to exert oneself to the utmost: *Mme Lestelle poussa une table et se multiplia autour* (Raymond Escholier, *Dansons la Trompeuse*)=Mme Lestelle pushed up a table and hustled about round it.

Mundane, *Mondain*. The French word emphasizes the pleasures of society and the social side of life (*réunion mondaine*, society gathering), whereas the English word refers to the world and worldly affairs in general.

Murder = assassiner, tuer; (fig.) estropier, écorcher, massacrer: m. a language=écorcher une langue; m. a waltz=estropier une valse.

Meurtrir=bruise: coup qui meurtrit le visage; pêches meurtries par la grele; hammer (leather); chisel (marble); m.

les couleurs (paint.) = tone down colours with a layer of varnish.
Muscular = (relating to muscles) *musculaire*; (having many muscles) *musculeux* [*la partie musculeuse de la jambe*]; (of persons) *muscleux*, *bien musclé*.
M. Christianity = *Un christianisme robuste et sans terreurs [joyeux et sain]*.
Muse = *méditer, réfléchir, rêver*.
Muser = dawdle, idle, moon about, fritter away one's time; go into rut (*hunt*).
Qui refuse muse = He that will not when he may, when he will he shall have nay.
Musette = musette [= kind of bagpipe] + nose-bag (of horses); (schoolboy's) satchel; (various) bags; (*mil.*) pouch, bag, etc.; (*colloq.*) shrew mouse; *bal musette* = dance-hall frequented by lower classes.
Musical = (of person) *qui a le goût de la musique, musicien*; (of things) *musical, harmonieux*.
Mute (adj. and n.) = *muet, silencieux*; (*mus.*) *sourdine*; (funerals) *pleureur* (*à gages*); (of the Sultan) *muet*.

Muet (adj. and n.) = dumb [the usual English word], silent, mute; *vin m.* = unfermented must.
Mutton = *mouton*; a leg of m. = *un gigot*; as dead as m. = *bel et bien mort*.
Mouton = mutton + sheep; *saut de m.* (= *sauter-m.*) = leap-frog; *faire le m.* = make a back at leap-frog; monkey, ram (of pile-driver).
Mutual = *mutuel* + (improperly) *commun*.
Our m. friend = *Notre ami commun*.
M. admiration society = *Société d'admiration mutuelle*.
Mystic = (relative to hidden mysteries of faith; to occultism) *mystique* + *mystérieux*; *qui inspire la crainte [le respect]*. (N.) *mystique* (a person). *La mystique* = (religious) mysticism.
Mystify = *mystifier*; (bewilder) *dérouter, troubler, embarrasser, embrouiller, rendre perplexe*; (fig.) *obscurrir* (=wrap up in mystery).
Mystifier = mystify, hoax, play on credulity of.

N

Name (v.) = nommer, appeler + baptiser (ship); (parliam.) désigner (un membre) comme réfractaire aux règlements; fixer, convenir de (date, etc.).

Nasal = nasal (of the nose; of sounds) + nasillard (voice, orator, tone, speech).

Nation = nation, peuple; body of students in medieval universities) nation. Law of nn. = Droit des gens. Comity of nn. = Courtoisie internationale.

Nation = nation (as above); (fig.) community (teachers, writers, etc.).

Nationality = nationalité + patriotisme; nation.

Nationalize = nationaliser + éléver à l'état de nation; naturaliser (person).

Native (n.) = natif (de Paris, etc.) [=Parisien de naissance]; (être) originaire (de), habitant; naturel, indigène (non-European; uncivilized); (oyster) huître récoltée en Angleterre. (Adj.) natif; (country) natal; (indigenous) indigène, du pays; (language) maternel; (artless) simple, naïf; (place) natal, de naissance; (minerals) natif, vierge; (politics) des nationaux; (inherent) inné, naturel, natif.

Natif (adj.) = natal, native; primitive, natural; (minerals) native. (N.) Les nn. = The natives.

Nativity = (liturg.) nativité; (astrol.) horoscope + naissance, nationalité, extraction.

Natural (n.) = idiot, imbecile; (mus.) bécarré. (Adj.) normal, naturel [to die a n. death = mourir de sa belle mort]; (unaffected, etc.) naïf; réel. N. born = Natif; (scient.) naturel.

Naturel (n.) = native; temper, disposition; simplicity, genuineness; (characteristic) nature. Au n. = To the life, (cooking) plain. (Adj.) natural (as above); simple, unaffected; (wine) unadulterated; (of sense of words, etc.) literal, natural.

Naturalize = naturaliser (person; plant or animal) + rendre naturel, dépouiller du surnaturel; débarrasser des conventions; étudier, s'occuper de, l'histoire naturelle.

Nature = nature; kind: payer en n. = pay

in kind; life-size (picture); (cooking) plain. D'après n. = From the life. N morte = Still life.

Neat = (trim and tidy—of dress) propre, soigné, bien ordonné; (of person when dressed) élégant, tiré à quatre épingle, raffiné; simple et convenable; (pretty looking) simple et joli; (of things said, made, or done) bien [habilement, adroitemment] exprimé ou fait; (style and language) élégant; (wine and spirits) pur, non étendu d'eau, sec; (compliments) bien tourné, joli; (copy) nette = fair, neat, clean; (of reply: without ambiguity) nette; (clever) adroit.

Net = neat (as above), clean, pure, clear, distinct; (conduct) frank; (com.) net. Trancher n. = Speak plainly.

Nebulous = (astron.) nébuleux; (cloudlike) ressemblant aux nuages; (hazy, vague, etc., physically or mentally) brumeux, vague, obscur, confus, informe, nébuleux (of writer).

Nébuleux = cloudy, clouded; nebulous (as above); careworn, gloomy (expression of face), clouded (brow); obscure (writer).

Négation = negation + (gram.) negative: deux nn. valent une affirmation = two negatives make an affirmative.

Negotiate = négocier (treaty, peace, marriage; bill) + conclure (treaty, etc.); franchir, surmonter, etc. (fence, difficulty, etc.).

Nerve = (sinew) nerf, tendon; (generally fig. and poet.) courage, nerf, vigueur; effort; sang-froid; (bot.) nervure; (anat.) nerf; (boldness) assurance, front, 'toupet.'

Nerf = nerve (anat.); vigour, strength, strong point; (binding) cording; (fig.) sinews (of war). N. de bœuf = Lash, scourge; (archit.) rib, fillet (of groin).

Nervous = (style) vigoureux, nerveux; (relative to nerves) nerveux; (acting on nerves) énervant, irritant, excitant; (easily agitated, etc.) timide, intimité, gêné, mal à l'aise; craintif, peureux.

Nerveux = strong, vigorous, wiry, sinewy, muscular (of persons and things);

nervous (system, malady, etc.); (persons) excitable, highly strung.	Nommer = name, call; appoint, nominate.
Net. See after Neat.	Nomination = désignation (by electors, etc.), présentation; nomination.
Niche = (recess) niche; (fig.) place, coin (as in the temple of fame).	Nomination = nomination; appointing, appointment (of officers, directors, etc.).
Niche = niche (as above); alcove; (dog's) kennel; retreat; hive; trick, prank.	Nonce = circonstance présente. Occurs only in the expressions (i) 'for the n.' = pour l'occasion, pour cette fois; (ii) n.-word = mot créé pour la circonstance.
Night = nuit (=time when men sleep) + soir, soirée: will you come to the theatre with me to-morrow n.? = voulez-vous m'accompagner au théâtre demain soir?	Nonce = (papal) nuncio.
Nimbus = nimbe, auréole; (rain-cloud) nimbus.	Nonsense = non-sens; bêtise, sottise, absurdité: talk n.= dire des bêtises; n.! = allons donc!; stuff and n.! = turlututu!
Noble (adj.) = noble; grand, illustre, magnanime; beau, superbe, magnifique, majestueux, imposant (of building, monuments, etc.); excellent, admirable (horses, banquets, etc.); (by exaggeration) fameux, diable de, rude.	Non-sens = meaninglessness; meaningless word or sentence: cette phrase est un n. (<i>Dict. de l'Acad.</i>) = this sentence makes no sense, is meaningless; la société sans la justice est un n. (Proudhon, quoted by Larousse) = society without justice is meaningless.
Noble = noble, great, high, honourable; elevated (style, feelings); righteous (anger); worthy (motive, modesty); (theatre) père n. = heavy father.	Note = (mark) note; (characteristic, etc.) marque, signe, trait distinctif, caractéristique; note, distinction, réputation; (mus.) note, son; (fig.) accent, ton; (stigma) flétrissure; (punctuation) point; (compare notes) souvenir, impression; (letter) lettre, mot, billet; bank-n. = billet de banque. N. of hand = Billet à ordre.
Nocturne (n.) = (mus.) nocturne + (pl.) nocturnal animals and insects. (Adj.) nocturnal.	Note = note, mark; distinction; (mus.) note; note, memorandum; (hotel) bill; notice, communication, report, (diplomatic) note; (school) mark.
Node = nœud (of branch or root; hard tumour on joint; nodus; astron.; junction of leaf and stem).	Notice = (intimation, warning) avis, information, avertissement; at short n. = à bref délai; at a day's n. = du jour au lendemain; (attention, etc.) connaissance; observation; attention, égards; (n. to quit) congé; (legal) notification; (obituary, literary, etc.) notice; (newspaper) compte rendu (succinct). To take n. of s.o. = Avoir des égards [prévenances] pour. Baby begins to take n. = Bébé commence à montrer des signes d'intelligence.
Nodus = nœud, difficulté, complication (of a plot, story, etc.).	Notice = account, notice (biographical, historical, etc.).
Nodus = (med.) swelling (in joints or tendons); node.	Notion = notion: he's got no n. of time = il n'a pas la notion de l'heure; intention: he has no n. of obeying = il n'a aucune intention d'obéir; idée, conception: I haven't a n. of what she meant = je n'ai pas la moindre idée de ce qu'elle a voulu dire.
Noise = (generally) bruit; (bustle) fracas; (uproar) tapage, vacarme, tintamarre; (ringing in one's ears) tintement, bourdonnement; (burst) éclat; (fig.) éclat, retentissement; (thunder, cart, drum) roulement.	Notion = notion; smattering, elementary knowledge: il n'a que des nn. de phy-
Noise is used only in the expression chercher n. à qqn = to try to pick a quarrel with s.o.	
Noli me tangere = (ulcer) noli me tangere + avertissement de ne pas s'approcher (toucher); gravure du Christ (John xx. 17).	
Nominate = (now rare) nommer (call by the name of); (for election) désigner = proposer, présenter.	

sique=he has only a smattering of physics.

Notorious = *notoire* (=well known) + *mal famé, d'une fâcheuse notoriété; insigne, fieffé*: a n. scoundrel=*un fieffé coquin.*

Notoire=notorious, well known: *un fait n.*=a fact known to everybody.

Nourrir = nourish + suckle (baby); (fig.) nurse, nurture; keep, maintain; feed (person, fire, etc.); *ragoût nourri*=succulent hash; *caractère nourri* = clarendon [black, heavy] type; *son nourri* = sound with volume; support, provide with; (fig.) sustain, improve (mind, etc.).

Novel (n.) = *roman*. (Adj.) *nouveau, étrange, original*. Novelty=*nouveauté*. Nouvelle=news, tidings; short story.

Nouveauté = novelty, what is new, newness; new literary work, new invention: *lire les nn.*=read the latest books; latest material or dress: *marchand de nn.*=draper, dealer, in fancy goods.

Novelist=*romancier*.

Nouvelliste=short-story writer; reporter; *n. à la main* = editor of 'gossip' column of newspaper.

Nude (n.)=(art) *nu*: studies from the n. = *académies*; (adj.) *nu*; (colour) chair.

Nu (adj.) = naked, bare, nude; (country) treeless; plain (*façade*); bare (*house*); saddleless (*horse*), (style) plain, straightforward; dreary (*morality*); plain (*truth*); *nue propriété* = ownership without usufruct.

Number=(arith.) *nombre* (*pair ou impair*); (to distinguish) *numéro*, (mere figure) *chiffre* (as 9 or xii); (publication) *numéro, livraison*; (gram.) *nombre*; (poet.) (pl.) *vers, accents*. (Fam.) To take care of n. one=*Avoir soin de sa petite personne*. N. plate (of car)=*Plaque matricule, plaque de police, plaque de contrôle*.

Numerous=*nombreux + multiple* (voice of the people, etc.).

Nurse (n.)=*bonne d'enfant*; (wet n.) *nourrice*; (sick n.) *garde-malade*; (hospital n.) *infirmière*; (mil.) *ambulancier*; (fig.) *nourrice* (of liberty, etc.); (forest.) *arbre planté pour protéger*; monthly n.=*garde d'accouchée*; (naut.) *squalle, requin*. (V.) = *soigner, garder, allaiter, nourrir, bercer, dorloter* (in one's arms); *soigner* (voters); *ménager* (one's strength); *entretenir* (arts); *couver* (fire); *fomenter* (rebellion); *cherir* (grievance).

O

Obedience = (*eccles.*, and of sovereign to Pope) *obéissance* + *obéissance*; *soumission*.

Obéissant = obedient + pliant, easily worked (leather, wood, etc.).

Obeisance = *révérence*, * *salut*; * *déférence*, *soumission*, *hommage*.

Obelisk = *obélisque* (monument) + (ancient MSS.) *signe* (— ÷); (print.) *croix* (†).

Obituary = *nécrologie*, *article nécrologique*, (R.C. Church) *obituaire*.

Object (v.) = (bring forward s.t. as an objection to) *objacter*; (state damaging fact against person) *objecter*; (disapprove, have dislike to) *désapprouver*, *trouver des inconvenients à*, *s'opposer à*: I o. to his doing it = *je m'oppose à ce qu'il le fasse*; I should not o. to changing the hours = *cela ne me ferait rien de changer les heures*.

Objacter = allege, object, reproach. *On lui objecte sa jeunesse* = They objected to his youth.

Objection = *objection* + *inconvénient*; *aversion*.

Oblation = *oblation* + *offrande*, *don* (for pious purposes).

Obligation = obligation + bond, debenture.

Observable = *observable* + *remarquable*, *frappant*.

Observance = (*eccles.*) *observance*, *pratique* (of rites, religious rules) + *rite*.

Observation = observance, keeping (of laws, etc.); observation + rebuke, reprimand.

Observe = *observer* + (say, make remark) *faire observer* [*remarquer*].

[*NOTE.—S'observer* = keep a watch over oneself.]

Obséder = obsess + importune, pester, annoy.

Obstinate = *obstiné* (person, cold, pursuit, child); *mutin* (schoolboy, waves); *entêté* (person) *dans une opinion*; *têtu* (donkey); *opiniâtre* (in ideas; zeal, fight, defence; cold); *acharné* (dogs, fight, person); *tenace* (disposition, prejudice).

Obstruction = *obstruction* (parl. in pipes; med., in body) + *obstacle*, *empêchement*.

Obtain (v.) (trans.) = *obtenir*, *acquérir*, *recevoir*; *trouver*, etc.; (intrans.) *être en vogue*, *régner*, *prévaloir*, *être courant*, *avoir cours*, *se répandre*.

Occasion = (juncture) *occasion*, *circonstance*, *occurrence*, *conjoncture*; (reason, ground) *cause*, *lieu*, *raison*, *motif*, *sujet*, *occasion*; (incidental or immediate cause) *épisode*, *incident*; *besoin*: there's no o. for that, to do that = *il n'y a pas besoin de cela*, *de faire cela*; (particular o.) *événement*, *rencontre*, *jour*; rise to the o. = *être (se montrer) à la hauteur des circonstances*. On another o. = *Une autre fois*, *en une autre circonstance*. On several oo. = *A plusieurs reprises*.

Occasion = occasion (as above), opportunity; cause, reason; d'o. = second-hand; grande o. = great bargain, job-lot. (Theol.) *L'o. prochaine* = Immediate cause.

Occasional = (verses, speeches, literary compositions) *de circonstance*; (coming now and then) *qui se produit de temps à autre* [quelquefois]; (philos.) *occasional*.

Occupation = *occupation* (general term), *travail*; *art* (of engraver); *métier* (smith, weaver, etc.); *profession*, *charge* (lawyer, etc.); *état* (joiner); *emploi* (civil, as substitute); *fonctions* (prefect, etc.); (legal) *possession*; (mil.) *occupation*.

Offense = (wounding feelings) *offense*, *déplaisir*, *mécontentement*, *contrariété*, *ombrage*; (legal) *contravention*, *délit*, *violation*, *faute*, *crime*. (N.) *Offender* = *Délinquant*, *criminel*; *offenseur* (as above).

Offense = insult, affront; (theol.) offence, trespass.

Offensive = (weapons, alliance) *offensif* + (giving offence) *offensant*; *blessant*, *choquant*; (disgusting) *répugnant*, *dégoûtant*, *désagréable*, *infest*. (N.) *offensive*.

Offer (n.) = *offre*, *proposition*; *demande* (en mariage). (V.) = (as a token, etc.) *offrir*; (hold out, etc.) *tendre*, *offrir*, *présenter*, *faire l'offre*, *proposer*; *donner* (advice,

<p>opinion) : faire, essayer, tenter (violence, etc.); (express readiness) faire mine de, vouloir.</p>	<p>Opération = (working) action, effet, fonctionnement, mouvement, mise en vigueur, exécution, portée; (active process, finance, mil., med.) opération.</p>
<p>Offre (n.) = offer, tender, proposal, bidding (at auction); supply (opp. to demand).</p>	<p>Opération = operation (as above); transaction (business).</p>
<p>Offrir = offer, proffer, hold out; present, give, tender. S'o.=Offer, be willing.</p>	<p>Opiner = opine, give one's opinion. O. du bonnet = Nod one's assent.</p>
<p>Offertory = offertory (part of mass); quête.</p>	<p>Opinion=opinion, avis, sentiment; conseil (of a lawyer); outrecuidance, (grande) confiance en soi-même (= high o. of oneself); (have no o. of) faire peu de cas de=ne pas avoir une bonne opinion de=estimer très peu. To be opinionated = Être entêté dans son opinion, être opiniâtre.</p>
<p>Offerte (n.) = offertory (as above)+prayers and music (at the offertory).</p>	<p>Opportunity=occasion; moment, condition favorable.</p>
<p>Office=(kindness) service, office; devoirs, fonctions; (post) emploi, charge, ministère (= government o.), portefeuille (in a government); (room) bureau; étude (lawyer).</p>	<p>Opportunité = seasonableness, opportuneness.</p>
<p>Office (m.) = office (see above); duty, function, service (kindness; church).</p>	<p>Opposition=opposition + (legal) caveat, attachment.</p>
<p>Livre d'o.=Prayer book.</p>	<p>Oppress = (tyrannize over) opprimer; (fig.) opprimer, oppreser; (overwhelm) écraser, accabler; abattre, attrister (spirits, imagination).</p>
<p>Office (f.) = pantry, larder, buttery; servants' hall.</p>	<p>Oppressor=oppress: ce souci l'opresse; inconvenience; cause discomfort (by making breathing difficult, etc.); personne opprassée=one whose breathing is difficult; poitrine opprassée=chest that is weighed down.</p>
<p>Officer. Officier. The two words are interchangeable with few exceptions, such as: police o.=agent de police; sheriff's o.=huissier; custom-house o.=préposé à la douane, douanier; o. of health = inspecteur du service de l'hygiène.</p>	<p>Opprobrium = opprobrium + (person) disgrace, black sheep: il est l'o. de sa famille=he's the disgrace of his family.</p>
<p>Official (n.) =(presiding officer of an eccles. court) officier + fonctionnaire; employé.</p>	<p>Optic (n.) =(facet.) œil; (pl., science) optique.</p>
<p>Official (adj.)=officiel + (paper) ministre.</p>	<p>Optique (n.) =(science) optics; perspective: o. du théâtre=stage perspective; perception: notre o. intellectuelle; illusion d'o.=optical illusion.</p>
<p>Officiate (v.) = (liturg.) officier + exercer, remplir les fonctions de.</p>	<p>Or (conj.)=ou [not always, however, since ou is strictly alternative, whereas or is not: he earns 5 or 6 shillings a day=il gagne de 5 à 6 shillings par jour]. As correlative in either . . . or the rendering may be soit . . . soit or ou (bien) . . . ou (bien). After 'without (either,' which is implicitly negative, the rendering is ni. Without (either) your or my knowing it=Sans que ni vous ni moi ne l'ayons su.</p>
<p>Officier (v.)=officiate (in church)+ (fam.) bien o. à table=be a good trencherman.</p>	<p>Or (conj.)=now: or voici ce qui advint=now this is what happened.</p>
<p>Un homme qui officie toujours = A man who is always as solemn as a judge.</p>	<p>Oratory = oratoire + éloquence, rhétorique, art oratoire.</p>
<p>Officieux = obliging; over-obliging, officious; (of things) well-meant (lie); semi-official (communications: newspaper); unofficial.</p>	<p>Orb=orb; (poet.) œil, prunelle de l'œil;</p>
<p>Ogre=ogre (man-eating giant)+(persons) horror, terror, ruffian, brute. (Fam.) Manger comme un o.=Stuff oneself, eat voraciously.</p>	
<p>Olive = olive + olivier (tree); veal oo. = paupiettes de veau.</p>	
<p>Ombrelle. See after Umbrella.</p>	
<p>Onction. See after Unction.</p>	
<p>Opacity = (scient.) opacité + obscurité; nature abstruse; stupidité, incapacité. Similarly Opaque.</p>	
<p>Opérer = operate + work (miracles); perform, do (an addition sum, a chemical analysis); make, carry out: environ soixante arrestations ont été opérées au total (Excelsior, 4 Oct. 1937) =about sixty arrests have been made in all; effect (a retreat).</p>	

globe surmonté d'une croix (part of regalia); ensemble organisé.

Orbe = disk, circle; plane of the orbit; globe, celestial body.

Ordain = (eccles.) ordonner; (of God, fate, etc.) établir, fixer, régler, destiner; (decree) décréter, ordonner.

Ordonner = arrange, dispose, regulate; (eccles.) ordain, order, prescribe, command.

Order (n.) = (sequence, arrangement) *ordre*; (rank, etc.) *classe, rang, ordre*; (mandate) *ordre, instructions; règle, règlement*; (judge's) *ordonnance, arrêté, mise en demeure*; (badge) *décoration*; (theatre pass) *billet de faveur*; (money) *mandat*; (com.) *commande*; (steps) *mesures*; *commandement* (military). [N.B.—In some cases o. is part of a verbal phrase which may be rendered into French by a single word, as 'put out of o.' = *déranger*; keep (s.t.) in o. = *entretenir*.]

Ordre = order (see above), command, direction, mandate; class, rank, corporation, order. *De premier o.* = First-rate. *O. du jour* = Ordinary business, agenda. *Passer à l'o. du jour* = Reject a resolution (in Parliament). (Mil.) *Mis à l'o. du jour* = Mentioned in dispatches.

Ordinance = *ordonnance, règlement; (relig.) rite, décret (of God).*

Ordonnance = ordinance, regulation; command, order (by authority); (med.) prescription; (mil.) *officier d'o.* = orderly officer; (officer's) batman; order (to pay).

Ordnance = *artillerie, canons. O. map* = *Carte d'état-major. O. survey* = *Service cartographique de l'Etat.*

Ore = *mineraï.*

Or = gold.

Organ = *organe (part of body; medium) + (mus. instr.) orgue.*

Orient. Orient. The French word is in common use for what English terms 'The East,' viz. the region east of the Mediterranean. O. is poetical in English.

Original = (not imitated; first-hand; novel in character) *original*; (sin; grace; taint) *original*.

Orphan. Orphelin. The French word is often used of a child who has lost father only, or mother only; hence the expression *o. de père (de mère)* = fatherless, motherless, boy. *Mettre un enfant*

aux Orphelins = Place a child in an orphanage.

Orthodoxe = (religious) orthodox + (facet.) correct. *Mine peu o.* = Counterfeit mien, artificial expression. (Fam.) *Vin o.* = Unadulterated wine.

Oscular = (math.) *osculateur + de la bouche; des baisers.*

Osculation = *baiser, action d'embrasser; (math.) osculation.*

Ostensible = *prétendu, prétexté, pris comme prétexte.* Similarly *Ostensibly* = *soi-disant, en apparence, comme prétexte:* it is hardly surprising that she was . . . burnt, ostensibly for a number of capital crimes which we no longer punish as such, but essentially for what we call unwomanly and insufferable presumption (G. B. Shaw, *Saint Joan*, Preface) = *il n'est guère étonnant qu'elle ait été brûlée, soi-disant pour avoir commis un certain nombre de crimes capitaux mais en réalité . . .*

Ostensible = avowed, manifest, public, open, patent, above-board. Similarly *Ostensiblement*: *les époux Gavot font une entrée pittoresque entre deux gendarmes et vont s'effondrer sur le banc qui leur est réservé derrière leur avocat. Mme Berlier se retourne, et très ostensiblement leur serre la main* (H. Bordeaux, *Le Lac noir*) = . . . in the eyes of everybody, very openly, unashamedly. *Il est neuf heures du matin. J'arrive au bureau quelques instants avant mes collaborateurs. Je vérifie l'état de ma caisse qui se trouve logée dans le tiroir de ma table. Je laisse, ostensiblement, la clef sur la serrure* (G. Duhamel, *Le Journal de Salavin*) = . . . I left the key in the lock for all to see, where every one could see it.

Outrage = *outrage + attentat, voies de fait, violence.*

Outrageous = violent, furieux, turbulent; effarant, outré; débauché, dévergondé, impudique; atroce, farouche; odieux.

Outrage = outrage: *o. à la pudeur* = outrage upon decency, public act of indecency; *o. commis par un militaire envers un supérieur* = act of insubordination; violation: *o. à la raison, à la vérité*; *faire subir les derniers oo. à une femme* = outrage, rape, a woman; (poet.) *les oo. du temps. l'o. des ans* = the ravages of time; insult: *accabler qqn d'o.* *Outrageux* = Insulting.

Pace = (single step) *pas*; (distance = p.) *pas*; (mode of going) *pas, allure, démarche*. Put through his pp.=*Faire faire ses allures à* (horse, etc.); (fig.) *faire montrer ses capacités*, etc. To keep p. with= *Marcher du même pas que qqn, tenir pied à, suivre*. To go the p. = *Mener grand train, mener la vie à grandes guides*.

Pas=step, pace; (kinds of) step; pace; (marks left) step, footprint; (distance) pace; passage, (mountain) pass, (fig.) difficulty. *Marcher à p. de loup*=Walk stealthily. *A p. complés*=With measured tread. *Prendre le p. sur qqn*=Pass in front of s.o. *Avoir le p. sur qqn*=Have precedence over s.o. *Faire un grand p.* = (fig.) Make progress. *Faire un faux p.* = Make a mistake. *Un p. de clerc*=Awkward blunder. *Se lancer au p. de charge*=Go forward at the double. *Mettre qqn au p.* = Make s.o. obey, bring s.o. to heel. *Marcher sur les p. de qqn*=Follow in s.o.'s tracks, (fig.) imitate s.o.

Packet = *paquet* + (= packet - boat) *paquebot*.

Pain = (bodily or mental) *douleur, souffrance, mal*; (pl.) *peine* (=trouble; punishment=pp. and penalties); under p. of = *sous peine de*.

Peine = effort, trouble, labour; pains; moral suffering, care, anxiety; punishment, penalty; difficulty. *A p.* = hardly, scarcely, barely. *Sans p.* = Easily, willingly.

Paint (v.) = *peindre* (lit. and fig.); *dépeindre* (in words); (of ladies) *se farder*; (of actors, etc.) *se grimer, se maquiller*; (med.) *badigeonner* (bruise, etc.).

Painter = *peintre* + (ship's rope) *bosse*. Cut the p.=(fig.) *se séparer* (of a colony).

Pair = couple (dogs, pigeons; man and wife), *deux*; *paire* (of gloves, cuffs, things that go together; oxen, horses; male and female). (Fig.) Another p. of shoes= *Une autre paire de manches*. P. of drawers = *Un caleçon*. P. of

steps = *Échelle double*. P. of tongs = *Pincettes*.

Pair=peer (of the realm); equal; mate; (number) even; (com. and finance) par. *Au p.*=(business) At par; (no wages) on mutual terms. *Traiter qqn de p. à compagnon*=To be hail fellow well met with s.o.

Paire = pair, couple, brace. See Pair above.

Palace = *palais*. Picture p. = *cinéma*; bishop's p. = *évêché*; gin-p.=*cabaret*.

Palace=luxurious hotel.

Palais = palace + *P. de Justice* = law Courts: *jours de p.*=days when court is sitting; *se consacrer au p.*=go in for law; palate; (sense of) taste.

Palaver = *palabre* (with African natives) + discours frivoles, cajolerie; sornettes.

Pale (n.) = (wood for fence) *pieu, piquet, pal, pale*; *borne* (esp. fig.) *limite, frontière; enceinte, sphère*; (herald.) *pal*; go beyond the p.=*dépasser les bornes, la mesure*.

Pale=blade (of oar, of aeroplane propeller); paddle - board; sluice - gate; (chalice) veil, (paten) cover.

Pallet=*grabat, mauvais lit*.

Palette=(paint.) palette+ (techn., number of flat things) pallet (of potter, etc.); paddle; float; blade; printer's slice, etc.; (fig., artist's) colouring; skill, art; style.

Palm = (tree) *palmier*; (branch and fig.) *palme, victoire*; (hand) *paume*; (anchor) *patte*; (measure, 4 in.) *palme*. P. Sunday= *Dimanche des Rameaux*. Grease s.o.'s p.= *Graisser la patte à qqn*.

Palme = palm branch; (fig.) palm (= victory); *p. du martyre* = crown of martyrdom; palm leaves (educational decoration).

Paume = palm (of hand) + tennis (not lawn tennis).

Palmist=*chiromancien*.

Palmiste=cabbage palm.

Palper=palpate (med.) + feel, finger; (fig., fam.) pocket, receive (money); *p. l'eau* = hold oar motionless in water to slow up boat.

Palpiter = palpitate; quiver (with fright); thrill (with joy); *statue qui semble p.* = statue that seems to be breathing, lifelike statue.

Pamphlet = brochure, opuscule; (libellous) pamphlet.

Pamphlet = lampoon, libellous pamphlet.

Pan = (frying) poêle; (earthen) terrine; (stewing, etc.) casserole; (techn.) bassine, bassin; cuvette (washing, etc.); (soil substratum) tuf; (flint-lock) bassinet.

Pan = lappet, tail, skirt (of dress, cloak, etc.); *p. de rets* = net (round wood to catch game); piece of wall, partition; face, side (of a construction with corners; of prism, etc.); à pp. coupés = with canted or bevelled edges. (Interj.) Bang!

Pandemonium = (demons' abode) pandémonium; lieu de vacarme (désordre); confusion, tumulte.

Pane = (glass) vitre; (square) carreau; (divisions of a pattern) panneau; (hammer) panne.

Panel = (archit., masonry, carpent., saddle) panneau; (jury, medical) liste.

Panne = imitation plush; (herald.) pean; (naut.) en p. = lying (hove) to; (pop.) être dans la p. = to be poverty-stricken; rester en p. = come to a standstill, break down (of motors); running out of (petrol = p. sèche); (of a pig, etc.) flare, inside fat; (build.) purlin; pane, face (of hammer).

Panneau = snare, trap; panel (see above); (ship) hatch; marble slab; face (of stone slab); (gardening) glass frame.

Panier = pannier (for beasts of burden, for ladies' skirts) + basket (of various kinds); pony-carriage. *P. percé* = (fig.) Spendthrift. *Faire danser l'anse du p.*

= (fig. of servants) Make secret profits on purchase of goods. *Le dessus du p.* = Most attractive side of anything. *P. à la salade* = (fig. and pop.) Black Maria.

*Pantalo*n = (Italian comedy) pantalon, (modern) plastron (=clown's butt and abettor in pantomime); (U.S.A.) pantalon.

*Pantalo*n = pantaloon (as above); (pair of) trousers; (ladies') knickers, drawers; (dancing quadrille) pantalon.

Pantheism = (philos.) panthéisme + culte (patén) de tous les dieux.

Pantomime = pantomime (=dumb show) + (English theatre) variété [revue] féerique, bouffonnerie.

Paper = (substance) papier; feuille de papier; (newspaper) journal, gazette; (something written or read on a subject) article, essai; étude, mémoire; (exams.) composition; copie, épreuve; (leaflet) imprimé; carte (of pins, nibs, etc.); document, manuscrit; (pl.) dossier. Papier mâché = papier-pierre.

Papier maché = paper pellets (of chewed paper as thrown by schoolboys); (fig.) jambes en p. m. = flimsy legs; une figure en p. m. = pale, washed-out, face.

Pair = pair. At p. = *Au pair*. Below p. = (com.) *Au-dessous du pair*, (fig.) être mal en train, ne pas être dans son assiette. Pair. See after Pair.

Parabole = (geom.) parabola + parable, allegory.

Parade = (show) parade, étalage; (review) parade, revue; (street) promenade, terrasse, avenue, esplanade; (place) place d'armes, champ de manœuvres.

Parade = parade (as above); display, show; boast; burlesque scene, knock-about turn (outside booth at fair); (fencing) parry. (Adj.) De p. = court, official, state.

Paradis = paradise; (theatre) 'gods.'

Paraffin = (oil) pétrole (lampant).

Paraffine = solid paraffin; huile de p. (chem.) = liquid paraffin. See Petrol.

Paragraph = section, paragraphe; signe ¶ ou § + (break in a page) alinéa; (newspaper) entrefilet, article; (dictating) new p. = à la ligne.

Paraphrase = paraphrase + long-winded speech, writing: faire une ennuyeuse p. quand deux mots suffisent.

Parasite = parasite (table; plants, insects); (sentences) useless words or embellishments; atmospherics (wireless).

Parcel = (part) * partie, portion, parcelle, fragment: be part and p. of = faire partie intégrante de; (bundle) paquet; colis (postal); (contemptibly) tas, bande; (com.) envoi. Parcels delivery = Service de factage.

Parcelle = particle, piece, scrap, bit: payer une somme par pp. = pay a sum of money in small instalments. A quelque homme que ce soit, donnez une p. de puissance, il en abusera (G. Duhamel, Le Club des Lyonnais) = Dress any man you like in a little brief authority, and he'll abuse it.

Parchemin = parchment + (pl.) title-deeds of nobility.

Pardon (v.) = *gracier* (criminal); *excuser* (mistake); *pardonner* (insult, crime); *remettre* (sin). P. me = *Excusez-moi.*

I beg your p.= *Je vous demande pardon.*

Pare (v.)= *peler* (fruit); (*se*) *couper, se faire* (nails); *ébarber* (edges of book); *éplucher* (vegetables); (fig.) *rogner*; *parer* (hoof of horse).

Parer = pare, trim (hoof); deck, adorn, dress; parry, ward off; protect, shelter; avoid, avert; (riding) stop.

Parent= *père, mère; ancêtre; cause, source, mère; p. tree=souche.*

Parent = relation; (*pl.*) relations, parents (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Parenthesis = (gram., signs) *parenthèse* + (fig.) *intermédiaire, intervalle.*

Parish = *paroisse* (subdivision of a diocese); subdivision of comité (adminis- trée par le bureau de bienfaisance), commune. To be on the p.= *Être très pauvre, être à la charge de la commune.*

Paroisse = parish (= ecclesiastical division); parish church; (parishioners) parish. *Porter habit de deux pp.*= Run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

Parjure (m. and f.)= perjuror; (m.) perjury. [Park.] *Parc* = park + cattle-pen, sheep-fold; pleasure grounds.

Parlour = (sitting-room of lower middle class) *salon*; (convent) *parloir*.

Parochial = *paroissial* + (fig., of affairs, rivalry, politics, etc.) *de clocher.*

Parody = *parodie* + *faible imitation, semblant, simulacre*: Mrs Logan heaved the p. of a sigh of resignation (A. Huxley, *Point Counter Point*)= *Mme Logan poussa un simulacre, semblant, de soupir résigné.*

Parole= (promise) *parole* (esp. mil.) + *mot d'ordre* (=password).

Paroxysm = *accès* (of fever; laughter; rage, etc.).

Paroxysme = (med.) culminating point (of a fit), and (fig.) height: *le p. de la douleur, de la colère, de la souffrance, de la passion.*

Parquet = parquet (=flooring) + (*law*) well of the court; public prosecutor's offices; *membres du p.* = public prosecutor and his representatives; (stock exchange) ring, official market.

Parricide=(person) *parricide* (see below) + *celui qui est coupable de haute trahison; (crimes) parricide+ haute trahison.*

Parricide = murderer of father, mother,

ascendants; author of an unnatural crime; (crimes of) parricide, fratricide, regicide.

Part (n.) = (portion) *partie*; (of book) *livraison, fascicule*; (share) *part*; (share of duty) *devoir, part*; (theatre) *rôle*; (*pl.*, abilities *) *moyens, esprit*; (side in dispute) *parti*: take s.o.'s p., *prendre le parti de qqn*; (place) *région*; (of speech) *partie*; (of town) *quartier*; (of a dead animal at the butcher's) *morceau*; (*pl.*, naut.) *parages*. Take in good p.= *Prendre en bonne part.* Form a p. of= *Faire partie de.* For my p.= *Pour ma part [quant à moi, pour moi].* I have done my p.= *J'ai fait mon devoir.* For the most p.= *Pour la plupart.* All pp. of the world= *Tous les pays du monde.* In foreign pp.= *A l'étranger.*

Part (v.)= *se séparer* (of a crowd); (rope) *rompre; partager, séparer, faire la raie* (hair); *séparer* (fighters); p. company with= *quitter*; p. friends= *se quitter bons amis*; (give up=p. with) *se défaire de, se dessaisir de.*

Part (n.)=share, part, portion: *réclamer sa p. du gâteau*=(fig.) take one's share of profits. *Faire la p. de la jeunesse*= Make allowance for youth. *Avoir p. à* =Have a hand [an interest] in, be concerned in. *Faire p. de qqch à qqn*= Inform s.o. of s.t. *A p. soi*=Inwardly, tacitly, secretly. *De la p. de votre frère* = On the part of, from, your brother. *Lettre (billet) de faire p.*=(Birth) card, (wedding) card, etc. *Nulle p.*=Nowhere. *Quelque p.*=Somewhere. *Courir de p. et d'autre* = Run here and there. *Une personne à p.*=An exceptional character =One in a thousand. *Amour à p., je . . .* =Leaving love out of consideration, I . . . Je sais cela de bonne p.=I have that from a reliable source.

Partir= (i) depart, leave, set out; *faire p.* = fire, send off, start; (ii) divide (in the phrase *avoir maille à p.*=to have a crow to pluck).

Parti = (group) party, company; (group interested in the same thing) side, cause, party; (resolve that each one makes) choice, course, decision, counsel; way. *Tirer p. de tout*=Get advantages from everything; match (in marriage). *Se ranger du p. de qqn*=Take s.o.'s side. *Prenez votre p.*=Make up your mind= Make your choice. *Prendre p. pour qqn* =Act in s.o.'s favour. *Prendre son p.*

de qqch=Be resigned to s.t. *Faire un mauvais p.* à=Ill-treat.

Partie=(component element of a whole) part, portion; (book-keeping) entry, item; branch, role, etc.; line, particular branch; party (pleasure, game), match, game; (*mus., gram.*) part; (*law*) client, party. *Faire p.* de=Form part of. *Faire la p.*=Play. *Faire une p.* de=Play a game of.

Partial=(unfair) *partial*; (liking for) qui a de l' affection pour, du goût pour, un faible pour; (not complete) *partiel*.

Partiality=(bias) *partialité*; (liking) *pré-dilection*, *tendresse*; (for things) *goût*.

Partial=biased, unfair, partial (first sense above). *Partiel*=(not complete) *partial*. *Partialité*=bias.

Particular (adj.)=(relating to one) *individuel*, *déterminé*, *précis*, *pris à part*; (worth notice) *spécial*; (hard to please) *exigeant*, *scrupuleux*, *délicat*, *difficile*; (of friends) *intime*, *familier*; (n.pl.) *détails*, *points*, *renseignements*. To be p. about the choice of one's friends = *Être difficile sur le choix de ses amis*.

Particular (adj.)=(exclusive) *particular*, *special*; *peculiar*, *extraordinary*, *characteristic*; *individual*; *private* (*secretary*, etc.). (N.) *individual* (sometimes contemptuously). *En p.* = (i) In particular; (ii) separately, apart. *Dans le p.*=In private life. *Chacun, en son p.*, se juge supérieur à autrui (*Larousse*)= Every one, in his own mind, thinks himself superior to his fellows.

Partisan=(political, etc.) *partisan* + (spear) *pertuisane*.

Partisan=adherent, partisan (as above) + officer or soldier of irregular troops.

Partition=*séparation*, *division*, *partage*; *cloison* (between rooms).

Partition=(*mus.*) score.

Partner=(games) *partenaire* + (com.) *associé*; (fam.) *compagnon*, *compagne*; (married) *conjoint*, -e; (dancing) *danseur*, -euse. (Naut.) (pl.) *étambrai*.

Party=(law, pleasure) *partie*; (mil.) *détachement*, *parti*, *troupe*, *colonne*; (taking sides) *parti*; (social gathering) *partie*, *société*, *réunion*, *réception*: a dinner p.=*un dîner*; (body of persons) *troupe*, *bande*; (facet.) *individu*; interested p.= *partie intéressée*; (accomplice) *complice de*. Be one of our p.= *Être des nôtres*. See *Parti* and *Partie*.

Pas. See after *Pace*.

Pass (n.)=(examinations) *get a p.*=*être reçu*; bring to p.=*accomplir*, *effectuer*; come to p.=*arriver*, *avoir lieu*; (critical position) *passé*, *état*, *condition*, *situation*, *point*; (permission) *passéport* (lit. and fig.), *laissez-passer*, *permis (de circulation)*; (for journalists) *coupe-file*; (for chief railway engineers) *carte de service (circulation)*; (theatre, etc.) *billet de faveur*, *entrée libre*; (railway, etc.) *passé*, *billet gratuit*; (mil.) *feuille de route*; permission écrite; (among mountains) *gorge*, *défilé*, *col*; *passage*; (fencing) *passé*, *botte*; (mesmerism) *passé* (*magnétique*). *Pass-word*=*Consigne*, *mot de passe*; p.-key = *passé-partout*. Before coming to that p.= *Avant d'en venir là*.

Passé=pass (as above); *passage*, *way*; (formerly in games) *hoop*, *arch*; (fig.) *être en bonne p.*=be in a good position; p. de caisse=*surplus*, extra (allowed to cashier for errors); (print.) *main de p.*= overplus (quire of paper); (bonnet) front.

Pass (v., trans. and *intrants*)=(move on) *passer*; (of time) *passer*, *se passer*, *s'écouler*; (occur) *se passer*; (finish) *finir*, *passer*; (get through) *passer*, *faire passer*; (accept) *admettre*; *accepter*; *adopter* (resolution); *voter* (bill in Parliament); (of coin) *passer*, *avoir cours*; *être reçu* (examination); *approuver* (account, etc.); (outstrip) *dépasser*, *surpasser*, *passer*; (pass on) *circuler*, *transférer*; (let pass) *recevoir* (candidate); (omit) *passer*, *omettre*; *prononcer*, *rendre* (judgment); (med.) *évacuer*.

Passer=pass along, through, over, by, etc., go along, etc., come along, etc.; p. son chemin=go on one's way; cross (river, etc.), go over; spend, pass (life); (trans.) take over (river, etc.); *se p.*=take place; *se p. de qqch*=do without s.t. *On lui passa la corde au cou*=They put the rope round his neck. P. une jambe à qqn=Trip s.o. up. P. au crible=To sieve, (fig.) sift. P. un liquide=Filter a liquid. P. du linge au bleu=Put linen through the blue. Il les passa au fil de l'épée=He put them to the sword. P. en compte un article=Enter an item on the account. P. les écritures=Post the entries. P. condamnation=Not to contest a case, admit that one is in the wrong. Je vous le passe cette fois=I'll overlook it this time. *Passer encore*

<p><i>de bâtr, mais, etc.</i> = Yes, build, granted [I agree], but, etc. <i>On ne passe pas</i> = No admittance! [No thoroughfare!]</p> <p><i>P. un examen</i> = Sit for an examination.</p> <p><i>P. sur qqch</i> = Pass over s.t. = Omit.</p>	<p><i>bonne p. d'homme</i> = he's a good sort, a good soul. <i>Pp. alimentaires</i> = Italian pastes, as macaroni, vermicelli, etc.</p> <p><i>Pastoral</i> = (theatre) <i>pastorale</i> + <i>lettre pastorale, mandement</i>.</p>
<p>Passable = (that can be crossed) <i>franchissable</i>; (road) <i> praticable</i>; (moderate) <i>tolérable, passable</i>.</p>	<p>Pasty = <i>pâté</i> (of venison, etc.). Patty = <i>petit pâté</i>.</p>
<p>Passable = tolerable, middling.</p>	<p>Pâté = <i>pasty</i>, pie (in dish; printer's); blot (of ink); block (of houses); <i>terreplein (fortif.)</i>.</p>
<p>Passage = (generally) <i>passage</i> (=passing, transit, transition, voyage, crossing, (right of) way; migration of fish; in books, etc.); <i>vote, adoption</i> (of a law); <i>selle, évacuation</i> (of the faeces); (in mountains) <i>col, défilé, passe, pas</i>; (in houses, etc.) <i>corridor, couloir, galerie, vestibule</i>; (fight) <i>passe, assaut</i>; (interchange of confidences, etc., pl.) <i>paroles échangées, ce qui se passe (entre eux)</i>; <i>détail</i> (in art); <i>épisode</i> (in literature, etc.); <i>événement, fait</i>.</p>	<p>Pâtiée = mash (for fowls, etc.); (<i>fam.</i>) food (usually coarse); (<i>pop.</i>) volley of blows.</p>
<p>Passage = passage (as above), passing, crossing, way, transit. <i>Droit de p.</i> = Right of way. <i>Être de p. dans un lieu</i> = To be making only a short stay in, to be passing through, a place. <i>Le p. [transit] de Vénus</i>. <i>Le p. des harengs</i> = Migration of herrings. <i>Le p. de la fumée</i> = Outlet for smoke. <i>Un p. à niveau</i> = Level crossing. <i>Note de p.</i> = (mus.) Passing note.</p>	<p>Pat (adj. and adv.) = (apposite)ly). The story came p. = <i>Le conte fut débité à propos</i>. He has the story p. = <i>Il a l'histoire toute prête</i>.</p>
<p>Passenger = <i>voyageur</i>; (sea and air) <i>passager</i>.</p>	<p>Pat (adj. and n.) = stalemate: <i>joueur qui est p. ; éviter le p.</i></p>
<p>Passager = passenger (as above); wayfarer, traveller, person staying for only a short time in a place: <i>je ne fais pas ma demeure ici, je n'y suis que p.</i> (<i>Dict. de l'Acad.</i>) = I'm not living, I'm only staying, here. <i>Les hommes ne sont que pp. sur la terre</i>.</p>	<p>Patate = (colloq.) <i>tête, caboche</i>.</p>
<p>Passion = <i>passion</i>; (of Christ) <i>supplice, passion</i>; <i>zèle, amour, ardeur, passion + explosion, accès</i>: she burst into a p. of weeping = <i>elle éclata en larmes</i>; <i>colère, emportement</i>.</p>	<p>Patent (n.) = <i>brevet, brevet d'invention; lettres patentes</i>; <i>privilege</i>. (Adj.) <i>breveté</i>; (plain) <i>patent, clair</i>; p. <i>medicines</i> = <i>spécialités pharmaceutiques</i>; p. <i>leather, shoes</i> = <i>cuir, souliers, vernis</i>.</p>
<p>Passionate = <i>irascible, emporté, colère</i>; (of love) <i>ardent, passionné</i>; (of language) <i>emporté, animé, véhément</i>.</p>	<p>Patente = (naut.) bill of health [<i>nette or brute, clean or foul</i>]; tax (annual on certain trades). (Adj.) <i>patent</i> = obvious, manifest.</p>
<p>Passionné = ardent, affectionate; (air, tone) impassioned.</p>	<p>Pathos = <i>le pathétique</i>.</p>
<p>Paste = (dough for pastry or any soft mixture) <i>pâte</i>; (for sticking) <i>colle, colle de pâte</i>; (jewellery) <i>stras</i>; p.-board = <i>carton, carte, carte de visite, billet de chemin de fer</i>.</p>	<p>Pathos = bathos, bombast, rant.</p>
<p>Pâte = paste, dough; (paper) pulp; (printing) pie; (fig.) sort (of person): <i>c'est une</i></p>	<p>Patience = patience + (bot.) dock.</p>
<p>Patient (n.) = <i>malade</i>; (surg.) <i>patient</i>.</p>	<p>Patient = patient man; (surg.) patient; sufferer; condemned man about to be executed.</p>
<p>Patriotic = (persons) <i>patriote</i>; (things) <i>patriotique</i>.</p>	<p>Patron = (Rom. antiq.) protector; saint) <i>patron</i>; (shop) <i>client</i>; (of living) <i>nominateur</i>.</p>
<p>Patron, -ne = patron (as above); employer, master (mistress); 'boss,' 'governor'</p>	<p>Patron, -ne = patron (as above); employer, master (mistress); 'boss,' 'governor'</p>
<p><i>(naut.) captain, skipper; (launch) coxswain; model, pattern. P. à jour</i> = Stencil.</p>	<p>Patronage = <i>patronage</i>; clientèle.</p>
<p>Patronage = patronage + advowson;</p>	<p>Patronage = patronage + advowson; (church) club for young people; headquarters of such a club.</p>
<p>Patten = <i>socque</i>.</p>	<p>Patin = patten* + <i>skate</i> (for ice); (<i>carpentry</i>) bracket, plate, sole, sill, etc.; (<i>techn.</i>) slide.</p>
<p>Pattern = <i>modèle</i> (lit. and fig.); (sample)</p>	<p>Echantillon, exemple, spécimen; (ornament) <i>dessin, motif</i>; (for cutting out) <i>patron</i>.</p>

Patron (as above). See also after Patron.
Paunch = *ventre*; (pej.) *panse, bedaine*; *panse* (of ruminants); (naut.) *paillet*.
Panse = (*jam.*) paunch; loop (of a letter); bulge (of a retort); shoulder (of a horse collar); sound-bow (of a bell).

Pause = *pause; intervalle, silence, repos, césure+ (mus.) point d'orgue.*

Pause = pause + (mus.) rest.

Pavement = *pavage; dallage; trottoir* (side of road); (tiled) *carreau*; (marble) *pavé*.
Pavement = action of paving; (archaeol., ornate) pavement: *p. en mosaïque* = mosaic paving.

Pavé = paving-block (stone); street (when paved); pavement.

Pavilion = (tent; building) *pavillon*.

Pavillon = pavilion (as above); canopy, tester (of a bed); bell (of a trumpet); auricle, pinna (of the ear); flag, colours, standard, ensign.

Pay (v.) = (in money matters) *payer*; *s'acquitter de, verser* (into a bank, etc.); *soldier* (soldier); *rémunérer* (for work done). [Figuratively 'p.' is rendered very often by *rendre* and *faire*.] P. one's compliments = *Faire ses compliments*. *Rendre hommage*. *Faire une visite*. *Faire attention*. *Présenter ses respects*. P. him back in his own coin = *Rendez-lui la monnaie de sa pièce*. I'll p. him out = *Je le lui ferai payer* = *Il me paiera ça*. To p. attention to (a young lady) = *Faire la cour à*, etc. P. (a ship) = *Goudronner*. P. one's way = *Joindre les deux bouts*. If you flatter her, it will p. = *Si vous la flattez, vous y trouverez votre compte*. It won't p. = *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle, vous n'y gagnerez rien, cela ne rapportera rien; vous en serez pour vos frais*.

Payer (v. trans.) = pay; buy; reward, requite; give; punish, etc. P. *en monnaie de singe* = Let s.o. whistle for his money. P. *qqn de retour* = Reciprocate s.o.'s sentiments. P. *d'audace* = Put on a bold front; brazen it out. *Il ne paie pas de mine* = He is not good-looking: he is not much to look at. P. *de sa personne* = Expose oneself to danger, risk one's own skin, do one's bit. *Être payé pour cela* = To have learnt that to one's cost. Se p. *un petit voyage* = Treat oneself to a trip. P. *les violons* = Pay the piper. P. *les pots cassés* = Pay for damages, pay the piper, stand the racket.

Payment = *paiement+récompense*.

Peace = (of passions) *calme*; (of mind) *paix*; (of body) *repos*; (of soul) *tranquillité*; (public) *ordre*.

Peaceful = (nation) *pacifique*; (sleep) *paisible*.

Peak = (geog.) *pic, cime, sommet*; (of cap) *visière*; (of saddle) *bec*; (ship's) *coqueron*; (naut.) *pic*.

Pic. See after Pick.

Pedestal = (statue) *piédestal* + (techn.) *palier; table de nuit*; (fig.) base.

Pedestrian (adj.) = *pédestre, à pied* + *banal, commun, prosaïque, vulgaire, plat*.

Peer = *pair+égal; pareil; compagnon*.

Pell-mell (adv.) = *pêle-mêle* = dans une confusion complète + tête baissée [à corps perdu, aveuglément, témérairement, furieusement]; (adj.) confus, tumultueux.

Pell-mell (n.) = *pêle-mêle+bagarre*.

Pellucid = *transparent, pellucide* + (mind) *lucide*; (expression) *clair*.

Pen = *plume* (for writing); *parc* (for cattle); *poulailler*; *cage à poules*; *mue* (= fattening p.). Fountain p. = *Porte-plume à réservoir* = *stylographie*, (fam.) *stylo*.

Penne = quill feather; feather (of an arrow); (caulkers') brush, mop; extremity of lateen-yard.

Penalty = *peine, punition; amende* (= fine); (sports) *handicap, pénalité, désavantage, rançon; dédit* (for breaking of contract).

Pénalité = penal law; (neol., sports) penalty.

Pendant = *ornement suspendu, pendentif; pendant* (d'oreilles); *pendeloque* (earrings; crystal of chandelier); (watch-charm) *bracelet*; (naut.) *= pennant; pan-toire* (= rope); (flag) *flamme, guidon* (= broad pennant); (match, companion) *pendant, complément*. (Archit.) *cul-de-lampe*.

Pendant = frog (of sword-belt); ear-ring; fellow, match. Ce tableau est le p. [companion, fellow] de l'autre.

Pendant [Pendant] (adj.) = *pendant, suspendu; surplombant; en suspens*; (gram.) *incomplet, qui reste en l'air*.

Pendant (adj.) = pendent, pending, hanging, dangling; overhanging; threatening; (legal) *fruits pendants par branches et par racines=uncut crops*.

Pendule = (m.) pendulum; (f.) portable clock.

Pénétrer = penetrate + *parler d'un ton*

pénétré=speak in a voice full of conviction, very positively.

Penitentiary (n.)=(eccles.) *pénitencerie*: (priest) *pénitencier*; *hospice des prostitutes*; (reformatory prison) *pénitencier*.

Pension = (income) pension, annuity; board; board and lodging; school fee (board and instruction); boarding-school (=*pensionnat*); boarding-house. *En p.* (of a horse)=At livery.

Pensionary=(state) *pensionnaire*; *pensionné*; *créature, homme à la solde d'un grand*; Grand P.=*Grand Pensionnaire* (of Holland).

Pensioner = *pensionné, retraité, invalide*; State p.=*pensionnaire de l'État*.

Pensionnaire = pensionary, pensioner (as above) + boarder (school or boarding-house). (Facet.) *Être p. du roi*=To be in prison.

Pensive=*pensif+mélancolique*.

People = *peuple, nation*; (indef.) *gens, monde*; (towns, districts, etc.) *habitants, population*.

People=nation, people; the masses; *le petit p.*=lower classes; crowd, throng.

Percer = pierce + *p. ses dents*=cut one's teeth; (intrans.) *ses dents percent*=he's cutting his teeth; be apparent: *paroles où perce la malveillance* (Larousse)=words in which ill will is apparent, can be detected; *le mérite indigent perce difficilement* (Larousse)=worth without money does not make its way easily; *la vérité perce tôt ou tard* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=the truth is bound to come out sooner or later; *le secret ne tarda pas à p.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=the secret was soon out; *ce jeune homme commence à p.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=this young man is beginning to come to the fore.

Perceive = (generally with the eye) *apercevoir, voir*; (apprehend through one of the senses, philos.) *percevoir*. Percevoir = catch (sounds, etc.), perceive (as above); collect, levy, receive (taxes), charge. Similarly Perception. Perception.

Perch=(horizontal bar; a fish; measure) *perche*; (bird's) *perchoir*; (carriage) *flèche*; (fig.) *éminence, haute position*: (slang) knock a person off his p. = *déboulonner qqn.*

Perche=perch (as above). *Tendre la p. à qqn*=Go to s.o.'s assistance, hold out a helping hand to s.o. *C'est une grande p.*=(S)he is a lanky individual.

Percussion = *percussion*. P. cap= *Capsule fulminante*.

Perdition =(damnation) perdition +(of a ship) *en p.*=in danger of total wreck.

Peremptory = (person) *autoritaire, absolue*; (tone, etc.) *décisif, peremptoire*.

Peremptoire=peremptory, unanswerable: *raisons, réponse, ton, p.*

Perfect = (complete, carry through) *parfaire*; (improve, make perfect) *perfectionner, améliorer*. Se perfectionner (abs.)=Make progress.

Perforate = *perforer + percer, transpercer*; *pénétrer dans*.

Performance = *accomplissement, action, exploit*; (mus.) *exécution*; (theatre) *représentation, action de jouer*; (work) *travail (écrit), ouvrage; œuvre, composition*; (horse-racing) *performance*.

Performance = performance (horse-racing and other sports).

Period = (astron., chronol., med., gram.) *période* (f.); (indef.) *période* (m.); (era) *époque, siècle*; (school) *leçon, cours*; (planet's revolution) *temps, durée, espace de temps*; (punctuation) *point*; (end) *terme, fin*; (pl.) *menstrues*.

Période (f.) = (geol., astron., hist.) period; (phrase, prose, mus.) period; (med.) phase.

Période (m.) = (division) period; pitch, point, acme.

Peripatetic = (philos.) *péripatéticien* + (facet.) *ambulant*.

Permit = *permettre + (admit of) admettre, comporter* (alteration, etc.).

Permit (n.) = *permis* (railway; hunting; residence) + (customs) *passavant; laissez-passer; congé*.

Perpetuate = *perpétuer + préserver de l'oubli* (name, etc.).

Perpetuity = *perpétuité + annuité perpétuelle*. *Travaux forcés à perpétuité* = Penal servitude for life.

Persecute = *persécuter + harceler, tourmenter, assommer* (with questions, etc.).

Personal = *personnel, particulier, individuel*. To be too p.=*Faire des personalités*. P. estate=Biens mobiliers.

Personnel = personal + selfish: *cet homme est très p.; il est d'un caractère très p.* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Personality = *personnalité*. Personality = biens mobiliers.

Personnalité = personality + egoism, selfishness: *cet homme est d'une p. insupportable* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

<i>Personne</i> (n.) = person, individual + (as neg.) no one.	cocation) <i>médicament, potion; (pl., science) la physique.</i>
<i>Persuasion</i> = (persuading, persuasiveness) <i>persuasion; (belief) conviction, croyance religieuse; secte, religion; (facet.) race, sorte, espèce.</i>	<i>Physique</i> (f.) = physics, natural philosophy; text-book on physics.
<i>Perturb</i> = (rare) <i>perturber; mettre (things) sens dessus dessous, bouleverser; (mentally) agiter, troubler.</i>	<i>Physique</i> (m.) = constitution, build, physique.
<i>Perverse</i> = <i>entêté (dans l'erreur); (unreasonable) contrariant, capricieux; (wayward, peevish) revêche, acariâtre, hargneux; (perverted, wicked) pervers, perverti, criminel; (judgment, verdict) vicieux, inique; (things) contrariant, défavorable.</i>	<i>Physician</i> = <i>médecin.</i>
<i>Pervers</i> = wicked, evil, criminal, perverse.	<i>Physicien</i> = <i>physicist; student of physics.</i>
<i>Pervert</i> = <i>pervertir; détourner de son but, faire dévier; dévoyer, détourner de ses croyances religieuses.</i>	<i>Physicist</i> = <i>physicien + matérialiste.</i>
<i>Pester</i> = <i>tourmenter, assommer, importuner, harceler.</i>	<i>Physiognomy</i> = (art of judging character from face) <i>physiognomonie; (type of face) physionomie.</i>
<i>Pester contre</i> = rail, rave, storm, at.	<i>Pick</i> = (tool) <i>pioche, pic; toothpick = curen</i> <i>dent; (fig.) choix, élite: the p. of the basket = le dessus du panier.</i>
<i>Pestilent</i> = (deadly) <i>mortel, funeste; (fam.) assommant, embêtant, qui donne sur les nerfs.</i>	<i>Pic</i> = <i>pickaxe (=pioche); (mountain) peak; woodpecker; (game of piquet) pique; à p. = perpendicular(ly); vaisseau qui coula à p. = vessel that sank like a stone; arriver, tomber, à p. = arrive, happen, just at the right time, opportunely.</i>
<i>Pestilent</i> = contagious, infectious, plague-carrying, pestilential [=pestilentiel]; (fig.) corrupting.	<i>Pie</i> = (bird) <i>pie + (cookery) pâté, tourte (of fruit or meat); (print.) pâté, pâte. Eat humble p. = filer doux.</i>
<i>Petition</i> = <i>pétition; (law) requête; file one's p. = déposer son bilan.</i>	<i>Piece.</i> The main distinction is that whereas 'p.' may be used of a broken bit or fragment, <i>pièce</i> is rarely so used, the words <i>morceau, fragment</i> , etc., usually being required. 'To give s.o. a p. of one's mind' = <i>Dire à qqn son fait; a p. of impudence = une impertinence; a fine p. of cricket = une belle démonstration du jeu du cricket; rouleau (of paper for decoration); (mus., litt.) morceau; (paint.) tableau; (gun) fusil; break, dash, tear [in, to] pp. = mettre en pièces, déchirer en morceaux.</i>
<i>Pétition</i> = <i>pétition; faire une p. de principe = beg the question.</i>	<i>Pièce.</i> [The following are some expressions where piece would not be used in English.] <i>Une p. de bœuf</i> = Joint of beef. <i>Une p. de blé</i> = Field of corn. <i>Pp. d'un procès</i> = Documents (papers) in a law case. <i>Pp. à conviction</i> = Objects produced in evidence = material evidence. <i>Oranges à trois sous p.</i> = Three sous each. <i>Donner la p. à qqn</i> = Give s.o. a tip. <i>Pp. d'rechange</i> = Spare parts. <i>Maison de douze pp.</i> = Twelve-roomed house. <i>Une p. de vin</i> = Cask of wine.
<i>Pétrifier</i> = petrify; (incorrectly) encrust: <i>il est des eaux de source qui pétrifient en quelques heures les objets qu'on y plonge</i> (Larousse).	<i>Pile</i> = (stake) <i>pieu; pilot (in building); pilotis (collection of pp.); (of cloth) pilo;</i> (pl., disease) <i>hémorroïdes; (heap) tas, monceau, amas, pile (of things put regularly or irregularly); (of arms) faiseau; (of wood) bûcher; funeral p. =</i>
<i>Petrol</i> = essence (d'auto). <i>Pétrole</i> = petroleum, mineral oil; <i>p. (lampant)</i> = paraffin.	
<i>Pétulance</i> = caractère (humeur) hargneux (-se); irritabilité; susceptibilité; argeur.	
<i>Pétulant</i> = qui prend la mouche facilement.	
<i>Pétulance</i> = vehemence, impetuosity: <i>je me suis déchaîné contre lui. Je l'ai chargé d'injures, et laissé dans la rue, étourdi de ma p.</i> (Lesage, quoted by Lafaye).	
<i>Phrase</i> = locution, expression; (way of expressing) style, langage; (mus.) phrase. A set p. = Cliché.	
<i>Phrase</i> = sentence; empty talk, twaddle; sans p. = without beating about the bush: <i>dire sans p. son fait à qqn</i> = tell s.o. exactly what one thinks of him; (mus.) phrase.	
<i>Physic</i> = médecine (art, profession); (con-	

bûcher funèbre; (building) construction, grand bâtiment, édifice; (church) basilique.

Pile = pile, heap as above); pier (of bridge); (fishing) snood; (*techn.*) vat (in paper-making; in fulling); (of coin) reverse, tail: jouer à p. ou face=toss; battery (electric). (*Fam.*) Donner une p. à qqn=Give s.o. a good trouncing. Pimpernelle=*anagallis*; mouron. Pimprenelle=burnet.

Pin=épingle; (peg of wood) cheville; (of a wheel) clavette; (of a pulley) essieu; (rolling) rouleau à pâtisserie; (*pl., slang,* 'legs') quilles, gigues, guibolles. Hear a p. drop=Entendre voler une mouche. Pp. and needles=(*fam.*) Fourmis.

Pin=pine, fir.

Pinch (v.)=(nip) pincer; (of cold) pincer; (of shoes) être étroit, blesser: that's where the shoe pinches=c'est là que le bât le blesse; extorquer (money from s.o.); (be niggardly, etc.) se priver du nécessaire, se gêner, se serrer le ventre; être mesquin (avar); (stint s.o.) priver, refuser à; (slang, steal) chiper; (slang, arrest) pincer.

Pincer = pinch, bite, nip (see above); squeeze; (*naut.*) p. le vent=hug the wind; play on (a harp, guitar, etc.). *Un air pincé*=Stiff, affected, air. *Un pince-sans-rire*=One who jokes with a serious face, dry joker. *P.* [Tighten] les lèvres.

Pinion = (of wing) aileron; (*poet.*) aile; (wheel) pignon.

Pignon=gable-end: avoir p. sur rue=have a house of one's own; (wheel) pinion, cog-wheel.

Pinnacle=pinacle; (mountain) pic, cime. *Pinnacle*=pinnacle. Mettre qqn sur le p.=Laud s.o. to the skies.

Pipe=(tube) tuyau, conduit; pipe; (*mus.*) pipeau, flûte, chalumeau, flageolet; chant d'oiseau; tuyau (of organ); (smoking) pipe; (of syringe) canule; (of key) canon; (of wine) pipe; (boatswain's) sifflet; (of the voice; voice) gosier, organe; voix. Put that in your. p and smoke it=Mettez cela dans votre sac [*dans votre poche et votre mouchoir dessus*].

Pique=*pique* (=quarrel or fit of ill-feeling between two or more persons) +rancune, ressentiment, dépit: in a fit of p.=par dépit.

Pique =(weapon) pike; (cards) spade;

slight quarrel, tiff, bickering: il y a de la p. entre eux=they've had a tiff.

Piscine=piscina (*eccles.*, Rom. *antiq.*) + swimming-bath.

Piston=piston+spring-stud; hammer (of ancient gun); sucker (of a pump); (*mus.*) valve (of instrument): cornet à pp.=cornet; (*fam.*) backing, influence: le p. fait trop souvent plus pour l'avancement, que le mérite personnel (Larousse)=influence too often does more to get people on than personal worth.

Piteux=piteous+(often used with a touch of scorn or mockery) sorry, woeful: faire piteuse mine=look very woeful, look rather sour; faire piteuse chère=to make a sorry meal; un p. discours=a paltry speech; un p. élève=a poor, sorry, pupil.

Pittance = (hist.) ration supplémentaire (owing to bequests to charity); maigre part, portion congrue: (fig.) petite dose.

Pittance=portion, allowance (in convent, etc.); meal, 'daily bread': la pomme de terre est la p. du pauvre (Cruevillier, quoted by Larousse)=the potato is the poor man's daily bread; relish (of fish or flesh, opp. to bread).

Placard=(poster) affiche, placard.

Placard = placard, poster, bill; (*print.*) slip-proof; panel (of door); cupboard (in wall).

Place (n.)=endroit (was killed at this p.; people of the p.; p. on the wall; finest p. in the neighbourhood; this is the p. where we must build); place (p. in the sun; give p. to s.o.; occupy a large p.; put it in its p.; put oneself in s.o.'s p.; put s.o. in his p.); lieu (holy p.; p. of safety; unity of p.; take p.; avoir lieu de=have reason to); emplacement=site. Also=(of residence) maison, hôtel, etc.

Place=place (as above); square; p. de voitures=cab-stand (hence voiture de p.=hackney-carriage); seat: louer des p. au théâtre=book seats at the theatre; voiture à deux pp.=two-seater; fortress, fortified town; market, etc.

Plain=clair, evident; simple, intelligible; simple, sans ornement; (*cuisine*) bourgeoisie, au naturel; (*living*) ordinaire, sans luxe; (straightforward) franc, sincère; (manners, dress, etc.) simple, sans affectation, sans recherche; (not handsome) sans beauté, laid, qui ne paie pas de mine; pur (truth); (nothing but) pur, absolu [(adv.) (speak) plain =

<i>franchement, clairement</i>] ; (smooth, flat) <i>uni, égal, plat</i> .	tard p.= <i>sinapisme</i> ; court p.= <i>taffetas d'Angleterre</i> .
<i>Plain</i> . Obsolete, except in a few phrases. <i>De p.-pied</i> =On a level: (<i>fig.</i>) unhindered, smoothly. <i>P.-chant</i> =Plain-song.	Plâtre=plaster (as above); white face-paint (esp. of clown).
<i>Plaint</i> = (law) <i>accusation, plainte</i> ; (poet.) <i>lamentation</i> .	<i>Plastron</i> = breastplate (of armour); plastron (fencing; tortoise) + p. <i>de chemise</i> = shirt - front; (<i>techn.</i>) drill-plate; (<i>fig.</i>) butt.
<i>Plainte</i> = complaint, murmur, groan; grievance; (law) plaint.	Plate=(to eat from) <i>assiette</i> ; (gold, silver) <i>vaisselle</i> <i>plate</i> ; (electro-) <i>ruolz</i> ; (engraving) <i>planche, gravure</i> ; (iron) <i>plaqué, lame, tôle</i> ; (lock) <i>platine</i> ; (for church collection) <i>plat, bassin</i> ; (photo.) <i>plaqué</i> ; (with negative) <i>cliché</i> ; (railway) <i>rails</i> ; (glass) <i>glace</i> . Plateful = <i>Assiette</i> . Book-p.= <i>Ex-libris</i> .
<i>Plan</i> =(drawing) <i>plan</i> ; (way of proceeding) <i>procédé, méthode</i> : the better p. is to peel them after boiling= <i>la meilleure méthode est de les pelier après les avoir fait cuire</i> ; (project) <i>projet</i> : I have no pp. for to-morrow= <i>je n'ai pas de projets pour demain</i> .	<i>Plat</i> = dish; (weighing) scale; the flat (part); (oar) blade; sheet (of glass).
<i>Laisser qqn en p.</i> =Leave s.o. in the lurch; <i>laisser qqch en p.</i> =unfinished.	<i>Plate</i> =flat-bottomed boat.
<i>Au premier p.</i> =(picture) in the foreground.	<i>Plateau</i> = plateau + tray, waiter, salver; (cookery) oven-shelf; scale, pan (of balance); floor (of stage); rammer.
<i>Plane</i> =(level surface) <i>plan</i> ; (tool) <i>rabet</i> . P. tree= <i>Platane</i> , (pop.) <i>plane</i> .	<i>Platform</i> = (raised level surface of bus, etc.) <i>plate-forme</i> ; (railway) <i>quai</i> ; (fortif.) <i>terre-plein</i> ; (archit. and mil.) <i>plate-forme</i> ; (public hall) <i>estrade, tribune</i> ; (bridge) <i>tablier</i> ; (<i>fig., politics</i>) <i>plate-forme</i> , (depreciatory) <i>tremplin (électoral)</i> .
<i>Planetary</i> =(scient.) <i>planétaire+terrestre, du monde; errant, vagabond</i> .	<i>Plate-forme</i> = platform (as above); foot-plate (locomotive). <i>Platitude</i> = platitude, twaddle; flatness (of wine, etc.); commonplace+meanness, baseness, mean actions.
<i>Plank</i> = <i>planche; ais</i> ; (heavy p.) <i>madrier</i> ; (item in political programme) <i>article</i> .	<i>Platoon</i> =(infantry) <i>section</i> .
<i>Planche</i> = plank, board; p. à dessin = drawing-board; p. à couper le pain = bread-board; (<i>fig.</i>) p. de salut=sheet-anchor; c'est sa dernière p.=it is his last hope; s'appuyer sur une p. pourrie = lean on a broken reed; faire la p.=float, swim on one's back; pp. [shelves] d'une armoire; (theatre) boards; brûler les pp.=act with fire, ardour; (engraver's) plate; engraving; (<i>hort.</i>) bed; (car) p. de bord=dashboard; (fam.) avoir du pain sur la p.=(i) have a nest-egg; (ii) have a lot of work waiting to be done.	<i>Peloton</i> =little ball (of wool, etc.); (infantry) half-company; (cavalry) troop; group (of people): <i>amis groupés par pp.</i>
<i>Plant</i> = <i>plante; végétal</i> ; (com.) <i>installation, matériel et outillage</i> ; (trick) <i>coup monté, machination</i> ; (pose) <i>pose, façon de se camper</i> ; (slang) <i>détective</i> .	cluster (of caterpillars, bees); p. de punition=punishment squad; (racing) main group, main body: <i>prendre la tête du p.</i> =lead the field.
<i>Plant</i> =plantation, grove; sapling.	<i>Plausible</i> =(statements, arguments, etc.) <i>plausible</i> ; (of persons) <i>enjôleur, aimableur, aux belles paroles, aux manières de bon apôtre</i> .
<i>Plante</i> =plant; sole (of foot).	<i>Plausible</i> = plausible (applied to statements, not to persons).
<i>Plantain</i> = <i>plantain (=plantago) + bananier, banane</i> .	<i>Plead</i> = <i>plaider</i> (lit. and fig.) [generally a legal term in both languages] + <i>alléguer comme excuse</i> .
<i>Plantigrade</i> = <i>plantigrade+(person) qui a les pieds plats</i> .	<i>Plaider</i> = plead+go to law: <i>il s'est ruiné à p.</i> =he ruined himself by going to law; <i>il y a dix ans qu'ils plaident l'un contre l'autre</i> (<i>Dict. de l'Acad.</i>)=they've been at law now for ten years.
<i>Plaster</i> = (mason's) <i>plâtre</i> ; (med.) <i>emplâtre, (poultice) cataplasme; mus-</i>	<i>Pleasant</i> = <i>agréable, charmant</i> . <i>Plaisant</i> may = pleasant, but, according

to the *Dict. de l'Acad.*, 'il est peu usité en ce sens et s'emploie surtout dans des phrases négatives : *il n'est guère p. d'avoir affaire à ces gens-là*' (=it's not very pleasant to have to deal with people of that sort). Certain modern writers, however, use the word in this sense, even in affirmative sentences : *il est p. pour l'homme d'entendre qu'il peut, par un effort de volonté, prolonger sa vie* (André Maurois, *Magiciens et Logiciens*). *Les diners de Chabot sont en général pp.*, même pour un homme qui, comme moi, joue de bon cœur les ermites : peu de monde, et de la meilleure qualité, quelques vieux amis, qui ne se voient plus assez pour être rassasiés les uns des autres, deux ou trois 'nouveaux,' jamais davantage, et choisit la main haute (G. Duhamel, *Le Notaire du Havre*). Mon esprit s'émerveillait, ignorant le traitement que les confiseurs font subir à un pied d'anglaise pour le rendre p. au palais (A. France, *Le Petit Pierre*) ; funny, laughable, facetious, droll : je ne trouve rien de p. dans votre histoire (*Dict. de l'Acad.*). Au XVII^e siècle, l'emploi p. (the facetious use) du nous 'de majesté' est fréquent dans la langue familière. Un valet de Molière répond à son maître : Oui, nous le fléchirons... Ah ! mon Dieu, nous verrons (Bruneau and Heulluy, *Grammaire pratique de la langue française*) ; ridiculous, absurd, impertinent (p. always precedes the noun in this sense) : ah ! la plaisante chose que la théorie de l'hérédité ! C'est comme les nuages de Polonius : on peut y voir tout ce qu'on veut (E. Jaloux, *La Fin d'un beau jour*).

Plenipotentiary = (persons) plénipotentiaire + (of power) absolu.

pliant = pliant + folding, collapsible (seat, etc.).

Plumb = plomb + ligne de sonde, fil à plomb.

Plomb = (metal) lead; plummet. Sommeil de p.= Heavy sleep.

Plume = (feather) plume; in borrowed pp. = paré des plumes du paon; (bunch of feathers) plumet, panache; (horsehair of helmet) crinière.

Plume=plume (as above); feather, quill; pen. Arracher à qqn une p. de l'aile= deprive s.o. of an advantage. Il y a laissé des pp.=He did not get away unscathed, get off scot-free. Passer la

p. par le bec à qqn=Frustate s.o.'s hopes. Jeter la p. au vent=Trust to luck, toss up for it. Alun de p.=Alum feather. Plume (v.)=orner de plumes; (reflex.) (of bird) se lisser les plumes; p. oneself on =se targuer de, se piquer de, s'enorgueillir de.

Plumer=pluck (birds); (fig.) fleece s.o.; (intrans.) feather (rowing).

Plummet=plomb de sonde, sonde.

Plummet = plume (= bunch of feathers); (naut.) pp. de pilote=dog-vane; (pop.) avoir son p.=be slightly tipsy.

Plunge = (into water, liquids, and fig. into the future, into dissipation, etc.) plonger; (into mud) enfoncer; (into a room) se précipiter, s'élançer, entrer impétueusement; (of a ship) tanguer, plonger dans la lame; (of a horse) faire le saut de mouton. (Fig.) Take the p.=S'y élancer; (slang, gamble heavily) jouer gros jeu, s'endetter.

Plonger=plunge, dive, immerse; (fig.) le regard plonge sur la mer=the eye looks down into the sea; dip (materials in dye, etc.); bury, plunge (sword); plongé [buried] dans un profond sommeil.

Ply (v.)=manier (tool, weapon); exercer (trade); assaillir, harceler, presser, qqn de (=with questions, etc.); presser qqn de prendre, offrir à qqn avec insistance (food, drink, presents, etc.); s'appliquer à, travailler d'arrache-pied à, se livrer activement à (one's affairs, task, etc.); fêter (the bottle); (of steamers) faire la navette, faire le service, entre . . . et . . . desservir; (naut.) louvoyer, bouliner.

Plier=fold; pack up; p. bagage=depart; fold up, shut up (fan, screen, etc.); bend, bow; strike (tent); (fig.) make to yield, subdue, bring under; (intrans.) bend; (of soldiers) give ground; (fig.) submit, yield.

Poach=pocher (eggs); (trample turf, etc.) piétiner, foulir aux pieds; (of land) devenir bourbeux; (take game illegally) braconner; chiper (one's partner's ball at tennis).

Pocher = poach (egg); dash off (sketch). Écriture pochée=Blobbed handwriting. (Fam.) Œil poché=Black eye.

Pochard=(bird) milouin. (Pop.) Pochard =drunkard.

Pocket=poche, pochette; (billiards) blouse; (fob) gousset; (fig.) bourse. To be out of p.=Être en perte, y perdre, y être de sa poche.

Poche = pocket, bag, pouch; ladle. (Fam.)
Mettez ça dans votre p. (et votre mouchoir dessus) = Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Poignant = *piquant* (to taste, smell); *agréablement piquant* (to mind); *violent* (hunger); *poignant, cuisant* (regret); *amer* (sarcasm), etc.

Point (n.) = sharp end of land, of tool) *pointe*; (far-off speck, spot, dot; place; games, machinery, sciences) *point*; (railway) *aiguille*; (engraver's tool) *poinçon*; (of wit) *pointe, piquant*; (printing) *pointure*; (of death) *article*; (aim) *but, pointe*; (of compass) *aire de vent, quart*; (of horse) *caractéristique*; (of time) *moment, instant, point*; (extent) *point*; (fig.) *trait, détail, question essentielle, affaire, sujet* (of controversy). In p. of fact = *En fait, à vrai dire*. That's not his strong p. = *Ce n'est pas son fort*. Come to the p. = *Venez au fait*. The lowest p. of = *Le dernier degré de*. In p. of antiquity = *Sous le rapport de l'antiquité*. Its chief p. = *Son trait distinctif*. Not to put too fine a p. upon it = *Pour parler sans phrase, pour ne pas y aller par quatre chemins*. To make a p. of doing s.t. = *Ne pas manquer de faire qqch, se faire un devoir de faire qqch*. When it came to the p., he declined = *(Quand on vint, quand ce fut) au fait et au prendre, il refusa*. I don't see the p. = *Je ne vois pas où vous voulez en venir*. Give p. to = *Faire valoir, mettre en valeur*. There is no p. in it = *Cette plaisanterie n'a pas de sel ou on n'y gagnera rien*.

(V.) = (sharpen) *aiguiser, affiler, rendre pointu, donner une pointe à, empoutrer, tailler en pointe, tailler* (pencil, etc.); (put stops) *ponctuer; aiguiser, donner une pointe [du piquant] à* (words, actions); *gobeter, jointoyer* (brickwork); *fourcher* (field), *remuer légèrement*; p. out = *montrer du doigt, indiquer*; (of a dog) *arrêter, braquer, pointer* (gun, telescope, etc.); *diriger* (s.o.), *tourner l'attention de qqn vers*; (aim at) *viser*; (print, nav.) *pointer*; (naut.) *faire une queue-de-rat à* (rope); *mettre des garinettes de ris à* (sail).

Pointe = point (see above); top (spire, pyramid, etc.); wire nail, sprig; (diamond) cutter; stab, shoot (of pain); break (of day); flash, point, sally, sting, touch, flavour (of wit, malice,

etc.); sudden spring or flight (of horse, bird). *Sur la p. des pieds* = On tiptoe. *Avoir une p. de vin* = To be a little bit merry.

Point = (sewing; pain) stitch; (lace) point; (of strap) hole; act, nick, moment; (print.) full point, full stop, dot, note; *deux pp.* = colon; (school) mark; (sail) clew; condition, state, pass; subject, matter, head; (naut.) bearings.

Pointer = mark, tick off, check; (print.) register; point, aim, direct (gun, etc.); prick up (ears); stab, pierce (with sword); point (needles); (of a plant) sprout; (of a bird) soar.

Point-blank (adj., adv.). Fire p. = *Tirer (faire feu) à bout portant* [de but en blanc]; p. question = *question posée à brûle-pourpoint*. (Fig.) I told him p. it would not do = *Je lui ai dit nettement que cela n'était pas*. He refused it p. = *Il le refusa catégoriquement*.

Pole = *pôle + perche* (staff); *mât*: under bare pp. = *à sec de toile*; *bâton*; *échalas* (hops or vine); (carriage) *timon*; (telegraph) *poteau*.

Police = (organization and administration) *police*; (Scotland Yard) *sûreté*; (mounted and county) *gendarmerie*; policeman = *agent de police, sergent de ville*; (rural policeman) *gendarme, garde champêtre* = village constable; p. court = *tribunal de simple police*. Taken to the p. station = *Conduit au poste*. P. trap = *Souricière*.

Police = (i) (as above); (ii) (insurance) policy; (typ.) bill of a fount.

Polish = *polir, cirer, vernir + raffiner, dégrossir*; p. off = finish off quickly = *enlever, terminer rapidement*; avoir vite raison de (opponent); (pop.) *siffler* (glass of beer) *en moins de rien*.

Polished = *poli, verni, ciré, etc.* (as verb); *luisant*; (persons) *poli, élégant, cultivé, de bon ton*; (of manners) *poli, distingué*; (style) *poli*.

Polite = *poli*; p. letters = *belles-lettres*.

Pompous = *pompeux + (of persons) suffisant, plein de son importance, vaniteux, qui a une haute opinion de soi*.

Pontonnier = (soldier) *pontoneer* (-ier) + toll-collector (bridge, ferry).

Port = *port* (seaport, seaport town); (gateway) *porte*; (ship) *hublot* (=port-hole), *sabord*; (bearing) *port, maintien, train*; (naut.) *bâbord*; (wine) *porto*.

Port = port (as above); carrying, wearing;

postage, carriage; p. de voix=glide, portamento; bearing, port, presence; gait, walk.

Portage=portage; frais de portage, prix de transport.

Porter=(railway, inside) facteur (paid by railway company), porteur (of hand luggage, paid by passenger); (outside) commissionnaire; (hall) concierge, portier; portefaix (in general sense); crocheteur [=street p. who carries on hooks]; (R.C. Church) suisse.

Porteur=porter (as above), carrier; cheval p.=near horse (mounted by postilion); bearer (of a bill payable); holder (of security); bearer (of news).

Portion=portion (share): (marriage) dot; (fig.) destin, sort. (V.) = portionner + (marriage) doter.

Portion=portion, share. P. congrue = Bare living, mere pittance. P. virile = Lawful share (of succession).

Portique= portico; porch; (gymnas.) cross-beam.

Portmanteau=valise+mot factice as slithy (=lithe and slimy).

Portemanteau=hat-peg, hat-stand; (naut.) davit.

Poser=pose; put, put down, place; fix, put up (curtains, etc.); (of bird) alight (reflex.); (arith.) put down; lay (carpet); personne posée (=staid); lay down (s.t. as a principle); lay down (arms).

Position=position+(logic) action de poser (qch en principe), assertion; principe, doctrine, thèse.

Positive=positif; (not relative) absolu; (of persons, cocksure, etc.) convaincu, certain, sûr, affirmatif, dogmatique, intransigeant, entêté, tranchant; positif, formel, réel, absolu, exprès (terms, words, order, etc.); (gram., elect., photo., alg., philos.) positif; (fam., of extraordinary happenings, etc.) c'est une vraie catastrophe [ni plus ni moins qu'une catastrophe]: c'est un assassinat, ni plus ni moins.

Positive=(things) certain, well founded; practical, matter-of-fact (person); (opp. to negative) positive (see above); (gram., opposed to comparative) positive.

Possess=posséder (property, etc., secret); avoir (value, etc., for s.o.); possess oneself (one's mind, etc.) in patience=mâtriser, réprimer, contenir, son impatience; possessed of devil, etc.=possédé d'un démon; possessed by (with) idea,

etc.=obsédé (par une idée). What possesses you to think of such a thing? =Qu'est-ce qui vous prend [a pris] de penser à une telle chose? To p. oneself of=S'emparer de, se saisir de, s'approprier, se rendre maître de. To be possessed of = Être muni [pourvu, nanti] de, être doué de; avoir en sa possession.

Posséder=to have in one's possession, to have in one's power; possess (as above), own, have, hold, etc.; know (carnally); be master of, conversant with (language); have (s.o.) to oneself. Se p.=To have self-control, have oneself in hand, be master of one's passions, have command over oneself: c'est un orateur qui se possède et ne se trouble pas (Dict. de l'Acad.)=he's a speaker who always has himself in hand and does not get flustered.

Possibility=possibilité+chose possible.

Possible=possible+(person) raisonnable, intelligent, traitable; p. score=nombre de points maximum.

Possibly=(rare) possiblement+peut-être.

Post (n.)=(i) poteau (upright stake of wood); (of door) montant, dormant, jambage; pieu (pointed for fencing); (boundary) borne = milestone; (bedstead) colonne; (support) pilier; (king-post) poinçon; (ii) (relay system, formerly used in travelling, etc.) poste (f.); (modern system of letters, etc.) poste (f.), courrier [malle-poste=mail-coach]; distribution (=letters delivered). P.-free=Franc de port; (iii). (mil.) poste (m.); (employment) poste (m.), emploi, charge; position, fort; sonnerie de clairon; last p.=la retraite

Poste (f.)=(see Post (ii) above); post office.

Poste (m.)=(see Post (iii) above); station: p. d'incendie=fire station, hydrant; p. de police=police station; p. de secours=dressing-station; wireless set: p. à 3 lampes=3-valve set.

Post (v.)=(i) (advertise) afficher, placarder, exposer; (ii) (p. letter) mettre à la poste (boîte); courrir la poste; (iii) poster, placer, stationner; (iv) (book-keeping) reporter sur grand livre; mettre au courant.

Poster=station, post.

Postern=(fortif.) poterne+porte de derrière; petite porte (beside a large one, in monasteries, castle, etc.).

Postillon=postilion+messenger (of a kite); (pl., fam.) sputtering, spluttering (in speech).

Potato = pomme de terre; (sweet, Spanish) *patate*.

Pouch = poche; (soldier's) cartouchière; (birds; marsupials) *poché*; (plants) *sac*; (sportsman) *gibecière, carnassière*; (tobacco) *blague*; (monkey) *abajoue*.

Poche. See after *Pocket*.

Pounce = serre, griffe (of bird of prey); (powder used instead of blotting-paper) *poudre de sandaraque*; (powder for transfers) *pounce*.

Ponce = (min.) pumice; pounce (as above); marking-ink.

Practical = (shown in practice) *pratique*; en réalité (malgré les apparences) : he has p. control = c'est lui qui commande en réalité; (of person) *pratique*; p. joke = une mauvaise plaisanterie, mauvaise farce.

Pratique (adj.) = (opp. to theoretical, speculative) practical, experienced. (N.) = practice, act, habit; customer; experience; dealing; exercise, observation, practice of the law; intercourse, society; custom (of a shopkeeper); squeaker (of puppet-showman): *Polichinelle parle toujours avec une p.* (Larousse); pratique (=licence after quarantine).

Practically = *pratiquement* [= (i) in practice: le pays se divisa en territoires gouvernés chacun par un duc, un comte, un seigneur, pratiquement indépendant qui se conduisait en souverain (C. Seignobos, *Histoire sincère de la nation française*) = . . . who was, in practice, independent . . . ; (ii) in a practical way] + *virtuellement, presque*.

Practice = *pratique, exercice, habitude, usage*; (of a doctor, etc.) *clientèle*; (arith.) *méthode des parties aliquotes*; *exercice* (of a profession); (mil.) *exercice, tir*. P. makes perfect = En forgeant on devient forgeron.

Practise = (do) *pratiquer, mettre en pratique, faire; exercer* (profession, etc.); *étudier, s'exercer à* (piano, running, etc.); (practise upon) *abuser de, exploiter*. P. what you preach = *Prêchez d'exemple*.

Pratiquer = practise (maxims, virtues, etc.); make, cut (hole, door in wall, etc.); frequent, have intercourse with, deal with; s.o.

Pragmatic(al) = (hist.) *pragmatique* + officieux, importun, qui fait l'important, suffisant; dogmatique.

Prairie = meadow + (American) prairie. **Preacher** = *prédicateur*; the P. = *l'Ecclésiaste*.

Prêcheur (fam.) = sermonizer, preacher: c'est un p. éternel = he's always preaching.

Precarious = *précaire* (= held at the pleasure of another); *incertain*; non permanent, *précaire* + (of assumption) qui ne repose pas sur une certitude, sans fondement.

Precept = *précepte, maxime + ordre, écrit* (from authority); *mandat, sommation*.

Precinct (usu. pl.) = *enceinte; environs; limites, bornes*.

Precinte = (nav.) wale, bend.

Precious = *précieux* + (jam. great) *fichu, fieffé, fameux, joli, fier*. P. mess = *Fameux gâchis*.

Precipice = *precipice + gulf, abyss, chasm: tomber dans un p.* = fall over a precipice.

Precise = (accurate) *précis, exact, défini, strictement observé*; (persons) *scrupuleux, pointilleux, vétueux; formaliste, rigoriste, collet monté*.

Precisément = precisely + as it happens (happened), as a matter of fact: je disais p. que = as a matter of fact, I was saying that.

Preconize = *déclarer publiquement; recommander publiquement, préconiser; convoquer, appeler; (R.C. Church) préconiser*.

Préconiser = preconize; recommend, advocate; eulogize.

Precursor = *avant-coureur, précurseur + prédécesseur* (in office).

Predicament = (logic) *prédicament + mauvaise passe, situation fâcheuse [peu enviable]*.

Predicate = (logic) *prédictat + (gram.) attribut*.

Pre-emption = *préemption + droit de préemption*.

Prefer = (choose rather) *aimer mieux, préférer* = (give promotion) *donner de l'avancement à, avancer, éllever; (bring forward) présenter, soumettre, proposer; (charge) déposer une plainte, porter plainte*.

Prefix = *préfixe + titre* (placed devant un nom propre) (as Dr, Sir, etc.).

Pregnant = (of animals) *prénante*; (of women) *grosse, enceinte*; (imaginative) *plein d'idées; inventif*; (fruitful in results) *fécond, fertile*; [big (with consequences)] *gros (de conséquences)*; (of

words) *plein de sens, suggestif, très significatif; (gram.) prégnant.*

Prehension=*préhension + appréhension.*

Prejudice=*(damage, injury, loss) préjugé + (opinion beforehand or without examination) préjugé, prévention.*

Premise=*(logic) prémiss(e)s + (pl.) local, locaux, maison avec ses dépendances.*

Preoccupy=*prendre (occuper) d'avance; s'approprier d'avance; (engross) absorber, préoccuper (mind, etc.).*

Preparation=*préparation (=preparing of food, etc.); préparatifs (for a journey, etc.); (school) étude; (substance) préparation.*

Presage=*présager + (of persons) prédire; avoir un pressentiment de.*

Prescribe=*prescrire + (intrans., for) indiquer un traitement pour une maladie, rédiger une ordonnance pour (un malade).*

Prescription=*(command) ordre, instruction, prescription, commande; (med.) ordonnance (more usual than prescription); (law) prescription (positive or négative); ancienne coutume ayant force de loi.*

Présence=*(being present) présence, assistance; (place) lieu où se tient un grand personnage, salle d'audience (du trône); (bearing) prestance, mine, air, maintien, port; (of mind) présence. Saving your p.=Sauf votre respect.*

Présence=presence, attendance. *Faire acte de p.=Put in an appearance for a few moments. Feuille de p.=Time-sheet.*

Present (v.) = *présenter + offrir, faire cadeau de; (legal) déférer, soumettre (to a court); (mil.) coucher en joue; p.! fire!=en joue! feu!; (salute) présentez armes!*

Présenter = *(put s.t. before s.o. to be taken) offer (cup, bouquet, hand, etc.); present (bill, arms, compliments, etc., ideas (clearly), difficulties); se p.=appear, show itself, be introduced; exhibit, show (object for sale, etc.); int. luce (s.o. to another); se p.=to go in (visiter) for (examination). Se p. bien=To have a good appearance. Il se présente bien=He is a man of good address.*

Presentation = *présentation + p. copy = exemplaire envoyé gratis or exemplaire en hommage.*

Presently=*tout à l'heure, bientôt, dans un moment.*

Présentement=*for the moment (present), now.*

Preservation. See next entry.

Preserve=*(keep safe) préserver de, garantir de, protéger contre; (keep alive: name, memory) garder, conserver; sauver (life); maintenir (unsullied); retenir (quality, condition); (keep one's health) conserver sa santé; (keep up) entretenir; conserver (fruits, meats, etc., from decomposition); (with sugar) confire.*

Présérer=*keep, preserve (from evil, cold, contagion, etc.).*

Président = president + chairman; (presiding) judge.

Press (n.) = *(throng, crush) presse, foule, confusion; (hurry) presse, urgence, empressement; (pressing) pression; (force de voiles); (machine à lait) force (de voiles); (machine à cidre, etc.) pressoir; (machine à faire du pain) presse; (news or magazine) presse; (cupboard) armoire; (sanitation) presse; former time; presse. (V.) = *(with force or weight) presser; serrer (hand); (urge s.o.) prier instantanément, presser de pousser à; (embrace) étreindre; (make, compel) forcer à; (impose) imposer à; (flatten) comprimer; pressurer (grapes for wine); pousser (advantage); (mech.) presser; repasser (trousers); donner un coup de fer à (costume); satiner (paper); catir (cloth); (in war) mettre en réquisition; p. sail=faire force de voiles. (Intrans.) = se hâter, se presser; s'avancer; venir en foule, accourir. He wants pressing=Il se fait prier.**

Press=*(action) pressure, press; crowd, crush, throng; (machine) press; (publishing) press; urgency, urge, pressure; hurry. See Press above.*

Presser (v.)=*squeeze, press, crush; clasp (in one's arms); crowd (of people at table, of events); (fig.) press (of hunger); pursue closely, press hard on; ply (with questions); hasten, hurry, quicken; (reflex.) hurry; (intrans.) be urgent.*

Pressentiment = *présentiment + (med.) premonitory symptoms.*

Presume = *prendre la liberté (de), oser, se permettre (de); (abs.) être présomptueux; abuser de (=p. upon); (assume) présumer.*

Pretend (v.) = *(feign) faire semblant, feindre, faire mine, affecter; jouer (le malade), faire (le zélé); prendre (gach) pour prétexte, alléguer; (claim) prétendre; (aspire to, lay claim to) prétendre à.*

Prétendre = pretend (as above); maintain, assert. **Prétendu** = Alleged, supposed, so-called, would-be.

Préterition = préterition + (theol.) *action de ne pas mettre au nombre des élus*.

Prevail = (gain victory over, against) prévaloir sur, l'emporter sur, triompher de, vaincre; (p. on s.o. to do s.t.) persuader (à qqn de faire qqch), amener (qnn à faire qqch), décider (qnn à faire qqch); (be current, etc.) exister, régner, être courant [généralement répandu].

Prévaloir = prevail (as above). Se p. de qqch = Seek (take) advantage from, presume on; be proud of, pride oneself on. **Prevaricate** (v. *intrans.*) = éluder (une question) par des faux-fuyants; équivoyer, s'écarte de la franchise; donner des réponses évasives, tergiverser. **Prevarication** (n.) = réponse évasive, faux-fuyant, équivocative, fourberie, etc.

Prévariquer = betrayer a trust or office.

Prévarication = betrayal of trust or office.

Prevent = (hinder) empêcher, éviter, se prémunir contre.

Prévenir = anticipate, forestall, avert., influence, predispose; inform, warn.

Le prévenu (law) = The accused.

Préventif = (med.) preventive; (law) on suspicion, before trial, as, détention préventive.

Prevention = empêchement, obstacle; mesures préventives (med.); p. is better than cure = mieux vaut prévenir que guérir; Society for the P. of Cruelty to Animals = Société Protectrice des Animaux.

Prévention = (legal) imprisonment on suspicion; prejudice, bias, prepossession.

Primacy = (office of primate) primatice + primauté.

Primary = (education) primaire + (colours, tenses, meaning of a word) primitif; (of first importance) principal, premier, essentiel.

Primate = primat, archevêque; (zool., pl.) primates.

Prime (n.) = (perfection) comble de la perfection, fleur, élite, choix; printemps (de la vie); tout l'éclat (de la santé); force; (beginning) commencement, premiers jours, aurore (poet.); (eccles.) prime; (fencing) prime. (V.) amorcer (gun); (paint.) imprimer; (with drink) faire boire qqch à qqn; fournir des renseignements à (person); faire des projections d'eau (in a boiler).

Prime = (insurance) premium; (government) bounty, bonus, subsidy; (subscriber's or purchaser's) reduction; (stocks and shares) premium; option; indemnity (paid by defaulting buyer); (R.C. liturg., fenc.) prime; (customs) drawback; (jewel) pebble.

Primer (v.) = surpass, take the lead: la force prime le droit = might is right; give a prize, bounty, etc.

Primer = celui qui amorce, qui imprime, etc. (see Prime (v.) above); amorce; abécédaire; livre élémentaire: a p. of physics = traité élémentaire de physique.

Primer = early stage; newness, freshness (wine, books, etc.); early season (dans la p.); early product, forced fruit or vegetable.

Primrose = primavera.

Primrose = hollyhock.

Principal (n.) = (persons) chef, employeur, patron; partie principale; (of French collège) principal; (of lycée) proviseur, directeur; recteur (of university); (com.) commettant; (of crime) auteur principal; (duel) combattants, (from seconds' point of view) mandant, mandant; (money) principal, capital; (main point) principal; (building) poutre-maitresse.

Principle = principe + beginning, first cause.

Private (adj.) = privé (opp. to public) + simple (soldier); p. gentleman = simple particulier, rentier; p. member (M.P.) = simple député; (of dress, clothes) civil, bourgeois; (school) libre; (staircase) droite; (sale) à l'amiable, de gré à gré; (letter) confidentielle; (hearing of case) à huis clos; (deed) sous seing privé; (audience) particulier; (hospital) maison de santé; (door) secrète; (bill, English parliam.) d'un simple député; (education; carriage; lesson; pupil; house; room; secretary) particulier; (funeral) funérailles privées; (life) privée; (student) qui travaille sans maître; p. means = fortune personnelle; p. reasons = raisons personnelles.

Privy = secret, caché, clandestin, subreptic; p. parts = organes sexuels; (councilor, etc.) privé; p. purse = cassette royale. P. to = Initié à, instruit de, dans le secret de.

Prize = (ship seized) prise, capture; (reward) prix, récompense; (lottery) lot; (fig., windfall) aubaine, truvailler.

Prise = hold, grip; p. de bec = squabble,

altercation; taking, seizing, capturing; prize (ship); taking up (arms); donning (particular costume); taking (medicine); dose; pinch (of snuff); draught (of air), etc.; être aux pp. (avec qqn)=be at grips (with s.o.).	autre; (generally and specially) <i>entre-metteur, -euse, proxénète.</i>
Procureur=proxy, procurator; attorney; p. général=Attorney-General; p. de la république=public prosecutor; bursar (of a religious order).	Produce. <i>Produire.</i> The English word has some senses unknown to the French word, viz. 'produce a line' (=prolonger); 'manufacture (goods) from raw material' (=manufacturer); and 'bring before the public' (=présenter). Se produire=Make one's way (in society); happen, occur, take place.
Procedure=(proceeding) <i>procédé;</i> (mode of conducting business) <i>conduite, opération;</i> (Parliament and law courts) <i>procédure.</i>	Production = production (of document, certificate, etc.; of wheat); (<i>philos.</i>) production; (thing produced) work, performance; (of a play) production; (<i>med.</i>) growth, excrescence.
<i>Procédure.</i> Law term only. Proceed (v.)=(go on to a place) <i>se rendre à, aller à, (s')avancer vers</i> (a place), <i>continuer, poursuivre son chemin, continuer</i> (to do s.t., or abs.); (be carried on, take place) <i>avoir lieu;</i> (come forth, issue) <i>procéder, provenir (de);</i> (law) <i>intenter un procès (à qqn), actionner (qqn), procéder (contre qqn).</i>	<i>Profane=profane+qui jure, blasphème.</i>
<i>Procéder</i> =(à) begin, start, enter upon; (abs.) proceed; (law) proceed (as above); (p. de) arise, come from, originate; (theol.) proceed from.	<i>Profane (as noun)=layman, outsider, uninitiated person: il n'appartient pas à un p. de parler sur ce sujet (Dict. de l'Acad.)=it is not for a layman to talk on this subject.</i>
Process (n.) = (progress) <i>cours, marche, développement, progrès;</i> (time) <i>suite;</i> (method of proceeding) <i>opération, travail;</i> (in arts and sciences) <i>procédé;</i> (law) <i>procès.</i>	<i>Profess=professer</i> (faith; history, etc.), <i>annoncer, déclarer + (boast, etc.) pré-tendre à, se piquer de, faire parade de;</i> faire montre de.
<i>Procès</i> =lawsuit, case, proceedings at law, trial.	<i>Professeur=professor</i> (of a faith); (teacher of any art or science) professor; secondary schoolmaster. [<i>Professor=p. titulaire d'une chaire d'université.</i>]
<i>Procession=procession;</i> (funeral) <i>cortège, convoi;</i> (theol.) <i>procession (du Saint-Esprit).</i>	<i>Proffer=offrir</i> (services, gifts, etc.).
<i>Procession</i> =procession (as above); (fig.) any long, irregular line of people = trail, string.	<i>Proférer=utter, speak, pronounce.</i>
<i>Proclaim=proclamer, annoncer; publier, déclarer, publiquement, déclarer (war); dénoncer publiquement (s.o. or s.t. as traitor, etc.); (outlaw) mettre hors la loi</i> (county, district).	<i>Profuse=profus</i> (occurs practically only in the medical <i>sueur(s) profuse(s)=p. perspiration) + (of things, plentiful) abondant;</i> (persons) <i>prodigue.</i>
<i>Proclivity=penchant, disposition, inclination.</i>	<i>Progress (n.)=progrès.</i> Work in p.=Travaux en cours. Report p.=Faire un rapport sur l'état de la question.
<i>Proclivity=inclination, slope (of ground, etc.).</i>	<i>Progrès. Le travail est en p.=The work is progressing.</i>
<i>Procuration=procuration</i> (= power of attorney); <i>action de se procurer; commission</i> (fee for obtaining loan); <i>le fait d'exercer le métier d'entremetteur (-euse).</i>	<i>Progressive=progressif.</i> Ours is a p. age=C'est une époque de progrès que la nôtre.
<i>Procuration=procuration=power of attorney. Agir par p.=Act by proxy.</i>	<i>Progressif=progressive; paralysie progressive=creeping paralysis; impôt p.=graduated tax.</i>
<i>Procure=procurer + faire l'entremetteur, -euse.</i>	<i>Projection=(action: science and art) projection;</i> (s.t. protruding) <i>säßie;</i> (archit.) <i>ressaut, projecure</i> (horizontal); (fig.) <i>conception, projet;</i> (alchemy) <i>transmutation.</i>
<i>Procurer=agent, celui qui procure pour un</i>	<i>Projection=projection + lantern slide beam (of light): éclairage par p.=flood-lighting.</i>

Projector = (apparatus) *projecteur* (= searchlight, etc.) + *faiseur de projets, promoteur*; (in a bad sense) *lanceur d'affaires véreuses; faiseur de dupes, charlatan, chevalier d'industrie, etc.*

Prolétariat = proletariat + proletarianism. **Prolongation** = *prolongation* (as to time); *prolongement* (as to extent).

Promenade = promenade, walk; walking: *la p. lui est salutaire* = walking is good for his health.

Prominent = (jutting out) *proéminent, saillant, en saillie* + (eminent) *éminent, distingué*; (conspicuous) *accentué, frappant, marquant, remarquable*.

Promise = *promesse*. Writer of p. = *Écrivain qui promet*.

Promotion = (advancement, preferment) *promotion* + *avancement, encouragement, protection, aide, développement*.

Promotion = promotion + group of people promoted at the same time, group of students who entered school or college at the same time: *nous sommes de la même p. de l'École normale* = we were in the same year at the Ecole normale.

Prompt = *prompt* + (com., payment) à l'échéance, *ponctuel, compliant*; (com., delivery) *immédiat*.

Pro, *mpt* = prompt. *L'esprit est p., mais la chair est faible* = The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. *Avoir l'humeur prompte* = Be quick-tempered. *Vin p. à boire* = Wine which must be drunk when new. *Cet homme est p. à se déranger* = This man gets discouraged quickly.

Promulgate = *promulguer* (law) + *faire connaître* (au pù); *propager* (creed); *publier* (news).

Proof = (evidence) *épreuve*; (trial, test) *épreuve, expérience*; *n. print., engrav., photo.* *épreuve*; (alg., arith.) *épreuve*; (distilling) *épreuve, éprouve*.

Propagate = *propager* *transmettre, étendre le champ d'activité* [de vibration, etc.).

Proper = (astron., of motion) *gram.* *proper*; (correct) *juste, exact, propre*; (fit, becoming) *convenable, à propos*; *comme il faut*; (herald.) *au r. naturel*; = *proprement dit*: architecture *proper*; *l'architecture proprement dite*; (*1^{am.}*) *to complet, joli, fameux*: there's going to be a p. storm = *il va y avoir un de b*'le orages!** To the p. party = *A qui q*'le droit**.

Propre = proper (as above) + clean, neat tidy, elegant.

Properly (adv.) Do it p. or not at all = *Faites-le convenablement* [*comme il faut*] ou pas du tout; he very p. refused = *c'est avec raison qu'il a refusé* = *il a eu bien raison de refuser*; (colloq. completely) puzzled him p. = *l'intrigua tout à fait [bel et bien]*.

Proprement. *C'est là p. le partage des femmes* = That is really, strictly speaking, a woman's lot; *c'est p. un charme* = that is unmistakably a delight; à p. parler = strictly speaking; *c'est p. ce que cela veut dire* = that's exactly what it means; *ce mot s'emploie p. et figurément* = this word can be used literally and figuratively; *jouer p. du piano* = to play the piano fairly well; *tenir la chambre p.* = keep the room clean.

Property = *propriété* + (theatre) *accessoires*; p.-man = *chef des accessoires*. That is my p. = *Cela m'appartient*.

Propose = *proposer, offrir*; *porter* (toast) + (marriage, propose to) *faire sa déclaration*.

Proposition = *proposition* + (slang, a usage given by N.E.D. as U.S. but actually one which is rapidly being adopted in England) *affaire*: a paying, an easy, p. = *une affaire qui rapporte, une affaire facile*.

Propriétaire = proprietor, owner, landlord.

Propriety = *convenance, bienséance; propriété* (correctness of expression).

Propriété = property (the thing owned); ownership, possession, estate (land); (litt.) copyright; (characteristic) property; (of expression) propriety.

Prose (n.) = *prose* + (matter-of-fact quality) *réalité, prosaïsme*.

Prostrate (adj.) (physically exhausted) *prostré* (a pathol. term); (lying, face to ground) *prosterné, étendu par terre*; (fig.) *vaincu, renversé, accablé, abattu, épousé*.

Protection = protection, patronage, influence.

Protest (n.) = (com.) *protét* + protestation, *déclaration solennelle*.

Prove (v., *intrans.*) is often little more than an auxiliary, which is usually rendered by *se montrer* or *devenir*, but these are sometimes too strong, and être will then be more suitable: this proved not altogether to his taste = *ceci ne fut pas tout à fait à son goût*.

Prove (v., *trans.*) = prouver, démontrer, montrer + to p. a will = homologuer un testament.

Providential = providential + (of men) sent by God.

Province = province + (business, sphere) ressort, compétence. It is not within my p. = Cela n'est pas de ma compétence [mon ressort] = ce n'est pas mon affaire.

Provision = (providing) provision, measures; précaution (contre); (in a deed or legal document) clause, stipulation; (in an Act) disposition; (pl., food, etc.) provisions, vivres, comestibles.

Provision = provision, stock, supply, hoard.

Provisional = (law) *provisionnel*; (for the time being) *provisoire*.

Provocer = provoke; (of woman) make advances (to a man); p. qqn en duel = challenge s.o. to a duel.

Provocant = provoking; lascivious (glances).

Prune = pruneau. *Prune* = plum. (Fam.) Pour des pp. = For nothing: ils ne sont pas là pour des pp. (Dict. de l'Acad.).

Prunella = (material) prunelle; (med.) muguet; (plant) prunelle.

Prunello = pruneau de choix (made from greengages).

Prunelle = wild plum, sloe; pupil (of the eye) [jouer de la p.=ogle]; (material) prunella.

Public = public + p.-house = cabaret, débit de boissons; p. spirit = souci de l'intérêt général, patriotism, civisme, dévouement à la chose publique [esprit public=p. feeling, general opinion, mind of the p.]; p. school = collège.

Public = public. *Maison publique* = brothel; fille, femme, publique = prostitute.

Publican = (Rom. hist.) publicain + tenancier d'un cabaret.

Publicain = (Rom. hist.) publican; (pej.) business man, financier, bloodsucker.

Puisne = (judge) assesseur; (law) postérieur (mortgages, etc.). *Puny* = chétif, faible.

Puiné = younger, junior.

Pulse = (i) pouls + pulsation; battement du cœur; (fig.) entrain, enthousiasme;

rythme, mouvement rythmé (of oars, etc.); vibration (sound, light); (ii) pois, fèves, etc., graines de plantes légumineuses.

Pump = (mach.) pompe; (shoe) escarpin.

Pompe = pump (mach.); pomp; slide (mus. instr.); spring (penknife or lock), (slang) shoes.

Pump (v.) = pomper + gonfler (tyre); essouffler (=put out of breath).

Punch = (drink) punch + (tool) emporte-pièce; poignçon; estampe; coup de poing; cheval (de Suffolk); polichinelle; P. and Judy show = guignol; homme trapu.

Puncture = (surg.) piqûre; ponction; (tyre) crevaison: I had a p.=mon pneu a crevé.

Pointure = size (in boots or gloves): quelle p. chaussez-vous, gantez-vous? = what size in boots, in gloves, do you take?; (print.) point.

Punish = punir; (colloq.) maltraiter, rosser; (in games) battre (à plate couture); (tax one's powers) épuiser, mettre à l'épreuve: demander beaucoup [trop] à; faire une brèche dans, ne pas épargner (food, wine, etc.).

Punishment = châtiment (by father, etc.); punition (by judge, etc.); peine (corporal; pecuniary; capital); supplice (eternal, final); traitement dur; brèche faite dans un plat.

Pupil = élève. *Pupille* = ward (at law); pupil (of the eye).

Purple = (Tyrian) pourpre; (fig., dignity of emperor, cardinal) pourpre; violet rougeâtre. (Adj.) violet.

Pourpre = purple (as above) + crimson: sentir le p. vous monter au visage = feel oneself getting crimson in the face. (Adj.) crimson.

Pursue = poursuivre; suivre, exercer (profession); p. a course = suivre une ligne de conduite.

Poursuivre = pursue; (attack in law court) sue, proceed against; solicit, woo, pay pressing attentions to (woman).

Pursuit = poursuite, recherche; occupation, profession, carrière, etc.

Poursuite = pursuit; chase; prosecution, suit.

Putrid = (decomposed) putride; (fig.) corrompu; (fig., slang) infecte.

Quadrille = (dance, music, card game) quadrille + troop of horsemen (in tournament); diamond or square (in embroidery, designs, etc.).

Qualification = (designation) *qualification, désignation*; (electoral) *cens; qualité requise; talent, capacité, titre; modification, atténuation, adoucissement, limitation, réserve, restriction; condition à remplir; document attestant une capacité.* Qualified (of professional person) = *diplômé.*

Qualification = attribution of title, of designation; name, designation, title.

Qualify = (attribute quality to) *qualifier (de);* (invest with qualities, make fit) *rendre propre (apte) à, rendre capable de, préparer pour,* (fig.) *mettre à même de, mettre en état, etc.;* (law term) *habiliter;* (intrans.) *remplir les formalités requises;* (statement, etc., making less sweeping) *modérer, atténuer, mitiger, adoucir; diminuer, restreindre, limiter;* (of wines and spirits) *étendre.*

Qualifier = qualify (as above), entitle, call, name, style. (*Crime*) *qualifié* = Aggravated.

Quart = (liquid measure) 1.1359 litre.

Quart = quarter (of s.t.); (ship) watch; (compass) point; $\frac{1}{4}$ litre.

Quarter = (district or moon) *quartier; (½) quart; (rent) terme; (3 months; pay; school, etc.) trimestre; (side) côté; (ship) hanche; (beef) quartier; (heavens) quartier, point, côté, région; (earth) partie, région, parages, endroit, coin; (town) quartier, partie; (= mercy) quartier; (dwelling) logement, demeure.*

Quartier = quarter (as above); ward (in town); gammon (bacon). *Les bas qq.* = the slums; *mettre en qq.* = tear to pieces; *se mettre en qq. pour qqn* = do anything to please s.o.

Quartermaster = (nav.) *maitre de timonerie*; (mil.) *intendant.*

Quartier-maitre = (nav.) leading seaman.

[**Quay.**] **Quai** = (naut.) quay + wharf; (rail.) platform.

Quête = quest, search, hunting: *être, se mettre en q. de qqn, de qqch* = be, go, in

quest of s.o., of s.t.; (collection of money, money collected, in church, etc.) collection: *faire une q. à domicile* = make a house-to-house collection; (*hunt*, of dogs) scenting, tracking (the game).

Question (v., trans. or *intrans.*) = questionner, interroger, faire (poser) une question; (doubt) *se demander, révoquer en doute, contester, douter de.*

(N.) = question, demande, interrogation; (parlaim.) *interpellation, question; (torture *) question;* (doubt) *doute; (matter) affaire, question, discussion, proposition, matière; sujet, point, controverse, débat, etc.* There is noq. but that (of) = *Il n'y a pas le moindre doute que (= on n'a jamais mis en doute).* Call in q. = *Mettre en doute.* Beg the q. = *Faire une pétition de principe.* It is only a q. of putting enough coffee in = *Il ne s'agit que d'y mettre suffisamment de café.* The q. is whether it would be better to walk there = *Il s'agit de savoir s'il vaudrait mieux y aller à pied.*

Queue = (pigtail) *queue;* (line of persons, cars, etc.) *queue, file.*

Queue = tail (of animals) [*quand on parle du loup on en voit la q.* = talk of the devil and he's sure to appear]; (of flower) stalk, stem; tail (of a letter); handle (of a frying-pan, etc.); *piano à q.* = grand piano; *piano demi-q.* = baby grand; shank (of a button); train (of a dress); cue (billiard); queue (of a line of people, etc.); (fig.) *à la q. leu leu* = one behind another; tail end (of a party); *couper sa q.* = separate from a party (that would compromise you); *commencer le roman par la q.* = cohabit before marriage; *faire fausse q.* = miss stroke (in billiards); *q. de morue* = swallow-tail (coat). *Finir en q. de poisson.* = Fizzle out.

Quid pro quo = (blunder, rare) *quiproquo + équivalent, compensation, dédommagement.*

Quill = (feather) *penne; tuyau (de plume); plume d'oise; plume; (porcupine) piquant; (musical) chalumeau, flute.*

Quille = skittle, ninepin ; keel. *Re-cevoir qqn comme un chien dans un jeu de qq.* = Give s.o. a cold reception. *Abatteur de qq.* = Braggart, boaster.

Quinte (n.)=(mus.) quint; (piquet term) quint; (fencing) quinte+fit of coughing; fit of bad temper.

Quit (v.)=renoncer à (=give up claim to); q. you like men=*agissez en hommes*;

lâcher, abandonner, quitter (office, etc.); *partir de, quitter* (place); (*poet.*, repay, requite) *payer de retour; acquitter* (débt), *réccompenser*.

Quitter = quit (as above), leave, desert, abandon (person, thing, or place); give up, resign. *Ne quittez pas!* = Hold the line (telephone).

Quote (v.) (com., finance) *coter + citer* (passages from book, etc.).

Race = (i) (water current) *courant rapide*, *raz de courant*; *bief, biez* (of mill); (for shuttle) *coulisse*; (horse-racing) *course de chevaux*, etc.); (fig.) *carrière*; (ii) *race, famille* (of men and animals and of a class); (herd) *bande*.

Race = race, species, line; ancestry, posterity, breed, stock, blood, brood; kind, variety, category.

Racket = (i) (game, bat, snow-shoe) *raquette*; (noise) *tintamarre, fracas, tapage, vacarme, brouhaha, dissipation*, etc.; (slang) *tour, vol, supercherie*, etc.; (ordeal) *épreuve, situation pénible*; (ii) to stand the r. = accepter les conséquences, payer les pots cassés, tenir le coup.

Raquette = racket (as above); battledore; snow-shoe; (fam.) prickly pear, cochineal fig.

Radiant = *rayonnant de* (joy, beauty, etc.); (of sun, star, human face) *radieux*; (scient.) *radiant*.

Radiant = (scient.) radiant.

Radiate = *rayonner*; (trans.) *émettre*.

Radiation = (of heat, light) *radiation*; (of joy, love, etc.) *rayonnement*.

Radiation = (phys.) radiation; erasure, striking out, cancelling; cancelling stroke.

Radius = (bone of arm; vein of insect's wing) *radius*; (math., astron., scient.) *rayon*; (distance) *rayon*.

Radius = radius (as above).

Rayon = radius (as above) + ray, beam; spoke (of a wheel); honeycomb; shelf; furrow, drill.

Raffle = *loterie*; (rubbish) *rebut, fatras, vieilleries*; (net) *rafle*. (V.) *mettre en loterie, en tombola*.

Rafle = grape-stalk, cob (of maize); round-up, raid (by police), clean sweep; (dice) pair royal. (V.) *Rafler* (as noun) = sweep away, etc.

Rage (n.) = (anger) *fureur, rage, emportement violent*; (of winds, seas, etc.) *fureur, déchainement, violence, force*; (desire; vague) *manie, fureur, vague*. It is all the r. = *Cela fait fureur [est fort en vague]*. (V.) = être en colère, être en fureur; (battle, plague, etc.) *sévir, être déchaîné, faire rage*.

Rage = rabies; acute pain, ache; passion, anger, rage; mania, inveterate habit. Il fait r. = He is moving heaven and earth. (V.) *Rager* = to be furious, to fume.

Ragoût = (dish) ragout+relish; (fig.) zest, pleasure.

Raid = (mil.) *raid* (esp. of air-r.=raid aérien); *perquisition, descente* (of police); *rafle*.

Raid = (mil.) raid+(sports) long-distance endurance test.

Rail (n.) = *barre horizontale*; (of stairs) *rampe*; (of chair) *barreau*; (hand-r. of bridge, etc.) *garde-fou*; *ridelle* (on cart, bus, etc.); (of railway) *rail*, (naut, hand-r.) *rambarde*; (pl., stock exchange) *actions de chemin de fer*; (railway itself) *chemin de fer, voie ferrée*; (bird) *râle*.

Rail = (of railway) rail; r. à ornière = tram-rail.

Rail (v.) = (rail at, against) *injurier, invectiver, insulter*; (enclose) *griller, fermer d'une grille*.

Railler = laugh at, jeer, make game of, rally (see Rally), chaff.

Raisin = *raisin sec*.

Raisin = grapes. *Grappe de r.* = Bunch of grapes, [also] grape-shot. Rr. de Corinthe = Dried currants. [Currants = grosseilles.] (Fig.) *Moitié figue, moitié r.* = Half serious, half joking; half one thing, half another.

Rally = (trans.) *rallier* (an army); *rassemblez, réunir* (party, etc.); *rappeler* (senses); *reprendre* (courage, gaiety); (banter) *railler, se moquer de*; (intrans.) *se rallier, se rassembler, se réunir*; *se remettre; reprendre, ses esprits, ses sens*; (of things) *s'améliorer*.

Rallier (v., trans.) = rally (as above), assemble; (nav.) *rejoin*: r. le bord = rejoin one's ship; r. le vent = haul to the wind; win over (persons to your opinions, etc.); bring round (to).

Ramp (v.) = (of lion) *se dresser sur ses pattes de derrière d'un air menaçant*; (facet.) *tempêter, s'emporter, enrager*; (archit.) *ramper*; (mil., archit.) *construire en rampe*.

Ramber (v., *intrans.*) = creep, crawl, crouch, crouch along; (*fig.*) cringe, grovel.

Ramp (n.) = (*fortif.*) *rampe* + (*slang*) *escroquerie, duperie, hausse injustifiée des prix.*

Rampe=(*fortif.*) ramp + slope, gradient; banisters; footlights.

Rampant (adj.) = (*herald.*, of lion) *rampant*; violent, *impérieux, effréné, agressif*; *être en faveur [vogue], faire rage, dominant tout, sans être réprimé; (of plants) luxuriant, vigoureux; (archit.) rampant.*

Rampant = (*herald.*) rampant; sloping; creeping, crawling, etc.; low, mean (condition in life); cringing, grovelling; (style) pedestrian.

[*Rampart.*] *Rempart*=rampart (*lit. and fig.*) + wall (of fortification).

Rank (n.) = *rang, rangée* (of cabs) : cab r. = place; rang (of soldiers); r. and file= simples soldats; ordre, rang; (station in life) rang social, classe; distinction.

Rang=row (trees, columns, seats, pearls); line (hills); tier (theatre; galley-boat); (of soldiers) rank(s); position, rank (in life), place; (ships) class.

Rape=(*poet.*) *enlèvement; rapt, viol* (of a woman); *navette* (for sheep); *colza* (for oil); (grape refuse) *marc de raisin.*

Râpe=grater; rasp, file; (*med.*) irregular murmur (of the heart).

Rare=*rare+pouls r.*=slow pulse; *un ami qui se fait r.*=a friend who is seldom seen, whose visits are becoming infrequent; *l'argent est fort r.*=money is very scarce.

Rarefy=(*trans.*) *rarefier* (gas or liquid) + (*intrans.*) *se rarefier*; purifier, raffiner (person's nature, etc.); subtiliser, rendre subtil (ideas, etc.).

Rate (n.) = (*pace*) *train, rapidité, vitesse, allure*; (*price*) *prix, raison, tarif*; (*interest*) *taux*; (*tax*) *taxe, impôt, contribution*; (*due*) *droit*; (*railway*) *tarif*; (*fig.*) [only used with *first*, etc.] *rang, ordre, classe.* At any r.=*Dans tous les cas, en tout cas, au moins, quoi qu'il en soit.* At that r.=*A ce compte-là.* At the r. of=*A la vitesse de; à raison de* (=price). At a great r.=*Grand train, bon train, d'un train formidable, ventre à terre.*

Rate=female rat; spleen; *désopiler la r.* de qqn=make s.o. laugh; *ne pas se fouler la r.*=take things easy.

Rate (v.)=(assign, value) *évaluer, estimer, apprécier; coter* (coin, metals, on the market); (assess) *taxer; classer* (ship); (scold) *gronder, gourmander, tancer vertement; rouir* (flax).

Rater=(of gun, of shoots) misfire; miss; (*fig.*) fail entirely.

Ravishment = *enlèvement; viol* (of a woman); *ravissement* (= joy, enthusiasm, etc.).

Ray=*rayon* (of light, heat; hope, etc.); (*fish*) *raie.*

Rayon = [new word in com.] = *soie artificielle.*

Rai=shrimping-net.

Rai (=rais)=spoke (of wheel).

Rate = line, stroke; furrow; parting (of hair); (fish) ray.

Rayon. See after *Radius.*

Raze [*Rase*] = (graze, wound slightly, rare) *blesser légèrement, égratigner; (level with the ground) raser.*

Raser=shave; (*fig., fam.*) bore (with long speeches); *raze* (to the ground); (of game, hare, partridge, etc.) crouch (=se r.); graze, skim over, touch lightly.

Real=réel; véritable, vrai: it's r. leather, and not imitation=c'est du cuir véritable et non pas de la moleskine; (law) immeuble, immobilier: r. estate=biens immeubles, biens immobiliers.

Reel=real; offre réelle=cash offer.

Realize = (convert into reality) *réaliser*; (turn into cash) *réaliser*; (apprehend clearly) *comprendre, concevoir, se rendre compte de*; (to picture) *se figurer, se représenter*; (amass) *gagner, amasser*; (fetch as price) *rapporter, valoir.*

Really=réellement. He left this morning. Not r.!=*Il est parti ce matin. Pas possible!*

Reason = (argument, motive, cause, justification; intellectual faculty; sanity; sense; moderation) *raison.*

Raison = reason (as above); satisfaction (for a wrong); (commerce) *r. sociale*= style of firm; (*math.*) ratio [λ (*en*) r. de =according to, in proportion to]. *L'âge de r.*=Years of discretion. *Avoir r. de*=Get the better of. *Donner r. à*=Decide in favour of. *Parler r.*=Talk sense. *Mariage de r.*=Marriage of convenience. *Se faire une r.*=Resign oneself to the inevitable, make the best of a bad job. *Faire r. à qgn*=(i) reply to s.o.'s toast; (ii) accept s.o.'s challenge (to duel). *Faire entendre r. à*

qgn=Make s.o. listen to reason. *Comme de r.*=As is just. (Law) *Pour valoir ce que de r.*=To be used as may be thought proper. *A telle fin que de r.*=To serve in case of need=As occasion may require.

Rebound (v., *intrans.*) = (spring back) *rebondir*; (of effects, example, etc.) *retomber (sur)*, *retourner (sur)*; *avoir un contre-coup*.

Rebondir=rebound. *Des joues rebondies*=Chubby cheeks. *Ventre rebondi*=Corporation. *Bourse rebondie*=Well-lined purse.

Rebut = *repousser*, *envoyer*; *réfuter*, *rétorquer* (charges, arguments, etc.).

Rebuter=repulse, rebuff (person); reject, discard (*lit.* and *fig.*), throw aside; discourage, dishearten; disgust.

Recant = *rétracter*, *désavouer* (opinion, statement, etc.); (intrans.) *chanter la palinodie*.

Rechanter=sing again, repeat.

Receipt = (fact of receiving) *réception*; (written acknowledgment) *reçu*, *récépiéssé*, *quittance*, *acquit*; (pl., sum received) *recette*; (recipe) *recette*. (V.) *acquitter*. R. in full=*Quittance pour solde de compte*. R. on account = *Reçu à compte*. To acknowledge r. of = *Accuser réception de*.

Recette = receipts; returns; collectorship or collector's office; medical prescription, recipe; (cooking) recipe.

Réception = receipt, receiving; admittance; welcome; at-home, audience.

Receive=*Recevoir* generally. The news was received with cheers=*Les nouvelles furent accueillies par des acclamations*. I r. it as certain=*Je le regarde comme certain*. How did she r. his offer?=*Comment a-t-elle accueilli son offre?* [A possible rendering might be *Par quelle entremise a-t-elle reçu son offre?*] A window that has not received a frame=*Une fenêtre qui n'a pas été pourvue d'un chambranle*. I have received news [indirectly] that =*Il m'est revenu que*, etc.

Recevoir will sometimes be best rendered by another word than 'receive,' e.g. get, take, have, welcome, entertain, be at home, give audience, etc. *J'ai reçu les adieux de Mr X.*=Mr X. came to bid me farewell. *R. le blâme*=Incur the blame. *Être reçu à un examen*=Pass an examination. *Être reçu à faire*

qqch=Be authorized to do s.t. (Of a dock) accommodate (ships).

Receiver = *receveur* (in general sense of the verb); (in bankruptcy) *liquidateur*; (of stolen goods) *receleur*; *administrateur*, *séquestre* (of a property under court jurisdiction); (receptacle) *récipient*, *réceptacle*, *réservoir*.

Receveur = receiver (of messages, letters, presents, legacy, etc.); collector (of taxes); conductor (of tram, bus).

Recipient = *personne qui reçoit*; *donataire*, *bénéficiaire*.

Récipiendaire=vessel, receptacle.

Recital = (action) *récitation*; (detailed account) *récit*, *narration*; (mus.) *récital*.

Recite=*réciter*; *déclamer*; *énumérer*.

Réciter=recite, repeat (lessons): *veux-tu me faire r. ma leçon?*=will you hear my lesson?; memory; relate (from memory, an incident, etc.).

Reclaim = (win back from vice, etc.) *réformer*, *corriger*, *ramener (à la vertu, etc.)*, *civiliser*, *dresser*, *dompter*; (lands, etc.) *amender*, *cultiver*, *rendre propre à la culture*, *assécher*, *défricher*; (protest, rare) *réclamer*.

Réclamer = protest, complain, object; claim, lay claim to, demand; implore, beseech, entreat, crave; invoke persistently (s.o. or s.t.). *Se r. de qgn*=Call on s.o. to bear witness, make use of s.o.'s name.

Reclamation=*réforme*; *défrichement*, *culture* (of waste lands), *assèchement*.

Réclamation = protest, complaint; claim; entreaty.

Recoil (v.) = (retreat, *rare*; start, spring back) *reculer*; *bondir en arrière*, (*fig.*) *se refuser à*; (rebound) *rebondir*; (of fire-arms) *reuler*; (*fig.*) r. upon = *retomber sur*.

Reculer=recoil (as above); *r. pour mieux sauter*=wait for a better occasion; (*fig.*) hesitate; back out; flinch, put off; (*trans.*) put (draw) back (wall, chair); push forward, extend (frontiers); delay, postpone; (*p.p.*) remote (past or future).

Recollection=*mémoire*, *souvenir*: to the best of my r.=*autant que je peux me rappeler*; I have a very favourable r. of it=*j'en ai conservé un excellent souvenir*; (relig.) *récollection*.

Recommander = recommend + register (a letter). *Se r. à la bonté de qgn* == Implore s.o.'s kindness. *Se r. de qgn*=

<p>Make use of s.o.'s name, refer to s.o. <i>Je me recommande à votre souvenir</i>=I beg you not to forget me.</p>	<p>Recouvrement = re-covering; recovery (of health, debt, tax, etc.); (<i>pl.</i>) outstanding debts.</p>
<p>Recompense (<i>n.</i>) = récompense + compensation, dédommagement, réparation, rétribution.</p>	<p>Recruit (<i>n.</i>) = (soldier) recrue, conscrit; (fig.) renfort. (<i>V.</i>) = recruter (soldiers, partisans, workmen); (to fill vacancies or wants) renforcer, réparer, remplir; maintenir (quality); restaurer, recouvrer, accroître (strength or health).</p>
<p>Reconnaissance = (<i>mil.</i>) reconnaissance + recognition; acknowledgment (of faults, of sum lent, of relationship, etc.); receipt, pawn ticket, etc.; gratitude, thankfulness.</p>	<p>Rectify = corriger, rectifier (fault, error, statement, etc.); abolir, se débarrasser de, redresser (abuses, grievances, anomalies); réparer (omission); (chem., geom.) rectifier.</p>
<p>Record (<i>n.</i>) = rapport, récit authentique; procès-verbal; registre officiel, archives; (sporting contests) record; (statesman) actif; casier judiciaire; témoignage (written), document; (fig.) monument; disque (of gramophone). R. Office=Les Archives.</p>	<p>Rectifier = rectify (as above); straighten, make straight (line, road); reform, correct (habits).</p>
<p>Record (<i>v.</i>) = (poet., of birds) chanter doucement; (set down for reference) enregistrer, consigner par écrit, inscrire; (in books, etc., and fig.) raconter, relater, narrer, rapporter; graver, imprimer (in heart or memory); r. vote=voter.</p>	<p>Rector=(Angl. church) curé; (some Eng. univs.) recteur; (Scot. public schools) principal, directeur; (relig. orders) directeur, supérieur.</p>
<p>Record=record (sports only). Il détient (holds) le <i>r.</i></p>	<p>Recteur = (univ., académie, collège de Jésuites) rector.</p>
<p>Recorder=retie (parcel); rope up (bale) again; restraining (racket).</p>	<p>Recuperate=recouvrer la santé, se rétablir; se relever (<i>d'une perte</i>).</p>
<p>Recoup = (law) déduire; (compensate) compenser, dédommager (<i>de</i>), rembourser; (reflex.) se rattraper sur, se dédommager de, se récupérer d'une perte.</p>	<p>Récupérer = get back (money advanced, etc.).</p>
<p>Recouper = cut again (cards, crops, bread, etc.); blend (wines).</p>	<p>Redemption=(theol.) rédemption; rachat, remboursement (of annuity, etc.); dégagement (of pledge, mortgage); (finance) amortissement (of debt); rachat, délivrance (of prisoner).</p>
<p>Recover (<i>v., trans. and intrans.</i>) =(regain possession, find again, etc.) regagner, recouvrer, retrouver, rentrer en possession de; reprendre (senses) = revenir à soi; réparer (losses); rattraper (lost time); se redresser (=r. oneself); guérir, rappeler à la vie, rétablir (bring back to health, etc.) [commonly as passive, as <i>il est rétabli</i>]; arracher qqn à (danger, idolatry, etc.); se consoler de (some heavy affliction); remédier à (mistake); annuler, réparer les effets (of a blunder); se relever (from illness); (legal) avoir [obtenir] gain de cause, obtenir jugement contre qqn; repêcher (the body of s.o.).</p>	<p>Redoubler = redouble (<i>lit.</i> and <i>fig.</i>) + reline (coat).</p>
<p>Redound = (contribute to one's credit) contribuer à; (come as result; recoil upon) résulter de (<i>pour</i>), revenir à; retomber (<i>sur</i>), rejoillir (<i>sur</i>), être à l'honneur de.</p>	<p>Redonder = to be in excess, superabound.</p>
<p>Redress (<i>v.</i>)=redresser, réparer, porter remède à (wrong, damage, etc.); dédommager (<i>de</i>), soulager, secourir (victims of injustice, etc.); guérir (wound, etc.).</p>	<p>Redresser = set upright again; (<i>fig.</i>) raise up; make straight (line, walk, nail, person); correct, reform, amend (wrongs, mistakes, ideas).</p>
<p>Recovery (see above)=recouvrement, rétablissement; guérison; reprise, conquête, gain de cause.</p>	<p>Reduce [generally]=réduire; (get, make thin) s'amaigrir, amaigrir; (r. to writing) mettre par écrit, rédiger; (r. to the ranks) dégrader, casser; (r. to rules) ramener à des règles, soumettre; be in reduced circumstances=d'être dans la gêne, avoir subi des revers de fortune.</p>
<p>Recouvrer = recover, etc. (property, health, youth, money, etc.).</p>	<p>Reduction=(of taxes) dégrèvement.</p>
<p>Recouvrir = re-cover (umbrella, house, etc.); cover completely (as ground with snow).</p>	<p></p>

Réduire [generally] = reduce; arrange (for the piano); (cooking) boil down; (reflex.) amount.

Réduction = (of things in general) reduction + (of a country) conquest, bringing about submission.

Redundant = superfl., excessif; abundant, exubérant, luxuriant; (of speaking and writing) redundant. So Redundance (-cy).

Redondant = (in speaking and writing) pleonastic, redundant.

Refection = (food) repas, collation, réfection.

Réfection = repairing, restoring, restoration (of house, wall, etc.); remaking (of road); refection (in religious community).

Refer = attribuer à, rapporter à, référer à; référer (quotation to text, etc.); renvoyer, adresser (s.o. to s.o.); assigner (date); (appeal to) s'en référer, s'en rapporter, s'en remettre, à; r. to = consulter (book, etc.); s'adresser à (s.o.); (of things) se rapporter, avoir rapport [trais] à; faire allusion à (s.t.).

Referee = arbitre.

Référez = (legal) summary procedure.

Reference (n.) = référence (as verb); renvoi (to s.o. for decision, etc.); mandat (wide or limited, of a committee of inquiry); (relation, etc.) rapport, égard [in regard to = à l'égard de, à propos de]; allusion, mention; (direction in book, etc., or mark) renvoi, (com. or persons) référence; (pl. information) renseignements, recommandations; (those giving information) répondants. On r. to = En s'adressant à, en consultant. R. mark = Point de repère.

Référence = (action) referring, reference; (as to character) references; book of samples or patterns.

Refinement = (of liquids) épuration; (of metals) affinage; (of sugar, etc.) raffinage; (of feelings, tastes, manners) délicatesse, distinction, élégance; (subtle or ingenious manifestation, elaborate arrangement) raffinement (of cruelty, voluptuousness, cleanliness, language, taste, etc.); (subtle reasoning) argutie, distinction fine [délicate].

Raffinement = refinement (as above); over-refinement, affectedness: la délicatesse du langage ne doit point aller jusqu'au r. (Larousse) = refinement in language should not be carried to the point of affectedness.

Reflect = (physics) réfléchir, refléter; (fig.) (faire) retomber (sur), (faire) rejouir (sur), faire tort à; réfléchir, méditer, s'interroger (sur); se rappeler, considérer (que, comment), songer à. (N.) **Reflection** = (as verb); critique, censure, blâme, etc.

Réfléchir = throw back (light, sound, image): le son a, comme la lumière, la propriété de se r. (Dict. de l'Acad.); (gram.) verbes réfléchis = reflexive; reflect, meditate. (N.) **Réflexion** = (as verb).

Refleter = throw back (light, image, colour); (fig.) reflect (a characteristic). La pureté de son âme se reflète sur son visage (Darmesteter) = The purity of his mind is reflected in his face. (N.) **Reflet** = flash, reflection.

Reflex (adj.) = (optics, rare; physiol.) réflexe + (bot.) réfléchi, recourbé; (introspective) recueilli; (of influence) retombant sur.

Reform (v.) = réformer; moraliser (criminal). Re-form = reformer. (N.) = réforme, réformation.

Réformer = reform; (mil.) discharge, invalid (soldiers); scrap (stores). (N.) **Réforme** = reform, reformation; discharge [congé de r. = sick leave], scrapping (of ammunition, etc.).

Reformer = form again (a broken line of troops, etc.); reblock (hat).

Refract = réfracter (light) + (chem.) analyser (nitre).

Refracter = refract (light). (Med.) Dose réfractée = Repeated dose.

Refrain = (recurring line) refrain + (fig.) old story, the same topic, same tune.

Refrain (v.) = se retenir de; s'empêcher de (= help); (avoid) se garder de; (abstain) s'abstenir de.

Refréner = curb (fig.).

Refresh = rafraîchir (the memory): (revive, of food, drink, etc.) redonner des forces à, refaire, remettre; délasser, reposer; ranimer, restaurer; récréer.

Refreshing = (as v.); r. innocence = naïveté délicieuse.

Refresher = (as verb) and specially (in law) supplément d'honoraires.

Rafraîchir = cool: Ah! l'heureux temps! l'heureuse ville! Des hallebardes qui ne coupaient pas; des prisons d'Etat où l'on mettait le vin à r. (A. Daudet, Lettres de mon moulin); freshen (painting); renovate (picture), revive,

stir up (mortar); recultivate (soil); trim (hair, beard); prune (tree-roots); refresh, revive (memory).

Refuse (n.) = (lit. and fig.) rebut (general term), déchets, ordures, débris.

Refus=refusal, denial; want (of milk in a wet-nurse); (techn.) jusqu'à r.= (when pile, etc., is driven) as far as possible; thing refused: ne point vouloir du r. d'un autre=not to want another's leavings, what another has refused. Ce n'est pas de r.=I can't say no to that, I accept with pleasure.

Refuse (v.)=refuser (consent, obedience, to obey, money); rejeter (candidate, offer, advice, request); nier (request); refuser de donner (information); (at cards) ne pas fournir la couleur demandée. Re-fuse=fondre de nouveau.

Refuser = refuse (as above); decline (invitation); deny, refuse to admit: ils refusent à leurs ennemis leurs moindres qualités (Larousse)=they refuse to see the slightest good in their enemies, deny that their enemies have any qualities at all; (in examinations) reject, 'plough' [Il a été refusé=He did not pass]. Se refuser: il ne se refuse rien=he denies himself nothing; se r. à qqch=demur to. Un navire qui refuse=A ship that does not obey the helm. (Prov.) Qui refuse muse=He who will not when he may, when he will he shall have nay.

Regain=(consciousness) reprendre, retrouver (ses sens, ses esprits), revenir à soi; regagner (place, ground).

Regagner=regain (as above), reach again; r. le dessus du vent=to get to windward, get the weather gage; regain, recover (esteem, confidence), win back (hearts); recover (money lost).

Régale=(eccles. hist.) regale+(organ) vox humana stop.

Regard (v.)=regarder+avoir égard à, faire cas de, tenir compte de: he doesn't r. my advice=il ne tient aucun compte de mes conseils. Regarding (prep.)=concernant, quant à, au sujet de.

(N.)=(gaze) regard, coup d'œil; (respect) égard, considération, déférence; estime, amitié, affection; rapport, relation, sujet: with r. to=en ce qui concerne, sous le rapport de; (heed, etc.) soin, attention, circonspection; (pl. in correspondence) compliments. [But this varies according to the degree]

of intimacy existing.] My kindest rr. =Mille amitiés (de ma part) à. With the author's kind rr.=Avec les compliments (hommages) de l'auteur. Give him my kind rr.=Faites-lui mes amitiés, rappelez-moi à son bon souvenir.

Regard (n.)=(mental) contemplation, consideration, look, reflection; eye(s) (fig.); (physical) look, gaze, glance. En r.=Opposite: édition de Virgile avec traduction en r.=. . . with text and translation on opposite pages. Un r. d'égout, etc.=Peep-hole, air-hole, man-hole.

Regarder=(consider mentally) contemplate, consider, look upon; pay attention, mind, reflect; concern (s.o.); (gaze at with eye) look at, gaze at (on), behold, regard (see above); se faire r.=attract attention; point to, face: l'aiguille aimantée regarde toujours le nord (Dict. de l'Acad.)=the magnetic needle always points north; chaumière qui regarde un château=a cottage facing a mansion.

Régent=regent+r. de la Banque de France=one of the 15 governors of the Bank of France.

Régime=(form of government; system, or method) régime+diet, regimen; (gram.) object; normal functioning, normal running (of engine); flow (of water in pipe); cluster, bunch (of bananas, dates, etc.). Être au r.=To be on diet.

Register (n.)=(book, etc.) registre; (of voters) liste électorale; (of oven damper) registre; (U.S.A.) bouche de chaleur; (of organ, compass of voice; printing) registre; (recording instrument) indicateur.

Regorger=regorge, vomit; (fig.) disgorgé (ill-gotten gains, etc.); overflow (of liquids); (of vessel) brim over; (fig.) be crowded (of streets) with people, etc.

Regret=regret + expression of regret; passing-bell.

Regular=régulier; (steady) réglé; (in due form) en règle; (usual) ordinaire; (down-right) fiéffé, franc, véritable.

Régler=(mark with lines) rule: (fig.) être réglé comme du papier à musique=lead a regular life, be as regular as clock-work. (Fig.) regulate (life; ceremony; clock); se r. sur qqn=regulate one's life by s.o.=take s.o. as an example =

follow s.o.'s example; *tous se régulent sur lui*=all copy him, go by him, are guided by him; settle (business, salary); adjust (account, dispute); moderate (zeal).

Rein=guide, *rène*; (pl., fig.) *rênes*; draw r.=arrêter son cheval; give the horse the r.=lâcher la bride au cheval, *lui laisser la bride sur le cou*; (fig.) to give r. to one's imagination=*donner libre cours, carrière, à son imagination*.

Rein=kidney; (pl.) loins; back. (Fig.) *Avoir les rr. solides*=Be rich, powerful.

Reject=*rejeter* (food, of the stomach; advice, offer, request); *repousser* (requests, offers, eulogies); *refuser* (money; crown; candidate, suitor; literary contribution); *écartier* (suspicions; request; application); *abolir* (custom); *exclure* (s.t. not in harmony, s.t. incompatible); *éconduire* (suitor).

Rejeter=throw back, return (ball or any object thrown); cast (blame on others); throw up (of the sea on shore), throw back (into s.t.); reject (as above), refuse, repulse; carry on (word to next line); transfer (notes to the end of volume); dismiss (appeal).

Rejoice=(trans.) *rêjouir, faire grand plaisir à* [usually passively: I am rejoiced to hear that = *Cela me fait grand plaisir d'apprendre que*, etc.]; (intrans.) être bien aise (content) de (que); *se réjouir de*; avoir le bonheur d'avoir (=r. in), *jouir de*; *faire des réjouissances*.

Rejoin=(unite again) *rejoindre*; (join company, etc.) *rejoindre*; (answer) *répondre, repartir, répliquer*.

Rejoindre=(see above) rejoin, reunite, join again; catch up, overtake, rejoin.

Relapse(n.)=*rechute; récidive* (into crime).

Relaps=apostate; backslider.

Relate=(narrate) *raconter, conter* (idle stories, fables, anecdotes); (have reference to) *se rapporter à, concerner, avoir trait à*; related to = *parent de*: (by marriage) *allié*; *s'adapter*: how parts r. to parts=comment certaines parties s'adaptent à d'autres.

Relater=state, mention: *on a relaté cette pièce dans l'inventaire* (Dict. de l'Acad.); relate.

Relation=(of story) *narration, récit, relation*; (connexion or correspondence between persons and things) *rapport, relation*; (kinship) *parenté, famille, alliance*; (person) *parent, -e*; (inter-

course, pl.) *relations, rapports*; (com.) *relation*.

Relative (adj.) = *relatif*, generally; different yet r. designs = *des dessins différents, ayant toutefois des rapports*. What are the r. merits of the two? = *Quels sont comparativement les mérites des deux choses?* He made the next attempt with r. coolness = *Il fit l'essai suivant avec plus de sang-froid*. The supply is r. to the demand = *L'offre est proportionnée à la demande*. (Loosely) I wrote to him r. to renewal of the lease = *Je lui ai écrit à propos du renouvellement du bail*.

Relax=(se) *relâcher, détendre*: his features relaxed = *ses traits se détendirent*; *affaiblir, débilitier*: this place has a relaxing climate = *cet endroit a un climat débilitant*; *se délasser, se distraire*. **Relaxer**=(law) set (prisoner) at liberty, release.

Relaxation=(generally) *relâchement, relaxation* (of muscles, etc.) + *repos, récréation*.

Relaxation=(law) release (of prisoner); relaxation (of muscle).

Relegate=*reléguer* (consign to inferior position); *exiler, bannir; renvoyer* (matter for decision, person for information to).

Relent=*s'adoucir, s'attendrir, s'amollir, flétrir, céder*.

Ralentir=slacken (pace), make slower (movement); moderate (passion, zeal).

Relief=(alleviation from pain, etc.) *soulagement, allégement, adoucissement, délivrance*; (features that relieve monotony) *soulagement*; (assistance) *secours, aide, assistance, subvention; redressement* (of grievance), *réparation, justice*; (of sentries) *relève*; (sculpture, architecture, etc.) *relief*. Stand out in strong r.=*Ressortir vigoureusement, s'accuser fortement, saillir*. (V.) *Relieve* = *soulager*, etc.

Relief=(sculpture, coins, etc.) relief, relievo, embossing; (fig.) prominence, distinction; (pl.) table-scraps.

Religious=*religieux*; r. book = *livre de priétés*.

Relume=*vallumer* (torch; fig. anger, war, etc.) + *rendre son éclat à*.

Remark (v.)=*remarquer; remarquer* (s.o. or s.t.), *faire attention à + dire, faire la remarque, faire des remarques, faire remarquer, déclarer, faire observer*.

Remarquer = re-mark; observe, notice, remark. *Faire r.* = Point out. *Se faire r.* = Attract attention; distinguish oneself.

Remedy = *remède* (generally) + (at law) *recours* (*en justice*).

Remiss = *négligent, nonchalant, insouciant; manquant d'énergie, mou, peu zélé*, etc.

Remis (p.p. of *remettre*, see below) = put again; put off; recovered; drawn (of a game); alighted (of a bird); settled (of weather), etc.

Remit = (of God) *pardonner* (sins), *remettre* (*à qqn une offense*); *remettre* (*une peine, une dette*); *tenir qqn quitte* (*d'une obligation, etc.*); *relâcher* (efforts), *calmer* (one's anger); *cesser de presser* (siege); (of pain, zeal, etc.) *diminuer, faiblir, adoucir, se détendre*; (refer matter to s.o. for decision) *renvoyer*; (legal) *renvoyer* (case); (put into previous condition) *remettre*; (postpone) *remettre, différer*; *envoyer, expédier, faire tenir* (money).

Remettre = put back, replace; *se r. à table* = sit down again to table; *se r. en voiture* = get into the carriage again; set (a dislocated arm); put on again (coat); *se r. qqch en tête* = recall s.t.; *se r. un visage* = recognize a face; *r. qqn* = recognize s.o.; *r. un devoir au net* = make a clean copy of an exercise; *se r. au travail* = start work again; *ils se sont remis d'accord* = they became friends again; *remettez vos esprits* = recover your composure; *remettez-vous* = calm yourself; *r. une pièce au théâtre* = revive a play; *r. qqn sur le trône* = restore s.o. to the throne; hand (letter to s.o.); entrust (s.t. to s.o.). *S'en r. à qqn de qqch* = Leave s.t. to s.o. to deal with; *je veux bien m'en r. à votre sentiment* = I am prepared to fall in with your way of thinking; pardon (*à qqn une offense*); postpone (the meeting), adjourn, remand (a law case).

[Remount.] *Remonter* = remount (horse, hill, ladder, etc.) [*r. sur son cheval; sur le trône; r. une colline*; (fig.) *r. à [= go back to] date, period, source*] + *r. dans sa chambre* = go up to one's room again; rise (to the surface); (fig.) *r. sur l'eau* = get back into favour; rise (of barometer, stocks, wind); go up, ascend (against [=contre] the stream: to [=jusqu'aux] sources of river); go back (to the crusades, further, higher up); carry up

again (a trunk); turn up (lamp-wick); wind up (watch); stimulate, revive (courage); buck up (s.o.); fortify (wine); readjust (machine, bed, etc.); remount (diamonds, etc.); vamp (boots); give (a horseman) a remount.

Renaissance = Renaissance + renascence, new birth, renewal, revival.

Render = *rendre* + *donner* (reason); *interpréter* (parts in acting); *fondre* (fat); account rendered = *facture déjà présentée*.

Rendre = return (s.t. lent or in charge); *r. compte* = give (an account of s.t.); *se r. compte de* = verify; give (points to an opponent); bear (witness, *témoignage*); give back (one's word); *r. raison d'une chose* = justify s.t.; *r. raison à qqn d'un outrage* = give s.o. satisfaction; give back, restore, return (what was taken or stolen; health, sight, liberty, etc.); give (in exchange); *r. visite* = pay a visit; produce (of land, cattle, etc.); give a profit; respond (of a horse); give (of string, billiard cushion); hand, hand over (letter, etc.); deliver (goods); proceed, go (to post, etc.); (abs.) open into (somewhere); vomit, throw up (bile, wind, food); *faire r. gorge à qqn* = force s.o. to restore ill-gotten gains [=to disgorge]; *une orange rend* [gives] *du jus*; *r. le dernier soupir* = give up the ghost; utter (complaint); produce (sounds); give forth (oracles); issue (warrant); pronounce (sentence); surrender (town); (fig.) *un cœur qui se rend* [yields, surrenders]; *se r.* = yield to fatigue; make (s.t. or s.o. white, black, free, etc.); *rendu* (of person) = worn out, knocked up. [Prov. *C'est un prêt pour un rendu* = Tit for tat.]

Rent = (i) (tear) *déchirure, déchirement, rupture*; (in garments) *accroc*; (fissure) *fissure, fente, gorge*; (in church) *schisme*; (ii) (payment to landlord) *loyer* (of house), *fermage* (of farm), *redevance* (=any fixed charge). (V.) = *prendre . . . à loyer* (à ferme); (let) *louer*.

Rente = income, annuity; (government) stock, funds; dividends; *r. foncière* = ground rent; *r. viagère* = life annuity.

Renter = endow: *r. un hôpital, un collège*; re-foot (stocking). *Etre bien renté* = Be well off, well-to-do.

Repair (v., *intrans.*) to = (resort) *se rendre à, aller à*. (V., *trans.*) = *réparer, faire*

des réparations à (house, etc.); raccommoder (clothes), radoubier (ship); réparer (wrongs, one's strength); rétablir (health).

Réparer = repair, mend, restore; atone for, make good, redeem, redress (wrongs, forgetfulness), make up for (lost time). (N.) *Réparation* = reparation, repair + amends, atonement, redress; *r. par les armes* = duel.

Repeal (n.) = abrogation, revocation.

Rappel = (re)call(ing): *r. à l'ordre* = calling to order; *battre le r.* = call to arms.

Répertoire = repertoire + classified index; alphabetical list of credit customers; official (stamped) register (in public offices, law courts, etc.); (fig.) *c'est un r. vivant* = he is a walking dictionary.

Répéter = repeat + (law) claim back (money, goods); (*heat*) rehearse.

Repetition = (repeating) *répétition* [*montre fusil*] à *répétition* = repeating watch, etc.); (from memory) *récitation*; (mus.) *reprise*; *réplique*.

Répétition = repetition; (theatre) rehearsal: *r. générale* = dress rehearsal; private lesson: *donner des rr.* = be a private coach; (law) claiming back.

Replace = *replacer* + (take place of) *remplacer*.

Replete = *rempli, plein, rassasié*; *entier, parfait, complet*.

Replet=stout, fat.

Report (v.) = *rapporter*; *faire un procès-verbal* [of meeting, etc.]; to r. progress = *faire un exposé de la situation*; signaler, annoncer l'existence de. (Reflex.) *Se présenter*.

(N.) = (common talk) *bruit, rumeur, ouï-dire*; (account given) *rapport, compte, récit, exposé*; *bulletin, compte rendu, procès-verbal*; *recueil des arrêts et des décisions judiciaires*; (gun) *détonation*.

Reporter = take (carry) back (book; war); carry forward (in arith.); postpone (date of event); (stock exchange) *se faire r.* = lend on continuation. *Se r.* = Look back (mentally).

Report = carrying over; amount brought forward; (*lithog.*) transfer; (*stock exchange*) contango.

Repose = *repos* + (art) *disposition harmonieuse qui repose l'œil*; (manner) *aisance*.

Repos = rest, repose, quiet; (in poetry) pause; resting-place, seat; sleep, siesta;

le champ de r. = churchyard, God's acre; *le r. éternel* = last sleep; inactivity: *se tenir en r.* = keep still; (*phys.*) equilibrium; (fig.) peace, tranquillity, rest; *être en r. au sujet de qqn* = not to be anxious about s.o.; (com.) *une valeur de tout r.* = gilt-edged security; *au r.* = (of a gun) at half cock; (mil.) *r.!*, stand at ease.

Représentation = representation, image, likeness + (theatre) performance, impersonation; show, display, appearances: *être toujours en r.* = always showing off; official entertainment; (legal) substitution; (com.) action of travelling for a firm; (*politics*) action of representing the people: *la r. des minorités* = proportional representation. *La r. nationale* = Members of Parliament.

Reprise = (legal) *redevance* (deducted from income of an estate); (rare) *reprise* (= resumption, renewal of an action).

Reprise = retaking, recapture, recovery, repurchase (enemy's position; money, land, etc.); ship recaptured; (in house-renting) premium (for fittings and improvements); renewal, resumption, revival (of hostilities, cold, lawsuit, business, play, etc.); bout, round, turn (in boxing, fencing, etc.); darning, mending, putting in a stitch; *r. perdue* = invisible darn, repair; (mus.) repetition: burden (of a song). *A plusieurs rr.* = Several times, repeatedly, at intervals.

Reproach (n.) = (that brings disgrace) *objet de mépris, honte, disgrâce; déshonneur, opprobre*; (rebuke) *censure, blâme, reproche*. The state of the roads is a r. to civilization = *L'état des chemins est une honte pour la civilisation* [*un peuple civilisé*]. That has taken away my r. = *Cela a effacé mon déshonneur*. Heap rr. on = *Accabler de reproches*.

Reproche = reproach, blame; pricking (of conscience) + (fig.) *ce sont des témoins sans r.* = they are reliable witnesses.

Reprove = (rebuke person, also reprove s.o. for, rarely sin, etc.) *faire des reproches à; blâmer*.

Reprover = condemn, reject (doctrine); censure (action); (*eccles.*) reprobate, cast off, exclude (from salvation, by God).

NOTE.—*Reprover* = prove again.

Repudiate = *répudier* (wife, legally); *désavouer, nier* (connexion with s.t.); *refuser de reconnaître* (*obéir à* une

obligation, une dette, etc.; (of State) désavouer (la dette publique).

Répudier = repudiate (as above) + renounce (legacy); (*fig.*) renounce (beliefs, etc.).

Repugnance (of, between, to, with) = (inconsistency) *inconséquence, incompatibilité; contradiction, désaccord* (in ideas); (antipathy, etc., to) *antipathie, aversion, répugnance;* (among things) *opposition, contrariété.*

Repugnant = *inconséquent, incompatible, contradictoire; contraire, opposé, résistant, hostile, réfractaire à; répugnant.*

Repousser = repulse (as above), thrust back, repel, drive back; spurn, reject, etc.; work (metals) in repoussé; grow again, shoot, bud; (of spring) recoil; (of gun) kick.

Reputed=*réputé, considéré;* (passing as . . . but probably not) r. father=*père putatif;* r. clemency = *soi-disant clémence.*

Request=(act of asking; thing asked for) *demande, prière; chose demandée:* at his r.=*sur sa demande.* To comply with a r.=*Se rendre à une prière.* By r.=*En réponse à une demande;* (state of being sought after) to be in great r.=*être fort recherché [demandé, en vogue, à la mode]:* he is in great r.=*on se l'arrache.*

Requête = (*hunt.*) new search; (legal) petition, request, instance.

Require=(order person, demand of person to do s.t.) they r. me (=of me) [=I am required] to come = *on exige que je vienne;* (lay down as imperative) he has done what the Act requires= *il a fait ce que la loi exige;* (need, depend for success on) irony requires care in its use= *il faut de la prudence en se servant de l'ironie.* It required all his authority to keep them in hand= *Il fallait toute son autorité pour les retenir.* The court requires you to attend= *La cour requiert que vous comparaissiez.*

Requérir=beg, ask (as a favour); demand, claim; *qualité requise*=requisite [proper] quality; (ask legally) r. qqn de faire qqch =summon s.o. to do s.t.; je vous prie et, au besoin, vous requiers de faire telle chose (*Dict. de l'Acad.*).

Resent=se ressentir de; s'indigner de, s'offenser de.

Ressentir = feel, experience, have an impression of: *elle ressent vivement cette injure* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*)=she feels this

insult keenly; *il est également incapable de r. et d'inspirer l'amitié* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*); *se r. de* = (i) feel effects of: *il se ressent encore de sa maladie* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*); (ii) resent: *se r. de l'injure qu'on a reçue* (*Larousse*).

Reservation = *réserve, réservation* (as v.); (law, papal right) *réservation* + (mental) restriction; (land in U.S.A.) *réservé.*

Reserve (n.) = (s.t. for future use) *réserve;* (law, mil., nav., finance) *réserves;* (qualification) *réserves, restriction;* (self-restraint) *retenue, réserve, discréption;* *réticence, froideur, manque de cordialité; suppression voulue de la vérité.*

Réserve=*reserve* (as above); *donner une nouvelle sous toutes rr.* [=give a piece of news with all reserve, without guaranteeing its accuracy]; caution, modesty, reserve; stock in reserve; (Indian) reservation; (*hunt.*) preserve.

Reside = (dwell) *résider, demeurer;* (be inherent) *résider* + (rest or be vested in, of power, rights, etc.) *être entre les mains de, appartenir à.*

Resident (n.) = *habitant;* (govt. agent) *résident.* (Adj.) = *résidant;* (school-master) *professeur logé dans l'école.*

Résidence = residence, dwelling, abode; residency; resident's house; residency (in India).

Residue = *résidu* (chem.); *reste;* (of estate) *reliquat.*

Resign=(hand over) *résigner, se démettre de* (office); *abandonner, renoncer à* (right, claim, property, life, hope, task); (hand over to s.o. [into the hands of s.o.]) *a matter, etc.) remettre à qqn [entre les mains de qqn] une affaire, etc.; (r. oneself to s.t.) *s'abandonner à* (sleep, rest, etc.); (r. oneself to the care, etc., of s.o.) *s'en remettre aux soins de qqn; r. oneself to one's fate*=*se résigner à son sort.**

Resignation=*résignation, démission* (of a post); *écrit où l'on donne sa démission, lettre de démission;* (uncomplaining endurance) *soumission, patience, courage, force d'âme.*

Résignation = resignation (of office); resignation (to God's will or to fate).

Resile (v.) = (of elastic bodies) *rebondir;* (*fig.*, show buoyancy) *avoir du ressort, retrouver son élan.*

Résilier = cancel, annul (lease, etc.).

Resist = *résister à, s'opposer à, lutter*

contre; se raidir contre, se refuser à. He cannot r. a pun=Il ne saurait se retenir, résister à la tentation, de faire un calembour.

Resolve (v.)=(break up) résoudre (blood into water, wood into ashes and smoke, vapour into rain, a tumour); dissoudre (of death, of the body (*reflex.*); a tumour, salt, sugar in water); se désagréger (of rocks); dissipier (sun . . . the clouds); résoudre (problem, difficulty); se former (House resolves itself into a committee); (mus.) résoudre; (= solve; clear up) expliquer, éclaircir, lever (doubts); (decide) (*se*) décider, (*se*) déterminer; (of assembly) arrêter, décliner. (N.) Resolution = (science, med., mus.) résolution; décision, résolution, fermeté; proposition; certitude, assurance.

Résoudre=resolve, dissolve, melt, change into (see above); solve (problem), settle (question); resolve (discord); determine, resolve on, decide; induce, prevail upon, persuade; (*reflex.*) make up one's mind, decide, resolve; (*law*) annul, cancel.

Résolution = dissolving, changing; resolution (as above); dispersal; solution (of problem), decision, resolve, determination.

Resort (v.) = (turn to) avoir recours à, recourir à; (go in numbers or often to) se rendre à, aller à, hanter, fréquenter (person or place). They resorted to him in hundreds=Ils se rendirent chez lui par centaines. They watched the inn to which he was known to r.=Ils guettaient l'auberge qu'on savait qu'il fréquentait. (N.)=recours; expédient; in the last r.=en dernier ressort; affluence, assemblée, concours, fréquentation; lieu de réunion: seaside r.=plage; health r.=ville d'eau, station climatérique.

Ressort = bounce, rebound, spring; (*fig.*) activity, energy, force, active power, life; spring (of a machine); (*fig.*) motive, means; (*law*) resort, recourse: cette affaire est du r. du tribunal=This case is within the province [competence] of the court. (*Fig.*) Les mœurs ne sont pas du r. de la loi=Morals are not within the jurisdiction of the law. Cela n'est pas de mon r.=(*fam.*) That's not in my line.

Ressortir = come, go out again; be in relief (of letters, carving, etc.); result

from; to be within the province of a court: mon affaire ressortit au tribunal de première instance.

Resound = résonner + faire sensation; chanter, répéter hautement (praises of s.o., etc.).

Ressource=resource: homme de r(r).=man of resource. Ville de r.=Well-supplied town. Il est ruiné sans r.=He is irretrievably ruined. Faire r. de tout = Turn everything into cash.

Respect (n.) = (relation) rapport, égard; (heed) considération, motif, attention; (partiality, favour) acception (of persons); without r. of persons = sans acception de personnes; (detail, point) égard, rapport: in every r.=sous tous les rapports, à tous égards; (esteem) respect, estime, considération; (polite messages) respects, hommages, devoirs. In r. of =A l'égard de, pour ce qui est de. In this r.=A cet égard, sous ce rapport. With r. to=Quant à, en ce qui concerne. In several rr.=A plusieurs points de vue, sous plusieurs rapports.

Respect = respect, regard, reverence, awe (for others, law, religion, the dead, etc.); (*fam.*) sauf votre r.=saving your presence, with all due deference to you.

Respectable = (worthy of respect, consideration: persons or things) respectable, estimable + (of merit or importance) respectable, assez considérable; (social standing) comme il faut, convenable, considéré, honnête; (of clothes) convenable, présentable, propre [generally used adverbially, as 'respectably dressed' = habillé convenablement [comme il faut, proprement, etc.].

Respond = (answer) répondre à + (show sensitiveness) être sensible (à), être touché (par): does not r. to kindness=n'est pas sensible à la bonté; (rarely) correspondre, faire pendant.

Répondre=respond, answer, reply; return (a salute)=r. au salut de qqn; correspond (to), satisfy, come up to, be equal to: il s'en faut bien que le plumage de cet oiseau réponde à son ramage = the plumage of this bird is far from being equal [coming up] to its singing: les deux ailes de l'édifice ne se répondent pas=the two wings of the building are not symmetrical [do not correspond]: la sonnette répond dans la cuisine=the bell rings [is heard] in the kitchen; be

security for, guarantee, be answerable for : *réponds-moi d'elle et je réponds de moi*=be answerable for her, and I shall be answerable for myself : *je réponds de son obéissance*=I guarantee his obedience: *je (vous) en réponds*=I promise you=I answer for it=I warrant you=you may be sure of it=(fam.) and no mistake.

Respondent=(one answering) *répondant*; (*law*) *défendeur, -deresse; intimé* (before Court of Appeal).

Répondant = respondent (as above); surety, bondsman, guarantor; (reference) referee; (church) clerk, lay-clerk. Response = *réponse, réplique*; (church) *répons*; (fig.) *écho*: it called forth no r. in his breast=*cela ne fit naître aucun écho [vibrer aucune corde sensible] dans son sein [cœur]*: his efforts met with no r.=*on n'a pas secondé ses efforts*.

Réponse=response, reply; (*law*) decision; (stock exchange) declaration; (*mus.*) real answer (in a fugue).

Responsible = (liable, answerable to a person, *for a thing*) *responsable de, qui est chargé de, à qui il incombe de*; (morally accountable, capable, etc.) *digne de confiance, qui inspire confiance, sur qui l'on peut compter [faire fond], solvable, honorable, capable*.

Responsive (to)=*facile à influencer (émouvoir), impressionnable, sensible (à)*.

Responsif=(*law*) in reply.

Rest (v.) = (be still) *se reposer; dormir, sommeiller; dormir du sommeil éternel*; (of land) *être en jachère [friche]*; (relieve) *soulager* (eyes); (trans.) *faire reposer*; (lean=r. on) *s'appuyer (sur, contre)*, (of eyes) *tomber sur, se poser sur; reposer (the eyes on)*; (bear on) *porter sur, reposer sur* (question, etc.); (remain) *demeurer, rester, être*; (trust, rely on) *se fier à, compter sur*; (r. with) *dépendre de, ne tenir qu'à*; (place for support, as r. one's arm on table) *appuyer*; (fig.) *baser, fonder*, (as duty) *incomber à*: that matter rests with you=*cette affaire vous incombe*; (of confidence) *mettre sa confiance dans (en)*. Science rests on phenomena=*La science est basée sur des phénomènes*. The light rests on his face=*La lumière tombe sur sa figure*.

Rester=remain, be left; dwell, live, stay, stop, remain. *Je suis resté après leur départ*=I remained [stayed behind] after they left. *Il est resté deux jours à Paris*

=He stayed [remained] two days in Paris. *Rester-vous avec nous?*=Are you staying on with us? (Fam.) *Où restez-vous?*=Where do you live? *Il est resté dans l'armée*=He remained in the army. *Ils sont restés amis*=They remained friends. *La chose en est restée là*=There the matter dropped.

Rest (n.)=(sleep, absence from work or agitation) *repos, paix, sommeil, tranquillité, aise*; (lodging place) *asile, abri*; (prop) *appui; support*; (maulstick) *appui-main*; (lance) *arrêt*; (knife) *porte-couteau, chevalet*; (telescope) *affût*; (rifle) *chevalet*; (mus.) *silence, pause, soupir*; (poet.) *repos, césure*; (remainder) *rest, restant, les autres*.

Reste=remainder, rest, residue (of funds, property), remnant (of nation, cloth), last penny; (pl.) mortal remains, leavings. *En r.*=In arrears. *De r.*=Enough and to spare. *Il ne demande pas son r.*=He has had enough of it, he's not waiting for anything further. *Il n'est jamais en r.*=He is never at a loss (for s.t. to say). *Une femme qui a encore de beaux rr.*=A woman who is still attractive. *Un r. de cheval* = A vigorous old horse.

Restoration (see v. below) = *remise, restitution; restauration; rétablissement; réintégration; réparation* (of a garment).

Restauration (see v. below) = restoration (of ruler, buildings, pictures, literature, art).

Restore = (give back) *rendre, remettre; restituer* (things stolen); (repair) *restaurer* (buildings, pictures, dynasty, health, art, literature); *rétablissement* (health, text); *ramener* (confidence); *réintégrer* (s.o. to (=dans) dignity or post); *rappeler* (s.o. to life); *rendre* (s.o. to health: life to s.o.); (put back, replace) *remettre, replacer*; (put into force again) *renouveler* (regulations).

Restaurer = restore, repair, revive (see above); *r. qqn*=refresh s.o. with food and drink.

Restrain = *empêcher*: this independence did not r. him from writing poetry (L. Stephen, quoted in *N.E.D.*)=*cette indépendance ne l'empêcha pas d'écrire de la poésie; contenir, retenir, maîtriser, réprimer*: she could hardly r. her tears=*c'est à peine si elle put retenir ses larmes*; r. one's impatience = *contenir son*

impatience; r. one's mirth = se retenir de rire.

Restreindre = restrict (privileges, authority); cut down (expenses); limit (meaning of a word). *Se r.* = Retrench, cut down one's expenses.

Resume = (get, take back (again)) *reprendre, regagner, recouvrer* (spirits, sway, habits, liberty); (r. seat) *se rasseoir; recommencer* (grant); *continuer, poursuivre* (speech, thoughts); *renouer* (relations); 'No, it is hopeless,' he resumed = *Non, c'est inutile, reprit-il*; (make a summary) *résumer*.

Résumer = sum up, summarize, recapitulate, make a résumé.

Resurrection = *fête de la résurrection*; (from the dead, and sometimes fig.) *résurrection + exhumation*: r. man = *désorreur*; r. pie = *pâtre (fait) de restes*.

Reveal (v.) = *vendre au détail, détailler; raconter en détail* (a story, incident).

Retailler = trim, cut again (trees, quills, etc.).

Retain = *retenir + garder, conserver*: r. one's composure = *garder, conserver son calme*; r. one's presence of mind = *conserver sa présence d'esprit; s'assurer les services de* (counsel in law case); *prendre (qgn) à son service; contenir* (of a dike: water in its bed).

Retenir = hold up (person from falling); *se r. à* = catch hold of, clutch at, cling to (s.t.), restrain (person); detain (person); confine (to bed); keep (s.o. to (à) dinner); *se r. sur la boisson* = to be moderate with drink; *se r. de faire qqch* = refrain from doing s.t.; être retenu à faire qqch = to be detained doing s.t.; une personne retenue = prudent, cautious person; keep back, retain, hold (breath, tongue), withhold (one's weapon); keep back (tears); remember (s.t. said); keep under control, restrain (anger); keep (s.t. borrowed or taken); deduct (discount); book (seat in theatre); engage (room or servant).

Retarder = (trans.) retard, delay (departure), postpone, put off, retard, defer, delay (marriage, etc.) + delay (owing to happening); put back (watch); (intrans.) be slow (of watch).

NOTE.—**Retard** is mainly used in scientific language.

Retention = *rétention* (action or faculty of retaining; med., legal); *maintien en place, faculté de garder, de conserver*,

de contenir, de soutenir, de maintenir. See Retain.

Rétention = retention (as above); (*arith.*) carrying (in addition and subtraction).

Retire = (intrans.) *se retirer, s'en aller*; (of official) *prendre sa retraite*, (of business man) *se retirer des affaires*; (to bed) *se coucher, aller se coucher*; (mil.) *faire retraite, battre en retraite, se retirer*. **Retired** (p.p.) = *retiré*; (of places) *retiré, écarté, isolé, solitaire*; (from office) *retraité, en retraite; ancien, retiré des affaires* (grocer, etc.); *secret, caché (spot)*; r. pay = *pension de retraite*; r. bill = *valeur (effet) retiré(e) de circulation*; (trans.) *mettre (officer) à la retraite*.

Retirer = take, draw (body from water); withdraw (child from school); take out, extract (stone from peach); draw (money from the bank); *se r. d'un lieu* = withdraw from [leave] place; *se r. de qgn* = turn away from s.o. = abandon s.o.; rescue (from the grave, from error, etc.); *se r. des affaires* = retire from business; *se r. dans sa chambre* = retire to one's room; *une âme retirée en elle-même* = a mind wrapped up in itself = uncommunicative; reap, receive (from enterprise); pull away, take away (*à qgn sa chaise*); withdraw (one's arm); *la mer commence à se r.* = tide is going out [ebb]; *on lui a retiré son grade* = he has been deprived of his rank; take back (one's word); (p.p.) solitary, retired (life); secluded (neighbourhood).

Retrace = (trace back) *monter à l'origine de*; (look over again) *examiner (parcourir) de nouveau*; (go back one's way) *revenir (retourner) sur ses pas*.

Retracer = re-trace (drawing); recall, recount. *Souvenir qui se retrace tout à coup à l'esprit* = Memory which suddenly recurs to one.

Retreat (n.) = (going back: especially mil.) *retraite*; (place) *retraite; abri, lieu sûr; asile*.

Retrait = shrinkage (of clay, etc.); (going back) receding (of sea); withdrawal (of money, of parliamentary bill); dismissal (from post); scratching (of a horse in a race). *En r.* = inside building-line.

Retraite = (mil.) retreat; withdrawal; tattoo; retirement (from active life); retiring pension, superannuation; (place of retreat) haunt, privacy, hiding-place, retreat, refuge, shelter; (= *retrait*)

shrinkage, building-line; (*com.*) redraft, draft (on last backer; of a bill of exchange).

Retrench (v., *trans.* and *intrans.*) = *réduire, restreindre* (expenses and things causing expense); *déduire* (money); *abréger* (literary work); *retrancher* (passage); *faire des économies, économiser, se restreindre*; (*mil.*) *retrancher*.

Retrenchment = (*mil.*) *retranchement + économies, réduction de dépenses*.

Retrancher (v., *trans.*) = cut out (course from dinner); cut off, suppress (what is useless); subtract (one number from another); cut off (from communion); *se r. qqch* = deprive oneself of s.t.; (*mil.*) retrench; (*fig.*) *se r. dans* = take refuge in, fall back upon.

Retranchement = (*mil.*) *retrenchment* = sometimes entrenchment; curtailment; suppression (of a chapter); stoppage.

Retribution = *châtiment, vengeance*. **Rétribution** = salary, remuneration, payment (usually a fixed amount).

Return (n.) = (coming back) *retour, rentrée (à la maison)*; (profit) *revenu, rendement, gain*; (giving back) *remboursement, restitution*; (requiting) *récompense, retour*; (of sheriff, returning officer, etc.) *rapport*; (account, details) *rapport, compte rendu, relevé, état, statistique, chiffres, résultat, liste*; (putting back) *remise en place*; *nomination, élection (to Parliament)*; (fencing) *riposte*; (*com.*) *recettes, retour (d'un effet)*; (match) *revanche*. Quick rr. = *Ventes promptes*.

Retour = return (see above) + bend, angle, corner, elbow; vicissitude, change (for the worse); *être sur le r.* = be on the decline of life; *il n'est point de r.* = he has not returned; reciprocity, compensation; repayment.

Return (v.) = (*intrans.*, go back) *retourner*; (come back) *revenir*; (come back from outside) *rentrer*; (=answer) *répliquer, répondre*; (*trans.*, give back) *rendre*; (repay) *rendre, restituer*; (send back) *renvoyer, retourner* (letter); (bring back) *rapporter; ramener*; (put back) *remettre*; (yield) *rapporter*; *élire, nommer* (member to Parliament); *rendre* (visit, compliment, salute, etc.).

Retourner = (*trans.*) turn over (soil, hay, idea, omelette); turn (coat); turn upside down, with face to the wall (a picture); mix (salad); turn up (a card); turn round, twist (dagger in wound); *se r.* =

turn round; upset s.o.; *voilà de quoi il retourne* = that is the question, that's what it's all about; *s'en r.* = go back (to where one comes from); *s'en r. comme on est venu* = to have come on a useless errand; *r. sur ses pas* = retrace one's steps; *la perfidie retourne sur son auteur* (La Fontaine, cited by Darmesteter) = perfidy recoils on its author; *le domaine est retourné à ses anciens maîtres* (Darmesteter) = the property has reverted [been restored] to its former owners; return (to work, fight, evil habits).

Revenge = *vengeance*; (in games) *revanche*.

Revanche = retaliation, return; (in games) return match, revenge. *En r.* = in return, to make up for it, as compensation, on the other hand.

Revenue = *revenu* (government or private); *trésor, fisc* (= treasury); *r. cutter=garde-côte de la douane*.

Revenu = income; (State) revenue; (*hunt.*) new growth (on animals).

Revenue = new growth (of wood).

Reverberate (v., *trans.*; *intrans.*, of sound, heat, light) = *réverbérer* (heat); *réfléchir, renvoyer* (sound and light); *répercuter* (sound); (*intrans.*) *faire écho, retenir* (of sound); *se réfléchir, se répercuter*.

Réverbérer = reverberate (heat, light).

Révérence = bow, curtsy. *Tirer sa r.* = Bow (generally on leaving) = Decline an offer.

Reverse (n.) = (opposite) *contraire, opposé, inverse, rebours, contre-pied, retour*; certain remarks which are the r. of complimentary (C. A. Collins, quoted in *N.E.D.*) = *certaines remarques qui sont loin d'être flatteuses; (misfortune) revers, échec, désastre; (of material) envers; (medal, coin) revers; (page) revers, verso. Quite the r. = *Tout au contraire*. (V.) = (upside down) *renverser, invertir* (elect. current; image in optics); *retourner* (glove); (law) *infirmer, casser, annuler* (sentence); *révoquer* (order, policy, etc.); (car) *faire marche arrière*.*

Revers = other side, wrong side, back (of hand); (coin or medal) reverse; misfortune, reverse, check; (*fig.*) dark side; (of coat) lapel; turn-over (of stocking). *A r. de soie* = With silk facings. *Coup de r.* = Back-handed blow, back-hand stroke (at tennis). (*Mil.*) *R. d'une tranchée* = Outside edge of trench.

<i>Prendre à r.</i> = Make flank (or rear) attack on.	luxuriant, abundant, fertile, rich; precious, important; (of dress, furniture, banquets) sumptuous, magnificent, beau; (of food, diet) nourishing, exquisite, delicious, savory, succulent, stimulant, nutritive; (of smell) odorant, exquisite, delicious; (of pastry) gras; (paste) lourd; (of sound, music) plein, étoffé, harmonious. That's r. (<i>fam.</i>) = C'est impayable, tordant, rigolo; elle est bonne celle-là.
<i>Reverser</i> = pour out again; pour back; (<i>com.</i>) transfer = reporter.	Ricochet = ricochet. Je sais cette nouvelle parr. = I have learnt the news indirectly.
<i>Renverser</i> = (see Reverse above) upset; invert (fraction); turn upside down, put in disorder; throw down, overthrow, throw over, overturn, subvert, destroy. Se r. sur une chaise = Tilt one's chair back. (<i>Mus.</i>) Intervalle renversé = Inverted interval.	Ride (n.) = promenade, course (in public vehicle, on horseback, bicycle, person's back); sentier (generally through a wood); bande de recrues à cheval.
<i>Reversion</i> = (biol.) réversion + retour (to a habit); survivance.	Ride (v.) = dévaliser, voler, piller; rayer (a gun); tirer avec un fusil.
<i>Review</i> = (legal) révision; (mil. display) revue; (survey of past, etc.) revue, examen; (criticism) critique, article, compte rendu, analyse; (periodical) revue.	Riffler = (techn.) plane (with a rifflard, jack-plane); file (with metal file, rifflard).
<i>Revue</i> = survey, examination, review; periodical, magazine, review; (mil.) inspection; (mil.) review. (<i>Fam.</i>) Nous sommes gens de r. = We often meet or We shall meet again.	Rime (n.) = [generally spelled rhyme] rime, poème; (hoar frost) givre, frimas, gelée blanche. (<i>V.</i>) rimer, faire des vers; couvrir de givre; alser (=ream).
<i>Réviser</i> = revise + overhaul (car).	Rime = rhyme [rime]; verse. (<i>V.</i>) Rimer = rhyme; tell in verse; write verse.
<i>Révision</i> = revision + reconsideration (of sentence); overhauling (of car); medical examination (of recruits). Conseil de r. = Military appeal court; recruiting board.	(Fig.) Ces deux choses ne riment pas ensemble = These two things don't go together [have no connexion]. A quoi cela rime-t-il? = What is the sense of that?
<i>Revive</i> (<i>trans.</i> and <i>intrans.</i>) = (come or bring back to life, notice, etc.) ranimer, se ranimer, revivre, faire revivre; raviver, revenir (d'un événissement, fainting fit); rappeler à la vie; reprendre ses forces; renaitre, faire renaitre; rétablir, se rétablir (arts, litt., customs); ressusciter; remettre en vigueur (regulation, law); revivifier (spiritual life); réveiller (wish); reprendre (old play); rappeler (to s.o. the souvenir).	Risible = (inclined to laugh) rieur; (laughable) risible.
<i>Revivre</i> (<i>intrans.</i>) = live again, return to life; relive (in another); live still (in memory of others).	River = fleuve, a large watercourse flowing into the sea; also used figuratively, un fleuve d'éloquence; rivière is the general term, but strictly speaking is applied only to watercourses flowing into a fleuve. La Tamise est un fleuve. Le Missouri est une rivière. Un fleuve côtier = Small coastal r. (Fig.) Rivière de diamants = Diamond necklace.
<i>Revoke</i> = (cancel) abroger, annuler, rapporter (a law); révoquer (gift, order); renoncer (in card games).	Robe = robe, dress; skin (of bean, onion); (woman or child) frock, dress, gown; (animals) coat. Les gens de r. = The legal profession.
<i>Révoquer</i> = r. en doute = call in question; withdraw, revoke (order, gift); recall, dismiss (officer, etc.).	Robin = rouge-gorge.
<i>Revulsion</i> = (med.) révulsion + revirement, changement soudain et prononcé (in feelings, tastes, fortune, opinions): r. of feeling in favour of s.o. = retour d'opinion en faveur de qqn.	Robin = (pej.) lawyer.
<i>Rhyme</i> . See Rime.	Robust = robuste (body, nature, health, animal, plant, faith, persons) + qui exige beaucoup de force.
<i>Rich</i> = (wealthy: of persons, societies, state) riche, opulent; (abundant: of soils, countries, periods, etc.) fécond,	Rock = Roc, Roche, Rocher. Roc suggests hardness and stability: bâti sur un roc; ferme comme un roc. Roche is the general term in mineralogy for all rr. Hence eau de roche = r. water: clair comme de

l'eau de roche = as clear as crystal. Apart from this, a *roche* is usually flat, in contradistinction to *rocher*, which is pointed and steep: *il y a quelque anguille sous roche* = there's s.t. in the wind, there's a snake in the grass; *le rocher de Gibraltar*.

Rocket = (firework, mil.) *fusée*; (bot.) *roquette*.

Roquet=pug-dog.

Rogue=*coquin, fripon, vagabond*, (law) *fourbe*; (playfully of children) *espiongle, gamin, fripon, farceur*; (elephant) *solaire*; (horse) *cheval de course ou de chasse paresseux*.

Rogue=salted fish-roe (cod especially).

Roll (n.)=*rouleau* (tobacco, music paper, material, parchment, lead, coins (in paper)); *roulement* (of drum, thunder, wagon, eyes); *roulis* (of ship); *roulade* (in singing); (bread) *petit pain* (*flûte*=long r.); (list) *rôle*; (photo-films) *bobine*; (archives) *archives*; (butter) *motte*; (metal) *laminor*; call the r. = *faire l'appel*; strike off the rr.=*rayer du rôle* or *des contrôles* (mil.) or *du tableau* (barriers); (of fat) *bourrelet*.

Rôle=list, register; part, role; billet, small log.

Roll (v.) = *rouler* (see below), *se rouler*; *laminer* (metal); (gardening) *passer au rouleau, rouler*; (agric.) *plomber*; (of sea) *rouler*; (of time) *s'écouler*; (of ship) *avoir du roulis, rouler, être ballotté; rouler* (a cask). [Roll is often followed by adverbs and prepositions like *in, on, up*, etc., which usually have to be rendered by a verb in the French. The people are rolling in (up)=*Les gens arrivent en foule*. The sailor rolls up to her=*Le marin s'approche d'elle en se balançant*. The hedgehog rolls up=*Le hérisson se met en boule*. I r. myself up =*Je me pelotonne*. The tide rolls up=*La marée monte en déferlant*. The reckoning is rolling up = *Le compte grossit*. He rolled down the slope=*Il descendit la pente en roulant=Il roula jusqu'au bas de la pente*.

Rouler (v., trans. and intrans.)=roll (cask; a peach in sugar; grass, cigarette; eyes); *r. carrosse*=keep a carriage; *se r. à terre* =turn over and over on the ground; *r. un projet*=turn over a plan (in your mind); (fam.) *r. qgn*=thrash s.o.; take s.o. in, deceive s.o.; (intrans.) roll, roll down; *pierre qui roule n'amasse pas*

mousse=a rolling stone gathers no moss; *la porte roule sur ses gonds* =door turns on its hinges; *la voiture roule bien* = carriage goes well; *le soleil roule dans les cieux*=sun moves along in [=passes over] the heavens; (vessel, thunder, drum) roll. *Tout roule sur ce point*=All turns on that point.

Roman = (native of Rome) *Romain*.

Roman=novel, romance.

Roman (adj.) = *romain* + R. nose = *nez aquilin*.

Romance = (novel) *roman* (*d'aventures, de chevalerie*); (language) *roman*; (mus.) *romance*; *poésie, mirage*; *attrait romanesque*; *la magie de l'inconnu*; *fable, conte bleu*: he yearned for r. and beauty and love, and Paris seemed to offer them all (Somerset Maugham, *Of Human Bondage*) = *il soupirait après le romanesque, la beauté, l'amour et Paris semblait lui offrir tout cela*. Their r. came to an abrupt end=*Leur idylle prit fin tout à coup*.

Romance = (sentimental) song, drawing-room ballad.

Romanesque=*roman*.

Romanesque (adj.) = fictional, of fiction; romantic.

Romantic (adj.) = *romantique* (scenery); (opposed to classic) *romantique*; *romanesque*: r. girl=*jeune fille romanesque*.

Rose = *rose*; (in stonework) *rosace*; (of watering-pot) *pomme (d'arrosoir)*. Under the r.=*Sub rosa*=*Sous le manteau*; (of ribbons) *rosette*; (of a pump) *crépine*.

Rose=*rose* (flower); (colour) pink; (archit.) *rose-window*; (naut.) *r. des vents* = compass card. *Dire la r.*=Box the compass. *Une composition à l'eau de r.*=A milk-and-water production. *Cela ne sent pas la r.*=It doesn't smell sweet. *Le pot aux rr. est découvert*=The secret is out.

Rotation = *rotation* + in r. = *à tour de rôle*.

Round (n.)=*rond, cercle*; (course) *cours*; (turn) *tour*; (watchman, police, soldier) *ronde*; (of ladder) *échelon*; (beef) *rouelle*; (walk) *tournée*; (techn., disk, etc.) *rondelle*; (of machine, wheel) *tour, révolution*; (poet. and mus.) *rondeau*; (painting and drawing) *bosse*; (sculp.) *ronde, bosse*; (dancing) *ronde*; (mus.-ketry) *décharge*; (cannon) *volute, salve, décharge*; (cartridge, etc.) *cartouche*; (cheers, salutes) *salve*; (boxing) *round*;

(inspection) *ronde, tournée*; (fight) *assaut, attaque, reprise*; (fig., daily r.) *occupation, affaires de chaque jour*: the trivial r.=*le train-train quotidien de la vie*. To go the rr. (fig.)=*Circuler*. Golden r.=*Cercle d'or, couronne*.

Rond = round (as above); circle (on paper); ring (on water when s.t. is dropped in); r. de serviette = napkin-ring; round mat [pad, cushion, etc.]; r. de cuir=round leather cushion on office chairs; (dancing) r. de jambe= sweep of the leg; (pop.) je n'ai pas un r. =I haven't a brassfarthing, (slang) I'm stony-broke.

Ronde=round (see Round); à 5 lieues à la r.=for 5 leagues round, within a radius of 5 leagues; chanter à la r.=sing in a circle; round dance; beat, rounds; chemin de r.=path round a fortress; (mus.) semibreve; patrol; round hand (in writing): écrire en r.; (song) round; boire à la r.=drink in turn, passing the liquor round the table.

Route=(way taken) *route, chemin*; (mil.) *ordre de marche*.

Route=highway, road; (direction) route, way: se tromper de r.=lose one's way, mistake the way; feuille de r.=way-bill; course (of river, sun, etc.).

Rowel=moulette (of a spur); (vet.) *ortie*. *Rouelle* = collop (veal); round slice (apple, etc.).

Royalty=royauté + membre de la famille royale; (pl.) *droits régaliens*; (books, etc.) *droits d'auteur*; prime, redevance (paid to landlord by mine-worker).

Royaute = (dignity of king) royalty, monarchy.

Rubrique = red ochre, ruddle; rubric; (publisher's) imprint.

Ruby=(gem) *rubis*+*vin rouge*; (pugilism) *sang*; (type) *corps s.*

Rubis = ruby (as above). Faire r. sur l'ongle=Drain to the last drop. Payer r. sur l'ongle=Pay on the nail. Rude=rude+mal élevé, impertinent, impoli, malappris, grossier, malhonnête; (coarse, badly made) brut, informe, grossièrement fait, fruste.

Rude=rough, harsh; hearty (appetite), severe (winter), startling (shock), heavy (blow); violent (storm); strict; steep (ascent); formidable (adversary).

Rue=(bot.) *rue*, street. Avoir pignon sur r.=Have a house of one's own. (Fig.) Cette histoire court les rr.=This story is known to everybody. Être vieux comme les rr.=Be as old as the hills. Les rr. en sont pavées=They are as common as blackberries.

Rue (v.)=regretter amèrement, se repentir de. *Ruer* = (of horse, etc.) kick. Se r. sur =Rush at.

Ruffian = chenapan, vaurien, scélérat, gredin, bandit, homme vil et brutal. *Rufian*=procurer, bully; dissolute fellow.

Rupture=rupture+(pathol.) hernie. *Rusticate* (trans. and intrans.)=se retirer (vivre) à la campagne; s'habituer à la vie champêtre, devenir campagnard; rendre provincial; (university) renvoyer temporairement; (archit.) rustiquer.

Rustiquer=to give a rustic appearance to (building, stonework). *Rut*=(lit. and fig.) *ornière*; (of the deer) rut.

S

[N.B.—In many English words initial *s* corresponds in French to initial *es* or *é*, as *Spirit=Esprit, Scripture=Écriture.*]

Sabbath = *sabat* (Jewish day of rest; witches' orgy) + *dimanche*.

Sable = (animal and fur) *zibeline*; (colour in heraldry) *sable, noir*; (fig.) *vêtements de déuil; antilope* (from South Africa).

Sable = sable (as above) + sand, gravel. (V.) *Sabler* = sand, gravel (walks, etc.); (drinking) toss off.

Sack = *sac*: s. of corn = *sac de blé*; give s.o. the s. = *donner à qqn son sac*; the s. of Troy = *le sac de Troie*; (formerly) *vin des Canaries, vin de Xérès* (= modern 'sherry').

Sac = sack; bag : s. *en papier* = paper bag; s. à main = (lady's) hand-bag; (fam.) s. à vin = toper; *homme de s. et de corde* = regular villain, gallows-bird; *l'affaire est dans le s.* = the business is as good as done, settled; *vider son s.* = have one's say; *prendre qgn la main dans le s.* = catch s.o. red-handed; *mettre ça dans votre s.* = put that in your pipe and smoke it; sackcloth (as penitential garb): *le s. (or le cilice) et la cendre* = sackcloth and ashes.

Safe = *sauf* only in the phrase *sain et sauf* = s. and sound. Otherwise it = *en sécurité, en sûreté, sûr, sans danger*. Be on the s. side = *ne pas courir de risques inutiles, (fam.) se garder à carreau*. A s. investment = *Placement de tout repos*. He's a s. winner = *Il est certain de gagner*.

Sagacious = (of persons) *sagace* + (of sayings, plans, etc.) *sensé, judicieux*; (of animals) *intelligent*.

Sage (n.) = (bot.) *sauge*. (Adj. and n.) *sage, prudent*. (N.) *sage* (of ancient times especially).

Sage (adj.) = wise, sage, sapient, sensible, judicious; sober, steady, chaste, well-behaved; (of children) good, well-behaved; (of animals) gentle, quiet. (N.) wise man, sage.

Saint. Saint. The English word is exclusively used as a noun or prefixed to a

proper name. The French word is also used as an adjective, in which case it is rendered by holy, sainted, sacred, blessed, godly, righteous, sanctified, etc. *Salad* = *salade*. S. days = *La jeunesse inexpérimentée*.

Salade = salad; (often used as synonym of) lettuce; (fam.) *panier à s.* = Black Maria. *Salary* = *traitement, émolumment, appanements, honoraires*.

Salaire = wages, pay (of workmen): *toute peine mérite s.* = the labourer is worthy of his hire; (fig.) recompense, reward.

Sally (n.) = *sortie* (of soldiers); *excursion; élanc, mouvement soudain; trait d'esprit, boutade, saillie*. (V.) = *faire une sortie* (mil.); (+ forth, out) *partir; aller se promener, sortir*.

Sallie = witticism, sally, banter; impulse, sudden inspiration, outburst (of passion); putting out, projection; covering (by male); (paint.) relief: *cette figure n'a pas assez de s.* = this figure does not stand out enough.

Saloon is used only of public places and not of rooms in a private house. Smoking s. = *salon fumoir*; dining s. = *salle à manger*; s. car = *wagon salon*; s. (U.S.A.) = *bar*; s. (car) = *conduite intérieure*.

Salon = drawing-room; s. réservé = private room (in hotel); s. de thé = tea room. *Le Salon* = Annual art exhibition in Paris (= English Royal Academy); hence also *la S. de l'Automobile* = the (annual) Motor Show.

Salute (n.) = (gesture) *salut; salutation*; (mil., nav.) *salut*; (artill.) *salve*.

Salut = salute, bow, greeting, etc.: *peut-être même lui ferai-ils un large s. du chapeau* (G. Duhamel, *Le Jardin des bêtes sauvages*) = they might even sweep their hats off to him; safety, welfare; salvation; (R.C. liturgy) benediction.

Salutation = (action) bow, salute; (pl.) kind regards: *agréez [recevez] mes ss.*

amicales [mes meilleures ss.] = yours sincerely [truly, faithfully].

Salve (v.) = (smear sheep) *enduire de goudron*; (soothe) *calmer, adoucir, apaiser* (pride, conscience, etc.); *sauvegarder, sauver* (honour); *opérer le sauvetage* (of ships at sea); *sauver* (goods from fire). See also **Save**.

Salve = *onguent, pommade*; (fig.) *remède, baume*.

Salvo = *salve* (salute of fire-arms; of applause) + *réserves, exception, restriction; expédient, échappatoire* (to save reputation, to soothe pride, etc.).

Sauver = save, preserve, rescue (person, ship, state, etc., from death, destruction, from the hands of); save (honour, appearances); (reflex.) run away, escape, abscond; take refuge in: *se s. dans la cave*; *se s. de qqn*=studiously avoid s.o. *Sauve qui peut!* = The devil take the hindmost, every man for himself. *Un sauve - qui - peut* = A stampede, panic flight.

Sanctify = *sanctifier*; (justify), the end sanctifies the means = *la fin justifie les moyens*.

Sanctifier = *sanctify*; *s. le jour du dimanche* = observe the sabbath; *que votre nom soit sanctifié* (in Lord's Prayer) = hallowed be Thy name.

Sanctuary = (holy place) *sanctuaire*; (for fugitives) *asile, refuge, droit d'asile*; (close time for game or fish) *temps prohibé*.

Sandal = (for the foot) *sandale* + (wood) *santal*.

Sane = (of sound mind) *sain d'esprit, d'un jugement sain*.

Sain = sound (tree, fruit, etc.); sane (mind, judgment); sound (reason, head, judgment, criticism, doctrine); healthy (climate); wholesome (food).

Sanguine = (physical organization) *sanguin*; (complexion) *rubicond, vermeil*; (hopeful) *optimiste, plein de vitalité, plein de confiance (espérance)*.

Sanguin = sanguine (as above); of blood, pertaining to blood: *vaisseaux sanguins* = blood vessels.

Sanguine (n.) = (haematite) red ochre crayon; drawing (in red ochre); blood-stone; blood-orange.

Satisfactory = (theol.) *satisfactoire + satisfaisant*.

Satisfy = *satisfaire, se contenter de; acquitter debt*; *dissiper* (doubt); (con-

vince) *assurer, convaincre, persuader*; s. the examiners = *être reçu (sans mention)*.

Sauce = *sauce*; (fig.) *du piquant, assaisonnement; impertinence, insolence* [s.-box = *un impertinent*]; hunger is the best s. = *il n'est sauce que d'appétit*. What is s. for the goose is s. for the gander = *Ce qui est bon pour l'un est bon pour l'autre*. Serve with the same s. = *Traiter de la même façon*.

Sauce = *sauce* (see above); (drawing) soft black crayon; (fig.) accessory: *la s. vaut mieux que le poisson* = the accessory is better than the principal. *On le met à toutes les ss.* = He is employed as Jack of all trades. (See *Accommoder* (ii).) *Vous ne sauriez faire une bonne s. à cela* = You can't make that presentable, can't do much with that. *Faire sa s. à qqn* = Rate s.o. roundly.

Saucer = *soucoupe*; (painter's) *goden*; (dog's) *écuelle*; s. eyes = *des yeux comme des lanternes, en boules de lots*.

Saucier = *sauce-cook*; saucer (of a capstan).

Saucière = *sauce-boat*.

Savage (adj.) = (uncivilized) *sauvage, barbare*; (fierce, cruel) *féroce, cruel, farouche, brutal*; (angry, colloq.) *fâché, furieux*; (herald.) *nu*.

Sauvage = savage (as above) + (persons) shy, timid; (plants, animals) wild.

Save (v.) (see **Salve**) = (rescue) *sauver (de), préserver de* (=from), *délivrer de, garantir contre* (=from); (se) *tirer* (out of a difficulty); *sauver (les dehors)*; (keep intact) *conserver, sauver*; (use sparingly) *ménager*; (keep . . . till) *garder . . . jusqu'à*; (spare, avoid) *éviter (à), épargner (à); mettre de côté, réservoir (money); (prevent waste) *économiser, épargner; gagner* (time, etc.); (obviate) *prévenir, empêcher*; (except) *réservé fait de, sauf* [s. the mark = *passez-moi l'expression*; saving your presence = *sauf votre respect*]. S. us! = *Dieu nous sauve!* (Fam.) To s. one's bacon = *Sauver sa peau*. (N.) **Savings** = *épargne*. **Savings-bank** = *Caisse d'épargne*.*

Savour = *saveur, goût + (smack) teinte, soupçon, pointe*. (V.) = *savourer*; (+of, etc.) *sentir, suggérer, friser* (heresy, impertinence, etc.). To s. of heresy = *Sentir le fagot*.

Savoury (adj.) = *savoureux* (of taste) = *exquis, délicieux, ragoûtant*; (of places,

negatively) *puant, empesqué*; (of dishes) *à la sauce piquante, salé, au goût relevé*: s. *omelette* = *omelette aux fines herbes*. Scale = *échelle*; *écaille*; *plateau, bassin* (of a balance); *tartre, crasse* (of boiler). Scallop = (bivalve) *pétuncle, peigne* = *coquille de Saint-Jacques*; (cook. and badge) *coquille*; (*pl.*, dressmaking, etc.) *feston*; *dentelle*.

Escalope = *colllop* (of veal).

Scalp = *cuir chevelu*; (Red Indian sense) *scalpe*; out for ss. = (fig.) *vouant à tout prix trouver des victimes, faisant une critique sans rime ni raison [à outrance]*; *sommet arrondi et nu*; *partie supérieure d'une tête de baleine*. (V.) *scalper* + *critiquer sévèrement, éreinter*.

Scalper. Scalper (as above).

Scan = *scander* (poetry) + *examiner, scruter* (horizon, face, etc.), *toiser* (s.o.). Scandal = *scandale*; (backbiting) *médiascence*.

Esclandre = event causing a scandal, and is used practically only in *faire, causer, un e.-make a scene*.

Scandalous = *scandaleux* + *calomnieux, diffamatoire*.

Scandale = scandal + (Bibl.) offence; bad example; *pierre de s.* = stumbling-block.

Scar = *cicatrice, balafre*; (fig.) *trace*; (bot.) *hile*; (fish) *scare*; *rocher, falaise à pic*.

Escharre=Escarre = (med.) scab.

Scarf = (lady's) *écharpe* + (man's) *cravate, cache-col* + (carpent. joint) *assemblage à enture*.

Scarify = (surg., agric.) *scarifier*; *éreinter* (an author).

Scarp = (fortif.) *escarpe* + *pente raide* = *escarpement*.

Escarpe = scarp (as above) + hooligan, rough, professional criminal.

Scene = (stage and fig.) *scène*; (place where events take place) *lieu, théâtre*: the s. of the crime = *le théâtre du crime*; the police are already on the s. = *la police est déjà sur les lieux*; (place of events in drama) *scène*; (part of play) *scène*; (stage scenery) *décor, décoration*: behind the ss. = *dans les coulisses*; (fuss) *scène*; (actual incident) *incident, événement*; *paysage, perspective, spectacle*.

Scène = scene (as above), stage. *Mise en s.* = Staging, stage setting.

Schedule = *cédule* (taxes) + *table détaillée, inventaire, liste, annexe*.

Cédule = schedule (= classification of taxes).

Schema = *schéma* (=diagram) + (Kantian phil.) *schème*.

Scheme = (systematic arrangement proposed or in use) *plan* (of play, book, speech, study, architect); *dessin* (garden, etc.; archit.); *disposition* (of colours, garden, etc.); *couleur* s. = *combinaison de coloris*; *programme* (of lecture, fête, etc.); *projet* (of building: = s. generally); *esquisse* (of litt. work); *table* (*tableau*) *méthodique* (of school work, etc.); *liste*; *devis* (of a contractor); *système* (of doing things); *dessein* (=plans in general, often pl.); (in a bad sense) *machination, intrigue*.

Schism. *Schisme*. The English word is almost entirely confined to religious matters, whereas the French word is often used for 'division' and 'separation' in other things, as politics, art, etc.: *il est l'auteur du s. qui divise en ce moment ce parti politique* (Dictionnaire Larousse) = there was a break between them.

Scholar = *écolier* (see next entry); *étudiant*; *savant, lettré, érudit*; (on a foundation) *boursier*; (rhet.) *disciple*. A s. and a gentleman = *Un homme cultivé et bien élevé*, formerly *l'honnête homme*. (In educational circles) English, classical, Latin, Chinese, Spanish, etc., s. = *anglicisant* (or *angliciste*), *humaniste, latiniste, sinologue, hispanisant*, etc.

Écolier = schoolboy, pupil, learner; (fig.) novice. *Prendre le chemin des ét.* = Take the longest way = dawdle. *Une faute d'é.* = A gross mistake. *Papier é.* = Foolscap.

Scholastic = *scolastique* (of the schoolmen of the Middle Ages) + *scolaire, des écoles*; s. agency = *agence (bureau) de placement pour professeurs*.

School = *école* (lit. and fig.); grammar s. = *collège*; government high s. = *lycée*; technical college = *école*; (mus.) *conservatoire*; there will be no s. to-day = *il n'y aura pas classe aujourd'hui*; (private s.) *pension, pensionnat, institution libre*; (branch of study with separate examinations at university) *branche d'étude, section; école* (of Plato, etc.); *banc* (of fish).

École = school (as above); (mil.) practice, training, drill, instruction, course, school, college: *haute é.* = advanced horsemanship. *Faire une é.* = Make a

howler. *Faire l'é. buissonnière* = Play truant: saunter along. *Il n'a pas fait é.* = He had no followers, no one followed his lead.

Schorch = *roussir, brûler superficiellement*; (fig.) *flétrir, mordre, cingler* (of scorn, wit, etc.).

Écorcher = *flay, skin; graze, tear, gall, fret, peel* (skin, bark, etc.); (fig.) *grate on* (ear); *murder* (word or language); *overcharge, fleece*. *É. l'anguille par la queue* = *Begin at the wrong end.* [N.B.—

Écorcer = *bark, skin.*]

Score (v.) = (notch) *entailer*; (mark) *marquer, tracer, souligner*; (of accounts) *porter en compte, compter*; (games) *faire . . . points*; (mus.) *orchestrer*. [The French use the word *Score* in games.]

Écorer = control (sale of fish in Channel ports).

Scot = (lit.) *impôt* but is rarely used now except in the expression 's.-free' = *sain et sauf, indemne*.

Écot = (share of cost of meal) share, quota; reckoning, score; lopped tree or branch.

Scout = [the French use this English word only in the sense of boy scout] *éclaireur; domestique* (Oxford colleges).

Scrutiny = *investigation, examen rigoureux, recherche minutieuse; regard scrutateur*.

Scrutin = poll, vote, method of voting, ballot. *S. couvert** = Secret ballot = (modern) *S. secret*. *S. d'arrondissement* = Voting for one candidate. *S. de liste* = Voting for number of candidates required.

Scuttle (n.) = (nav.) *écoutillon + (coal-s.) seau à charbon*.

Search = (search for, look for) *chercher, rechercher; explorer* (place); *fouiller* (person or thing); (probe, lit. and fig.) *sonder; examiner, scruter* (book, etc.); (of customs officer) *visiter*.

Chercher = seek, look for, try to find, search for (s.o. or s.t.); try to meet, look for; seek; fetch; try, endeavour (=c. à).

Season. Saison. The English word is more widely used figuratively, as 'a word in s.' (=un mot dit à point), 'a s. of inaction' (=une période d'inaction), 'for a s.' (=pendant quelque temps), 'in s. and out of s.' (=à propos et hors de propos). (*Hunt.*, etc.) Close s. = *Temps prohibé*.

Season (v.) = *acclimater, accoutumer, aguerrir, habituer, endurcir* (by habit),

sécher (wood, etc.); (faire) *mârir*; (make palatable or piquant) *assaisonner* (foods); *relever* (sauce, etc.); *saler, conserver* (meat, vegetables, etc.); (fig.) *assaisonner, donner du piquant à*; *culotter* (pipe); *abreuver* (cask).

Secret (v.) = (scient.) *sécréter* + (se) *cacher, (se) dissimuler, tenir secret*.

Sécréter = *secrete* (saliva, bile, etc.). *Sécréter* = *dress* (skins).

Secular = (lasting an age or century) *séculaire* (Rom. games, trees, bird [=phoenix], change, acceleration, fame, rivalry) + (non-religious) *séculier, temporel, laïque*, (mus.) *profane*.

Séculier = *secular* (as above). *Le bras s.* = The secular arm. *Le clergé s.* (opp. to *régulier*, monks) = *secular clergy*. (N.) *Les ss.* = The laity.

Security = *confidence, confiance, sécurité; protection; (person or thing as guarantee) garantie, sûreté, caution, nantissement, gage + (share certificate) valeur*. Government ss. = *La rente, fonds d'État*.

Sedentary = *sédentaire* (person, life, occupation); (of statue or posture) *assis*.

Sédentaire = *sedentary* (as above); stationary (troops); os s. = protuberance of the ischium. *Il est devenu, depuis quelque temps, fort s.* (Dict. de l'Acad.) = He has not been going out much for some time now.

Sell (n.) = *désappointement; attrape*.

Selle = stool: (pop.) *demeurer entre deux ss. le cul à terre* = to fall between two stools; (med.) stool; (caulker's) cradle, (wheelwright's) three-legged block, (cooper's) bench; saddle (horse, bicycle).

Seminary (educational establishment, rare) = *école, institution de jeunes filles, collège, pension, etc.*; (training college for priests) *séminaire*; (fig. source from which anything is obtained) *séminaire, pépinière, foyer*.

Sense = (faculty) *sens*; (sanity or ordinary mind, often pl.) *raison, bon sens, sens*; (moral perception) *sentiment*; (instinct, insight) *compréhension, intelligence, discernement*; (wisdom, judgment) *bon sens, sens commun, esprit, jugement*; (meaning) *signification, sens*; (prevailing sentiment) *opinion, avis, sens, sentiment*. In a bad s. = *En mauvaise part*. To drive s.o. out of his ss. = *Faire perdre la tête à qqn*.

Sens = *sense* (faculty); (physical, pl.)

senses, sensuality; feelings, passions (= display of senses); (intelligence, judgment, etc.) sense, mind, intelligence, reason, etc.; (way of understanding) opinion, sentiment; meaning, import; (way of directing) way, direction. *S. unique* = One-way street. *S. dessus dessous* = Topsy-turvy. *Abonder dans son s.* = To be wedded to one's own opinion. *J'abonde dans votre s.* = I fully agree with you.

Sensible = (that can be perceived) perceptible, sensible, appréciable; (aware = s. of) qui n'ignore pas, qui a conscience de, qui a le sentiment de, reconnaissant de; (of good sense, etc.) sensé, raisonnable.

Sensible = impressionable, sensitive (to), affected (by); material (world); tangible, palpable; (acting on the feelings), acute, sharp, tender.

Sensitive (to) = sensible (to changes, cold, etc.), impressionnable; susceptible (à), chatouilleux, ombrageux; délicat (skin, etc.); sensible (paper).

Sensitif = (scient.) of the senses; of the feelings.

Sentence = phrase; (law) sentence, jugement.

Sentence = maxim; (law) sentence, judgment.

Sentiment = (mental feeling) sentiment; (art) sentiment; (emotional weakness) sensibilité; (expression of ss.) pensée, vœu, maxime, toast.

Sentiment = (action) feeling, sensation, sense; perception, consciousness: avoir le s. des convenances = have a sense of what is proper; (movement of the soul) sentiment, feelings, sensibility; (way of appreciating) mind, opinion, idea. *Au s. de beaucoup de gens* = In the opinion of many people. *Autant de têtes, autant de ss.* = So many men, so many minds.

Sequence = (cards and R.C. liturg.) séquence + suite, succession, série; (mus.) séquence; (gram.) concordance (of tenses).

Sequester = (law = sequestrate) séquestrer; (intrans., of widow) renoncer à sa part de l'héritage; (confiscate) confisquer, s'approprier (property). Sequestered life, spot = Vie, endroit, retiré(e).

Séquestrer (trans.) = (legal) sequestrate (as above); (reflex.) cut oneself off from the world; (law) shut up (s.o.) illegally; put away (things). *Dans le fond d'un grenier on séquestra le bois* (Boileau,

cited by Darmesteter) = The wood was consigned, relegated, to an attic.

Serene (adj.) = serein (persons, sea, sky, etc.); (*slang*) all s.! = tout va bien!, parfait!; (title) sérénissime.

Serge = (woollen cloth) serge; (silk s.) sergét.

Serge = serge. *Sergé* = imitation serge, for linings; a mixture (cotton, silk, etc.).

Sergeant-major = (cavalry) maréchal des logis chef; (company) adjudant; (battalion) adjudant de bataillon.

Sergeant major = company quartermaster sergeant.

Sérieux = (taking the grave, important aspect of things, or showing a grave, important character) serious, in earnest (mind, man); genuine (buyer); serious, important (explanation, engagement); sound (argument); sincere (promise, protestation); sober (appearance, costume); staid, respectable, quiet (young girl); grave, serious (news, illness); sterling (worth, character); bona fide (offer); marked (improvement). *Être s. comme un âne qu'on étrille* = Be ridiculously solemn.

Servant = (of some standing) serviteur; domestique; (female) bonne, servante. [(N.) *Servante*] = dinner - wagon, side-table.] (Of railway company) agent; cheminot. Civil s. = Fonctionnaire; (mil.) ordonnance. (Letter formula) I remain your obedient s. = Recevez . . . l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Servant = lay - brother (who waits); gunner.

Serve = servir (two masters, the king, country, master at table, priest, client, mare, a gun, ball, in games, dinner; and abs.); servir à, remplir (purpose, object) = faire l'affaire; satisfaire, contenter, suffire à (need): it will s. = cela suffira; s'accorder à, se conformer à (one's wishes); that excuse will not s. you = cette excuse ne vous servira pas; it serves to show the folly of it = cela sert à [suffit pour] en montrer la folie; 1 lb. serves him for a week = une livre lui suffit pour une semaine; nothing would s. (him) but absolute submission = rien ne le contenterait qu'une soumission absolue [seule une soumission absolue le satisferait, il ne se contenterait que d'une soumission absolue]; a sofa serving (him)

as (for) a bed = *un canapé* (lui) servant de *lui*; as occasion serves = à l'occasion, quand l'occasion se présentera, quand le moment sera favorable; as memory serves = quand je m'en souviens; the tide serves = la marée est favorable; the curate serves two parishes = le vicaire dessert deux paroisses; faire (apprenticeship; campaign); subir (sentence); garnir, fourrer (naut., rope); (treat) traiter, agir envers [à l'égard de], en agir [user] avec; s. him right! = c'est bien fait; (fig.) s. s.o. with the same sauce = servir à qqn un plat de sa façon; signifier (writ, etc.) [=s. writ on s.o.]; s. s.o. a trick = jouer un tour à qqn; I shall manage to s. him out = je m'arrangerai pour lui rendre la pareille = je lui revaudrai cela = il me le paiera; (of train, omnibus, etc.) desservir (a district).

Servir = (see above); wait (attend) upon (s.o. at table, etc.); se s.= help oneself (at table); serve up (dinner, etc.); madame est servie = dinner is served, madam; serve, attend to (customer); il m'a servi auprès du roi = he was of service to me with the king; s. qqn de son crédit = help s.o. with his influence; sa mémoire l'a mal servi = his memory played him false; (of servant) to be in service [=out in service]; s. un plat à qqn = offer s.o. a dish; s. à qqn d'un plat = help s.o. to a dish; s. à boire à qqn = fill s.o.'s glass; s. la messe = serve at mass; que nous servira d'avoir du bien? = what will it avail us to be wealthy?; rien ne sert de courir = it is no good hurrying; s. de confident à qqn = serve as confidant to s.o.; se s. d'un dé pour coudre = to make use of a thimble for sewing; se s. de qqn = make use of s.o.

Faites s.l. = Bring in [Serve] dinner.

Session = (part of year when an assembly sits) session + (meeting) séance.

Severe = (strict, austere) sévère (virtue, face, look, master, law, punishment, style, critic); rigoureux, dur, âpre (weather, climate); intense, vif (pain); grave, cruel (illness); sérieux, gros (losses); gros, fort (cold in the head); grand (cold); austère (way of life); violent (headache); sévère, concis (style); (manner) grave.

Sévère = (showing no indulgence to faults and weaknesses; strictly adhering to rules, regularity, and seriousness) (see above); oreille s. [=strict]; jeune s. =

strict (austere) fast; costume s. = plain costume; œil s. = stern eye.

Shock (n.) = (violent as of earthquake) secousse, tremblement de terre; (mil.) choc, assaut, attaque; (sudden physical or mental impression) choc, coup, indignation, saisissement; (electric) commotion, secousse; (pathology) saisissement, traumatisme; (corn) tas de gerbes, moyette; (of hair) tignasse; (fam., crushing news) coup de masse. (V.) = blesser (ear); révolter (common sense); frapper d'horreur, indigner (person); scandaliser, choquer; outrager (morality). Shell-shocked = Commotionné (par un éclatement d'obus); shell-s.=commotion (causée par un éclatement d'obus).

Shocking = affreux, révoltant; horrible, abominable; choquant, scandaleux.

Choc=shock, collision; clink (of glasses); blow, impact.

Choquer = strike against, collide; clink, touch (glasses); shock, displease, impress unfavourably, vex, offend, jar on, grate on.

Choquant = shocking, offensive, displeasing, improper, that gets on one's nerves.

Siège = (mil.) siege; seat, chair (lit. and fig.); (coachman's) box; offices (of a company, etc.); (eccles.) see; (judge's) bench. (Prov.) Mon s. est fait = I don't intend to alter what I have written.

Sign (n.) = (mark) signe; (signboard) enseigne; (mark by which one traces s.t. or s.o.) indice; (token or tendency) présage, signe, miracle; s.-post=poteau indicateur. To show ss. of=donner des signes de, faire mine de (of being about to do s.t.). (V.)=signer; (indicate) faire signe, indiquer.

Signe=sign, token, mark, badge; omen; beck, nod; distinctive mark (on the body): avoir un s. au visage, sur la main. (V.) *Signer*=sign (name, etc.); (techn.) stamp, mark. Se signer=To cross oneself.

Signature = signature + (mus.) armature (=key signature).

Signet = sceau, cachet.. S.-ring = chevalière. *Signet*=book-marker.

Signification = meaning, signification; (legal) notification.

Signify=signifier; (intrans., be of importance) it does not s.=cela ne fait rien, cela n'a aucune importance.

Signifier = signify, make known, notify.

S. à qqn ses intentions = Inform (notify) s.o. of one's intentions. *Que signifie ce mot?* = What does this word mean? Simulate = *simuler* (ignorance, illness, etc.); *ressembler à, prendre l'aspect de*. Simuler = simulate (as above). Simulé = fictitious, bogus (false); pro forma (invoice); mock (fight). Sinecure = *sinecure + bénéfice sans paroissiens*.

Singe = *brûlure légère ; flambage* (hair, etc.). Singe = monkey, ape. *On n'apprend pas à un vieux s. à faire des grimaces* = You can't teach your grandmother to suck eggs. *Payer qqn en monnaie de s.* = Let s.o. whistle for his money.

Sinister = (herald.) *sénestre ; sinistre*.

Sire = (poet.) *père, aïeul ; père* (of animals); (voc. Your Majesty, etc.) *sire*.

Sire = sire (as above); (fam.) *c'est un pauvre s.* = he's a poor specimen.

Site = *emplacement* (of, for, building); *endroit, terrain*.

Site = (picturesque) landscape, beauty spot.

Skeleton = *squelette* (=shell of a body, etc.); (fig.) s. in the cupboard = *secret honteux d'une famille, fait déshonorant*; s. at the feast = *qqch qui jette un froid ; ombre inquiétante ; charpente, carcasse* (of building, etc.); *noyau* (of a colony); *cadre* (of a regiment); s. key = *rossignol*; (of literary work) *squelette*; (thin person) *squelette*.

Snobbery. Snobisme. [Larousse defines the latter as 'Admiration factice et sotte pour tout ce qui est en vogue'; the *Dict. de l'Acad.* as 'Vanité de ceux qui affectent les opinions, les manières d'être et de sentir qui ont cours dans certains milieux tenus pour distingués'. The *N.E.D.* definition of 'snob' is 'one who meanly or vulgarly admires and seeks to imitate, or associate with, those of superior rank or wealth; one who wishes to be regarded as a person of social importance'; that of the *Concise Oxford Dict.* is 'person with exaggerated respect for social position or wealth and a disposition to be ashamed of socially inferior connexions, behave with servility to social superiors, and judge of merit by externals.' If Larousse is right, then 'snob' = vulgar follower of fashion, and 'snob' = *admirateur et imitateur servile des personnes riches ou de haut rang*.

Guiraud's *Dictionnaire anglais-français* has the following entry: 'Dans son acception la plus fréquente "snob" est intraduisible et à peu près indéfinissable. Celui qui rampe devant ses supérieurs et traite ses inférieurs avec insolence est un "snob"; celui qui est fier de son nom, de ses relations, de sa fortune, etc., est un "snob"; celui qui affecte les manières d'une classe sociale qui n'est pas la sienne est un "snob." Le parvenu se conduit souvent en "snob." Voy. l'ouvrage de Thackeray: *The Book of Snobs*. En France *snob* se dit surtout de quiconque affecte d'admirer une forme d'art, sans réellement la goûter, uniquement parce qu'elle est à la mode. Ce n'est qu'une des nombreuses nuances du mot anglais.'

Sober = (not drunk) *pas ivre, dégrisé*; (moderate, well-balanced, sane, sedate, not passionate or wayward, etc.) *calme, posé ; grave, sérieux ; sage, retenu, sans ambition, prosaïque, modéré dans ses désirs*; (of colours and dress) *peu voyant, terne*; (of life and things) *monotone, paisible, modéré*; *sensé, raisonnable, rationnel*; *simple, strict (truth)*. To sleep oneself s. = *Cuver son vin*.

Sobre = temperate (in food and drink); abstemious, sparing. *Cet homme est s. en paroles* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = This man is a man of few words. *Il est s. de louanges* = He's sparing of praise. So

Soberly. Sobrement; Sobriety. Sobriété.

Social = (living in companies) *sociable*: man is a s. being = *l'homme est un être sociable*; (referring to mutual relations of man) *social, de la société*; *mondain*: a s. function = *une réunion mondaine*.

Social—social (as above); (com.) of the firm (company) : *raison sociale* = style of a firm; *capital s.* = registered capital.

Society = *société + (upper classes, etc.) monde, haute société*.

Sock = *chaussette*; (ancient theat.) *socque*; (inside s.) *semelle intérieure (de liège, etc.)*.

Socque = sock (as above) + patten, clog. Soil = (earth) *sol, humus, terre végétale, terrain, terroir*; (native s.) *sol, pays, patrie*; (stain, etc.) *tache, souillure*; (manure) *fumier, engrais*; (feudal) *gîble*; (of the stag) take s. = *battre l'eau*; (night-s.) *gadoue*; *poudrette* (prepared for manure).

Sol = *sou*; soil, earth; cultivated land, ground; (herald.) field; (*mus.*) sol, G.

Solder (v.) = *souder*.

Solder = settle balance (of account); sell off remainder (of goods at reduced price); pay (soldiers, etc.).

Sole (n.) = (of the foot) *plante*; (of shoe) *semelle*; (of hoof) *sole*; talon (of a rudder); (fish) *sole*; (mining) *sole*.

Sole=sole (as above); sill; (agric.) field (under rotation).

Solicit = *rechercher, chercher à obtenir* (custom, etc.) = s. s.o. for s.t.; (ask earnestly) *soliciter, importuner, engager*; (prostitution) *raccrocher*.

Solicitor = (one who solicits) *soliciteur*; (lawyer) *avoué*; (com.) *notaire*. S-General = *Avocat général*.

Soliciter = solicit; urge on (horse); *cet animal ne quitte sa tanière que lorsqu'il est sollicité par la faim* (*Dict. de l'Acad.*) = this animal leaves its lair only when urged by hunger; *un corps sollicité par deux forces différentes* = a body acted upon, attracted, by two different forces.

Solid = (not liquid) *solide*; (not hollow) *plein, massif*: s. *tyre=pneu plein*; s. *mahogany=acajou massif*; (not flimsy) *solide* (foundation); (printing) *plein, sans interligne*; (not plated) *massif*; *unanime* (vote) *comme un seul homme*; *fidèle, dévoué* (partisan): to go s. for = *être unanimement en faveur de*; (real, genuine) *solide* (pleasures), *vrai, complet, véritable, bien fondé*; (of persons) *sérieux, posé, rassasi*; (scient.) *solide, cube, vif* (rock); (rain) *continu, ininterrompu*.

Solide = solid (as above and in science); strong, durable, stout, substantial; fast (colour); staunch, trustworthy (friend).

Solitary = *solitaire*; *unique, seul, à part, exceptionnel* (instance, example, case, etc.); s. confinement = *emprisonnement cellulaire*.

Solitaire = solitary (as above); ver s. = taenia, tape-worm. (N.) *solitaire* (game, diamond); hermit, solitary; old wild boar.

Solvable = *soluble, résoluble*. Solvability = *Résolubilité*.

Solvent = (com.) *solvent*. Solvabilité = *solvency*.

Solvent = (having power to dissolve) *dissolvant*; *solvable* (as above). (N.) = *dissolvant*.

Sophisticate = *sophistiquer; falsifier* (text); (fig., make persons or things artificial) *donner des habitudes factices* (à qqn), *faire perdre sa simplicité* (à qqn); *rendre*

artificiel (qqch). Sophisticated (=altered from, deprived of, primitive simplicity) = *artificiel, affecté, factice, fin, malin, rust*.

Sort = (kind, etc.) *sorte, genre, espèce, nature*; (class) *sorte, classe, rang, condition*; (print.) *sortie*; (pl.) *temper, health* out of ss. = *mal à l'aise, indisposé, de mauvaise humeur, pas dans son assiette*. Good s. = *Une bonne pâtre d'homme*. Queer s. of chap = *Drôle de corps*. Nothing of the s. = *Il n'en est rien*. To put out of ss. = *Détriquer*. In a pleasant s. of way = *D'une façon plutôt agréable*. I s. of expected it = *Je m'y attendais plus ou moins*.

Sort=fate, chance, lot, destiny, etc.

Sorte = manner, way; kind, species. *Ayant parlé de la s.=Having spoken in that way. De (telle) s. que=So that. Faites en s. d'être prêt=Try to be ready. C'est un homme de ma s.=He's a man after my own heart, he's just my sort.*

Sortie has only the military sense.

Sortilege = *divination au moyen du tirage au sort*.

Sortilege = witchcraft, spell, charm.

Sot = *ivrogne, alcoolique*.

Sot=silly person, fool. (Adj.) silly, stupid, foolish. *Un s. en trois lettres=A regular fool.*

Sound (n.) = *son* (musical, of voice); (noise) *bruit*; (surgeon's) *sonde*; (branch of sea) *détroit, pertuis*; (part of fish) *vessie natatoire*; (cuttlefish) *seiche*; impression produite par ce qu'on entend: I didn't like the s. of what he said = *ce qu'il a dit ne présente rien de bon, m'a donné une mauvaise impression*.

Sound (v.) = (i) *sondier* (the depth of sea); (med.) *sonder*; (of whale) *faire la sonde*; (s. o. about the feelings, etc., s.o. as to [about, on] s.t.) *sonder*; (ii) (intrans.) (give forth ss.) *sonner*; (with reference to impression, sound as if) *faire penser à, faire l'effet de, donner une impression de*; it sounds as if he'd never seen anything like it = *on dirait qu'il n'avait jamais rien vu de pareil*; (trans.) *sonner* (mil. charge, retreat, etc.); *sonner de* (trumpet, horn, etc.); *faire sonner* [résonner, retenir] (bell, etc.); *sonner, proclamer, publier, célébrer* (fig., praises, etc.); *faire sonner, prononcer* (words, letters); (test wheels) *vérifier l'état de*.

Sonder = sound; taste, test (cheese, ham, etc.); s. le bois = take a few shavings off

a plank to see if the colour is good; (mil.) *s. un bois*=explore a wood; *s. le terrain*=see how the land lies, feel one's way; *s. un précipice du regard*=measure an abyss with one's eye.

Sonner=(*intrans.*) sound, ring. *Faire s. l'r*=Pronounce the r clearly. *Faire s. un mot*=Emphasize a word; strike: *midi a sonné*=the clock has struck twelve; (*trans.*) ring (bell, mass); sound (charge, victory).

[**Soup.**] *Soupe*=originally, piece of bread on which broth was to be poured, whence the expression *tremper la s.* *Trempé comme une s.*=Wet through. It is the traditional name, in military parlance, for the soldier's meal. *La s. fait le soldat*=An ill-fed soldier is a poor soldier='An army marches on its stomach.' *S. au lait*=Person who flares up easily: *s'emporter comme une s. au lait*. *Cela vient comme des cheveux sur la s.*=That (remark) is very irrelevant, out of place. *Ivre comme une s.*=As drunk as a lord.

Source=source (of river); spring (water, oil, etc.); origin. *Couler de s.*=Flow (come) without effort [naturally]: *éloquence qui coule de s.* (*Naut.*) *La s. du vent*=Wind's quarter.

Spasm=(med.) *spasme+accès* (of anger, jealousy, etc.); *sursaut*; *quinte* (of coughing). He works in ss. = *Il travaille à batons rompus*.

Spasmodic = *spasmodique* (med.) + *irrégulier*.

Speaker=celui qui parle, orateur. Loud-speaker (wireless)=*Haut-parleur*.

Speaker=(wireless) announcer.

Specific=(of a species, having an exclusive effect) *spécifique* (weight, medicine, character of anything) + *précis*, *défini* (name, statement, aim, etc., also person); *spécial*, *particulier* (style, cause, centre, etc.). (*N.*)=(med.) *spécifique*.

Spectacles = *lunettes*. *Spectacles* = plays, shows, sights (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Speculum = (med. instr.) *speculum*; (of telescope) *miroir*; (coloured spot on wing of birds) *miroir*.

Spell (v.)=(*trans.*) *élever*; (*intrans.*) *mettre l'orthographe*: I do wish you'd learn to s.=si seulement vous appreniez à mettre l'orthographe; (*fig.* of scheme, circumstance, etc., involve, have as result) *impliquer*, *signifier*, *équivaloir à*; *former un mot*: the letters c-a-t spell cat=les lettres c-a-t forment le mot cat.

Spice=épice (cloves, pepper, etc.); (*fig.*) smack, dash, etc.) *trace*, *teinte*, *soupçon* (of malice, etc., esp. in person's character and writings); *échantillon*, *spécimen*, *brin*, *graine*, *idée*. *Spicy* (adj.) = *épicé*; (*fig.*) *piquant*; *chic*, *pimpant* (showy, smart); *peu convenable*, *griovois*: a s. story=*une histoire griovoise*.

Épice=spice. *Pain d'é.*=Gingerbread.

Spider=(trap or phaeton) *spider*+*araignée*. *Spider*=spider (as above)+dicky (seat of car).

Spire=(spiral coil) *spire*+*flèche de clocher*; *aiguille*; *brin d'herbe*; *cime d'un arbre*.

Spirit (see also *Esprit*)=(soul) *âme*; (mind, ghost, essence) *esprit*, *fantôme*, *génie*; (drink) *spiritueux*; (natural energy, life, etc.) *ardeur*, *élan*, *verve* (of poet, orator, artist), *courage*, *feu*, *fougue*, *vigueur*, *entrain* (of actor or individual), *vie*, *animation*, *gaieté*; (pl.) *vivacité*, *courage*, *moral*: to be in high ss.=être de très bonne humeur, être en train; be in low ss.=être déprimé, triste, abattu [low ss. = *abattement*]; (of army) *moral*; *fougue* (of horse); (wine, salt, wood) *esprit*.

Spirituel = (opp. to material, temporal, and sensual) spiritual; religious: *exercices spirituels*, *lecture spirituelle*; (mus.) sacred: *concert s.*; witty, humorous.

Spiritualism = (philos.) *spiritualisme* + *spiritisme* (of mediums, etc.).

Spleen = (organ) *rate*; *abattement*, *mélancolie*, *spleen*; mauvaise humeur, méchanceté; *rancune*.

Spleen (as above)=spleen. *J'avais le s.*=I was in low spirits.

Spoil (v.)=abîmer (hat by rain); corrompre (taste of a nation); dévaster, ravager (a country); dépareiller (china set); gâter (child, hat by bad workmanship); piller (town); endommager (crops, etc.).

Spoliation = (pillage, plunder) *pillage*, *spoliation*; extorsion; (law) *destruction*, *mutilation*.

Sponge = *éponge* [throw up the s. = *jeter le manche après la cognée*, s'avouer vaincu]; s.-cake=biscuit de Savoie; s.-finger=biscuit à la cuiller; (artill.) *écouillon*; (parasite) *écornifleur*, *pique-assiette*. (V.) = *éponger* (table, face, etc.); s., s. down=se doucher avec une éponge; s. out=effacer (writing, memory of s.t., etc.); (absorb, s. up water, etc., with s.) *éponger*; (s. on s.o. for s.t.) *vivre aux dépens* [*crochets*] de qqn.

Éponge=sponge: (*fig.*) *passer l'é. sur une*

faute=say no more about it, overlook, forget it; *boire comme une t.*=drink like a fish; *rose-gall*; *heel* (of horse-shoe); *heel* (of stag).

Éponger=mop up, dab, sponge up (ink, water, etc.); sponge, wipe with a sponge. *Sport*=*sport*; *plaisanterie, moquerie*: make s. of=se moquer de; (fam.) *chic type*. *Squad*=*petit nombre de recrues* (assembled for drill, etc.); *peloton*: firing s.=*peloton d'exécution*.

Escouade=section (of infantry).

Squadron=*escadron + escadre* (of ships), *escadrille* (of aeroplanes; flotilla of torpedo craft).

Square=*carré*; *place*; (drawing) *équerre*; (of chess-board) *case*.

Square=garden (in a square).

Stable=écurie.

Étable=cow-shed.

Stage=(platform) *estrade*; (scaffolding) *échaufaud*(age); (mountebank) *tréteaux*; (theatre) *scène*; *profession de comédien*; (landing s.) *appontement, débarcadère*; (fig.) *arène*; (microscope) *platine*; (step in development) *phase, période, degré, pas*; (resting-place) *étape*; (change of horses) *relais*. To go on the s.=*Monter sur les planches*. By easy ss.=*A petites journées*.

Stage=(professions) term, probation.

Stance=*position, manière de se tenir*.

Stance=stanza.

State=(condition) *état, condition, situation*; (colloq.) he was in quite a s.=*il était tout à fait bouleversé, il était dans tous ses états*; (political) *état*; (rank) *classe, rang*; (pomp) *pompe, majesté*; *apparat, dignité*; *cabine de luxe*=s. cabin, etc. See also *État*.

Station=(spot, place, building for definite purpose) *poste, station, place*; (position in life) *rang, condition, position* (in society); (occupation) *poste, emploi, charge, état, service*; (goods) *dépôt*; (missionaries, R.C., church) *station*; (surveying, nav., Indian, mil., railway) *station*; (railway terminus) *gare*; (mil. police) *poste*; (fire brigade) *poste*.

Station=station (as above); stay, stoppage, stopping-place; spa; (action of standing upright) position: s. *verticale*.

Stay=(intrans.) *rester, demeurer*: how long are you staying?=*combien de temps restez-vous?*; descendre (at hotel, with friends): they're staying at the

Brighton=ils sont descendus au Brighton; (trans.) arrêter, retenir, en-rayer; apaiser (hunger); (+up) étayer, soutenir; remettre, différer.

Étayer=stay (up), shore (up), support.

Sterile=stérile (lit. and fig.) + pasteurisé; (style) décharné, sec, plat.

Stock is used in French only in the sense of 'stock in trade.'

Stomach (v.)=*estomac*; *ventre* ['s.-ache' may = *mal d'estomac* but is nearly always *mal de ventre, colique*, the English expression being due to the fact that 'belly' is no longer used in polite conversation]; *poitrine*; *goût, inclination, envie*: I have little s. to write =*je n'ai pas grande envie d'écrire*; to turn one's s.=*soulever le cœur*. (V.)=(generally with can affirm. or neg.) *supporter, endurer, avaler, tolérer*; (fig. usually neg.) I cannot s. that idea=*je ne saurais digérer [avaler] cette idée [cette idée m'écailler]*.

Estomac=stomach, belly, abdomen; chest.

Sentir son e. dans les talons=To be as hungry as a hunter. *Avoir de l'e.*=(i) Have pluck, staying-power, tenacity; (ii) (fam.) Be able to stand heavy financial losses; (iii) (fam.) Have plenty of cheek.

Estomiquer (fam.)=take (s.o.'s) breath away, give (s.o.) a disagreeable surprise: *une nouvelle qui l'a estomiqué*=a piece of news that flabbergasted him.

Stop=arrêter; boucher (a hole, one's ears); obturer, plomber (a tooth); supprimer, suspendre (allowance, etc.); cesser (visits, noise); empêcher: you can't s. him from doing it=*vous ne pouvez pas l'empêcher de le faire*; stopper (of machinery); (intrans.) rester: to s. at home=*rester chez soi*; passer: he's going to s. here a few days=*il va passer quelques jours ici*.

Stopper=(trans. and intrans.) stop (in speaking of a machine): s. un navire: au même instant l'automobile s'arrêta presque, tourna, franchit un porche, parcourut une grande cour déserte et stoppa devant un perron (Pierre Louÿs, Contes choisis); to repair by invisible mending: j'avais donné ma veste à s. aux trois sœurs de la rue des Feuillantes (G. Duhamel, Le Club des Lyonnais).

Stoppage=action d'arrêter; repos, arrêt; halte, pause; cessation, interruption (of

work); *chômage* (of works); *obstruction*, *embarras*, *encombrement* (by obstacles, etc.); *retenue* (of pay, salary); *suspension*, *cessation* (of payments by bank, etc.).

Stoppage=invisible mending.

Store=*abondance*, *provision*, *réserves*; set s. by=*faire grand cas de*; (shop) *magasin*; (of knowledge) *fonds*.

Store=outside blind.

Strange=(land) *étranger*; (gods) *inconnus*; (ground) *que je, tu, etc., ne connais pas*; is s. to me=*m'est inconnu*; *étrange* (story, thing); he wears the strangest clothes = *il porte des habits des plus bizarres*; it seems s.=*cela semble drôle*; I am s. to the work=*je ne suis pas fait au travail*; feel s.=*n'être pas dans son assiette*.

Étrange=strange, odd, queer, novel.

Stranger=*étranger*, *inconnu*. I am a s. here=*Je ne suis pas d'ici*. You are quite a s.=*Vous nous faites rarement une visite, on ne vous voit pas souvent, vous devenez rare*. He is no s. to danger = *Il est familiarisé avec le danger*.

Étranger=(of another country) foreigner, alien; (of another family) stranger, outsider; (having no connexion with any one) stranger, alien; strange; unfamiliar, unknown; unconnected with (a). *Être é. aux mathématiques*=Have no knowledge of mathematics.

Strict. *Strict*. The latter is rather a didactic term. The English word has a wider sense, and is in commoner use. S. orders=*ordres formels*; in s. confidence=*en toute confiance*.

Structure=(manner of construction, lit. and fig.) *structure+édifice*, *bâtiment*, *construction*.

Study (n.) =(care, attention, pains in getting s.t.) *étude*, *but*, *objet*: it shall be my s. to please=*je ferai mon étude de plaisir*, *je mettrai toute mon étude à plaisir*. Your comfort was my s.=*Mon but a été votre confort*. Make a s. of the English market=*Mettre ses soins à accaparer le marché anglais*; (brown s. =fit of musing) *profonde réverie*; to be in a brown s.=*être plongé dans ses pensées*; (pursuit of a branch of learning) *étude*: make a s. of a subject=*faire une étude d'*[étudier, approfondir]*] un sujet*; (thing deserving to be studied) his face was a s.=*il fallait voir la mine*

qu'il faisait; (theatre, music, painting) *étude*; (room) *cabinet de travail*.

Study (v.)=*étudier*, *travailler*; *faire son (une) étude de*; *faire ses études*; (s. for) *se préparer à*; (be on the watch) *s'appliquer à*, *viser à*, *chercher à*; (consider) *avoir égard à*, *consulter* (conveniences, feeling of others, one's own interests); studies himself=*s'écoute*; s. s.o.'s manias = *caresser les manies de qqn*.

Étude=study (see above); (*pl.*) lessons, studies; *la salle d'é.* or *é.*=preparation room in school; study time; consideration, survey, examination (of human body, of human heart, of natural phenomena, of texts, etc.); chambers, office, practice (of a lawyer, etc.); study and practice (of a piece of music); *mettre à l'é.*=put into rehearsal (a play); *elle plaît sans é.*=she is attractive without studied effect.

Étudier=study, learn, practise, examine, consider, etc. (see *Étude*); (reflex.) *s'é. à*=endeavour; *s'é. à plaisir à qqn*=endeavour to please s.o.

Stuff=(matter, material) *étoffe*, *matière*, *essence*: 'we are such s. as dreams are made on'=*nous sommes faits de la même étoffe que les songes*; 'ambition should be made of sterner s.'=*l'ambition devrait être d'une plus rude étoffe*. There is good s. in him=*Il a de l'étoffe*. A s. they call petrol=*Une chose [matière] qu'on appelle essence*. This book is sorry s.=*Ce livre est un fameux fatras*; *matériau*s; foodstuffs=*aliments*, *dénrées alimentaires*; *produits* (of the garden); *médicaments* (of the doctor); (cloth) *étoffe*, *drap*, *tissu*; (trash) *rebut*, *came-lote*. What s. he writes! = *Quelles fadaises il écrit!* Smith a liar! S. and nonsense!=*Smith menteur!* *balivernes que tout cela!*, *allons donc!*, *quelle bêtise!*, *c'est de la blague!* (Fam.) That's the s. to give 'em!=*Voilà comment il faut les traîter!* (V.)=(s. s.t. with) *remplir qqch de*, *garnir qqch de* (feathers, etc.); *rembourrer* (furniture) *de*; (cram) *bourrir*, *gorger* (a fowl) *de*; *farcir* (dead fowl for cooking); (dead animals for preserving) *empailler*; (s. hole) *boucher un trou*; (s. s.t. compactly into) *fourrer*, *serrer*, *tasser qqch dans*; (s. up) *boucher*. My nose is stuffed up=*J'ai le nez pris [bouché]*, *je suis enchaîné*.

Étoffe=(techn.) material; fabric, material

(wool, silk, cotton, etc.); (*fig.*) stuff: *il y a en lui l'é. d'un savant*=there is the making of a scholar in him.
Étoffer=stuff, furnish amply [usually as p.p.]. *Vêtement étoffé*=Ample garment. *Carrosse bien étoffé*=Luxuriously upholstered carriage. *Cheval étoffé*=Stout horse. *Une voix étoffée*=Rich (full) voice.

Style=(ancient writing instr.) *style*; (sundial) *style*; (manner of writing and composing) *style, ton, manière, goût*; (way of doing things) *manière, méthode*; (superior manner, breeding, etc.) *élégance, grâce, cachet*; (title) *titre, nom*; (of com. firm) *raison, raison sociale*; (kind, sort, esp. as to appearance) *espèce, genre, sorte*; (make, shape, pattern) *façon, modèle*. Done in a masterly s.=*Fait de main de maître*. Live in first-rate s.=*Mener grand train, avoir un grand train de maison*. That's the style!=*C'est cela!, Bravo!* (V.) *appeler*; *donner le titre de*; *qualifier de*.

Style=style (as above).

Styler=form, train, bring up. **Stylé**=(well-)trained, schooled: *domestique bien style*.

Suave=(bland, soothing, polite)—of persons, speech, manners, wine, etc.) *aimable, affable, courtois; calmant, adoucissant, doux, tendre*.

Suave=sweet, fragrant (perfume); pleasant, agreeable (music, etc.).

Submettir=*soumettre + alléguer, faire observer*.

Subscribe=*souscrire, signer*. S. (to a newspaper)=*S'abonner* (*à un journal*).

Substance=(scient.) *substance* [= also *substance*] +(essence, pith) *fond, matière, réalité*; (wealth) *biens, fortune, avoir, richesse*.

Substantial=(scient.) *substantiel*; (of food) *substantiel* +(of importance or value) *matériel, sensible, essentiel, d'un grand poids*; (not flimsy) *solide, fort, gros*; (wealthy) *riche, qui a du bien*.

Substitute (n.)=(persons) *substitut, remplaçant, délégué, suppléant*; (things) *succédané, imitation, ce qui remplace*.

Succeed=(follow after) *succéder à, remplacer*; (have success) *réussir* (*à + infin.; dans + noun*); *parvenir à*; (abs.) *arriver*.

Sudden=*subit, soudain + brusque* (movement).

Sufferance=*tolérance*. On s.=*Par tolérance, toléré*.

Souffrance=suspense, postponement: *colis en s.*=parcel awaiting collection; *effets en s.*=unliquidated bills; suffering. *Jour de s.*=Borrowed light.

Suffisance=sufficiency, enough+conceit, self-sufficiency.

Suffisant=sufficient + conceited, consequential, stuck-up, self-sufficient.

Suggest=(bring to mind) *suggérer + proposer, conseiller* (plan, theory—often that); I s. that (formula of examining counsel, insinuating a motive)=*n'auriez-vous pas, ne serait-ce pas que*.

Suggestion=*suggestion; proposition*.

Suit (n.)=(petition, asking in marriage) *requête, demande, (recherche) en mariage; prière, sollicitation*; (law) *instance, procès, action, poursuite*; (cards) *couleur*; (clothes) *complet*; (collection, set) *collection, assortiment*.

Suite=(retinue) *suite*; (of furniture) *ameublement (complet); mobilier*; s. of rooms=*un appartement*.

Suite=(what follows) sequel, train, wake; (order of thing following) connexion, consistency; retinue, suite; continuation, course; succession, series; effect, result, consequence.

Sultana=*mère, femme ou fille du sultan; raisin sec (de Smyrne)*.

Sultane=wife of sultan; long robe (of rich material open in front).

Sum=(total) *somme* (f.): (problem) *calcul, problème*. To do a s.=*Faire une addition*.

Somme (f.)=sum. *Bête de s.*=Beast of burden.

Somme (m.)=nap, sleep.

Superannuated=*mis à la retraite, en retraite; hors d'âge, impropre au service, décrépit, vieux, etc.*

Suranné=out of date, out of fashion.

Superior (adj.)=*supérieur + (of persons) prétentieux, qui se donne des airs; (above giving attention to, yielding to, etc.) trop fier (honnête, etc.) pour céder à, qui ne veut pas s'abaisser à*.

Supernumerary=*surnuméraire + (theat.) figurant, comparse*.

Supply (v.)=(furnish) *pourvoir, fournir*; (make up for) *suppléer à; répondre (à un besoin)*; s. the place of (s.o.)=*remplacer, suppléer (qqn)*.

Suppléer=supply, make up for (what is lacking); supply the place of (s.o.), act as supply for (s.o.).

Support (v.) = (carry weight of) soutenir, supporter, porter; (feed) entretenir, nourrir, faire vivre, pourvoir aux besoins de; (help, second, etc.) fournir une aide à qqn, assister qqn; soutenir, appuyer (s.o., a cause); confirmer, corroborer (evidence); affirmer, attester (fact); étayer (an argument); subvenir à (financially); se rallier à (cause); parler en faveur de (resolution); souscrire à, se cotiser pour (institution, etc.); assister à (lecture); contribuer au succès de, sauvegarder.

Supporter = (of s.t., pillars, etc., carrying weight) support, keep up (building, etc.); bear (expense); withstand, sustain, bear (shock, attack, blow, etc.); (fig.) bear, tolerate, put up with, endure (certain food, cold, misfortune). *Cet ouvrage ne supporte pas l'examen* = This work doesn't bear examination. *Navire qui ne supportera pas la mer* = Unseaworthy vessel. *Je ne saurais s. une telle insolence* = I can't tolerate such insolence. *Il en supportera les conséquences* = He must put up with the consequences.

Suppress = (keep secret) tenir secret, omettre, ne pas publier, supprimer (proofs, book, memorandum, passage, etc.); (restrain) réprimer (revolt, etc.); étouffer (voice, sobs); modérer (sorrow). **Supprimer** = suppress (see above); do away with, abolish.

Surcharge = surcharge + surtaxe (extra charge on a letter); majoration d'impôt. **Surcharge** = surcharge; excess weight (of railway luggage); weight-handicap (in horse - racing); word written over another.

Sure = (convinced, having reason for belief) Are you s.? = *En êtes-vous sûr?* I am s. I didn't mean to hurt you = *Vraiment je ne voulais pas vous faire mal.* Well, to be s.! = *Vraiment! Pas possible!* He would be s. to dislike him = *Il le détesterait sûrement* = ne manquerait pas de le détester. He is s. to come = *Il ne manquera pas de venir.* Be s. to wind up the clock = *Ne manquez [oubliez] pas de remonter la pendule;* (formula of concession) To be s., she is not pretty = *Elle n'est pas jolie, c'est vrai [certain];* (exclamation of assent) Yes, to be s. = *Mais bien sûr.* Make s. of = *S'assurer de.* Make s. that (of) = *Veiller [Faire attention] à ce que.* (Adv.)

I said it would be and s. enough it is = *J'ai dit que cela arriverait et ma foi! j'avais raison.*

Sûr = safe; reliable, trustworthy; sure, certain, confident. *A coup s.* = For certain, infallibly = (fam.) pour s. *Parier à coup s.* = Make a safe bet, bet on a certainty.

Surety = caution, garant, répondant.

Sûreté = safety. *Lieu de s.* = Place of safety. *Rasoir de s.* = Safety-razor. *En s. de conscience* = Without any misgiving, with an easy conscience. Sureness (of hand, of judgment); security (com.); precaution (against accident); guarantee (for payment). *La S.* = The Criminal Investigation Department.

Surgeon = chirurgien. **Surgeon** = sucker, shoot.

Surname = nom de famille.

Surnom = sobriquet, nickname. *Connaitre qqn par nom et s.* = Know s.o. thoroughly.

Surprise = (take by surprise) surprendre (person, place); (come on a person off his guard) surprendre; (astonish, turn out contrary to expectation) I am surprised at you = *Votre conduite m'étonne [choque, scandalise].* The result surprised me = *Le résultat ne répondit pas à mon attente;* (hurry a person into doing s.t.) He surprised me into consenting = *Il obtint [enleva] mon consentement par surprise.*

Surprendre = surprise (as above), take, intercept; (obtain unfairly) on a surprise sa signature = his signature was obtained fraudulently. *S. la bonne foi de qqn* = Take advantage of s.o.'s sincerity; (discover by stealth) *J'ai surpris ses soupirs* = I caught his sighs. *S. à qqn un mouvement de faiblesse* = Detect in s.o. a sign of weakening. *La mort ne le surprit point* = Death did not take him unawares. *Je l'ai surpris à lire cette lettre* = I caught him reading this letter. *Le feu a surpris cette viande* (Larousse) = The fire has caught this meat.

Survey (v.) = considérer, contempler, (fig.) jeter un coup d'œil sur, regarder avec attention; scruter, examiner avec soin; arpenter, lever le plan de (land, etc.); (value) expertiser; faire les études de (railway).

Surveiller = superintend, watch over, have an eye on (works, workmen).

Susceptible = (admitting of) susceptible

(*de*) : (liable to, sensitive to) *prédisposé* (*à*), *sensible* (*à*); *impressionnable*.

Susceptible = susceptible (admitting of); sensitive (sense of smell; substance); touchy, easily offended.

Suspect = *soupçonner* (plot, foul play, etc.); (s. s.o. to be) *soupçonner* (*qgn d'être*); (inclined to think) *s'imaginer*, *être porté à croire* (*soupçonner*): you, I s., don't care = *vous, je m' [j'] imagine*, *n'en avez cure*; (s. s.o. of doing) *soupçonner* (*qgn de faire*, etc.); (hold to be uncertain) *suspecter* (truth, faithfulness; person).

Suspecter. Soupçonner. The former means to treat as (a) suspect and the suspicion is more definite and better grounded than in *soupçonner*, which means to 'surmise.' An honest man may be *soupçonné*; a thief is *suspecté* by every one.

Suspense = *incertitude, indécision, doute*. In s. = *En suspens* (persons or things). *Suspicion* = *soupçon*; (small quantity) *soupçon*. Detention on s. = *Détention préventive*. *Suspicion* = (law) *tenir en s.* = keep under observation as a suspect.

Suspicious = (person) *soupçonneux*; (thing) *suspect, louche*.

Sustain = *soutenir, supporter* (shock;

comparison); *subir* (defeat); (of court or authority) *décider en faveur de, admettre la validité de; confirmer, justifier* (statement); *bien jouer* (a role).

Sustenance = *nourriture, subsistance*.

Soutenance = upholding (a thesis).

Suture = suture, seam + (*fig.*) joining together (two parts of literary work where part has been suppressed).

Sycophant = *adulateur, flagorneur, parasite*.

Sycophante = informer, liar, knave.

Sympathetic = *sympathique* (anat., physiol.); (person) *qui éprouve (montre) de la sympathie*; s. landscape = *paysage qui émeut*. S. strike = *Grève de solidarité*. S. sound = *Son concordant*.

Sympathique = sympathetic (as above); *être, se montrer, s. à* = be in sympathy with, be favourably disposed towards; attractive, likeable: *il m'est très s.* = I like him very much; *il ne m'est pas du tout s.* = I am not at all attracted by him, I don't take to him at all, he doesn't appeal to me.

System = (scient.) *système + méthode, organisation*.

Système = system + *esprit de s.* = obstinacy, prejudice; (fam.) *taper sur le s.* = get on one's nerves; (fam.) *employer le s. D* [*D=débrouillard*] = to wangle.

- Tabernacle = (Bible and Jewish hist.) *tabernacle*; (fig.) *corps humain*; (liturg.) *tabernacle*; (archit.) *niche*; *stalle*.
 Tabernacle = tabernacle (as above); (hydrant) chamber.
- Table = *table* + *tableau* (see below); *assemblée* (round a t.), *tablée*; t.-land = *plateau*.
- Tableau*=board: *t. noir*=blackboard; *t. d'annonces* = notice-board; picture, painting; (*naut.*) name-board; (theatre) scene; hoarding (for placard, etc.); list, table, catalogue; panel (of juries); (*law*) rolls; (horse-racing) telegraph (board); game (laid out on ground for inspection after the shoot), bag.
- Tablet = (thin sheet) *tablette*; (plate, memorial, etc.) *plaque*; (soap) *pain*; (*pharm.*) *tablette*; (wall coping) *chaperon*.
Tablette = tablet (as above); (board) shelf; cake (of chocolate, etc.); (*pharm.*) tablet, lozenge; (*archaeol.*) writing-tablet: *rayer cela de vos tablettes*=don't count on that.
- Tack=(nail) *pointe*; *semence*, *broquette* (for carpets); (sewing) *point pour faufiler*; (food) *mangeaille*; (*naut.*) *amure*. To make a t.=*Courir un bord*. To be on the starboard t.=*Avoir les amures à tribord*. To haul aboard the . . . t.=*Amurer . . .*; (fig.) to be on the right t.=*être dans la bonne voie*; (stickiness) *viscosité*.
- Tac=(sound) click, (tick-)tack. *Riposter du t. au t.*= Give a sharp reply, tit for tat.
- Tact = (sentiment) *tact*; (mus.) *mesure*, *cadence*.
- Tact=tact, judgment; (sense of) touch, feeling. *Avoir une grande finesse de t.*=Have a delicate sense of touch.
- Tail=*queue* (animal, letter, musical note, violin, pigtail, kite, procession, party); (end) *bout*, *fin*; (coat) *pan*, *basque*; (van) *derrière*; (plough) *manche*; (of coin) *revers*, *pile*; *bas* (of tile). To turn t.=*Tourner le dos, montrer les talons*. I can make neither head nor t. of it= *Je n'y vois ni queue ni tête*. T.-piece (in books)=*Cul-de-lampe*. (Fam.) Tt. = *queue-de-morue*, *queue-de-pie*.
- Taille = cutting (of stones, diamonds); pruning (trees); cutting out (garment); making (quill pen); sharpening (pencil); (*surg.*) lithotomy; engraving; edge (of sword); tally (stick); height, stature; size, stoutness; *il est de t. à se défendre*=he is capable of defending himself; waist, figure, form: *le tour de t.*=waist measurement. *Avoir la t. longue*=Have a long waist. *Ce vêtement n'est pas à sa t.*=This garment does not fit her.
- Taint=*tache*, *flétrissure*, *souillure*, *corruption*; infection, contagion. (V.) = *gâter*, *corrompre*, *infester*, *vicier*, *souiller*.
- Teint=complexion; dye: *une étoffe bon t.* =material with fast dye.
- Teinte = tint, shade, tone; touch, suspicion: *mettre dans ses paroles une t. d'ironie*.
- Tinter=tint, tinge.
- Talon=*griffe*, *serre* (of bird of prey), *ongle* (of lion, etc.); (cards) *talon*.
- Talon = heel, heel-piece; shoulder (of sword-blade); counterfoil (of postal order or cheque).
- Talus=(anat.) *astragale*; (club foot) *pied bot*; (fortif., geol.) *talus*; *détritus* (= debris of rock).
- Talus = slope (of earthwork, parapet, embankment, excavation, etc.).
- Tangent. To go off at a tangent=S'écartier tout d'un coup (de la question, de la suite de ses idées, de sa manière de faire). S'échapper par la tangente=(i) Slip away, get out of a difficulty cleverly; (ii) To elude a question.
- Tape = *ruban de fil*; *bolduc* (for small parcels); insulating t.=*chatterton*. Red t.=*Bureaucratie*, *paperasserie*. T.-worm = *Ver solitaire*.
- Tape=tap, slap; (techn.) cork, plug (for gun, etc.).
- Tare = *vesce*; *ivraie*; *tare* (weight allowance).
- Tare=tare (as above); loss of value (in goods, owing to damage or diminution

in quantity); (fig.) defect, grave fault (in anything).	Tenant=locataire (of house, room, land); (of farm) fermier, tenantier métayer; (legal) occupant (of any property). T. farmer=Cultivateur à bail.
Target=but; cible (lit. and fig.); (railway) sémaphore circulaire; (butchery) poitrine d'agneau.	Tenant. D'un seul t., tout d'un t., tout en un t. (of property)=Lying together, not separated: la terre de chaque tenantier peut avoir les formes les plus variées. Elle est souvent d'un seul t. auprès de sa maison (C. Seignobos, Hist. sincère de la nation française). Tt. et aboutissants=Boundaries and abutments; (fig.) ins and outs: les tt. et aboutissants d'une question.
Targette=flat bolt; leather pad (for hand); small shield.*	Tend (v., trans. and intrans.)=(be apt, conduce) tendre à, aboutir à, contribuer à; (lead to) tendre, se diriger; (take care of) garder, veiller sur, soigner; (nav.) faire éviter.
Tassel=gland, houpple (for ornament); barbe (de maïs); (book-mark) signet; (of night-cap) mèche.	Tendre (v., intrans.)=lead to, tend to; aim at.
Tasseau=(techn.) bracket.	Tender (v., trans. and intrans.)=(offer) offrir, proposer; donner (resignation); offrir (money in payment); défrérer (oath); soumissionner (contract). (N.) offre; soumission (for contracts); legal t.=monnaie libératoire; (railway) tender; (nav.) (navire) annexe; gardien, personne qui soigne; bar-t. = garçon de comptoir.
Tattoo=batterie, sonnerie de la retraite (to quarters), la générale; (indelible patterns on skin) tatouage. (Vv.) battre la générale; tatouer. Beat the devil's t. = Tambouriner des doigts.	Tendre (v., trans.)=stretch, draw, strain (string, bow, etc.); stretch out, hold out (arm, etc., hand to ask alms); offer, lay bare (neck to executioner); offer, present (s.t. to s.o.): (fig., fam.) t. la perche à qqn=help (s.o. out of a difficulty); set, lay (snares); (fig.) lay (a trap, piège for s.o.); unfurl (sail); pitch (tent); drape (wall); strain (attention); tendu (of style)=strained, stilted.
Tatou=armadillo.	Tender (adj.)=tendre +(sensitive) sensible (heart, conscience, place); (solicitous of) soucieux de (good name, honour); (afraid of doing s.t. wrong) soigneux (soucieux, jaloux) de, qui se fait scrupule de, qui craint de; (ticklish, requiring careful handling) scabreux, délicat (subject), épineux (question).
Tatouer=tattoo (skin). Tatouage=Tattooing.	Tendre = soft, tender (of substances); delicate (colour); tender (flower, of horse's mouth); sensitive (to tears, temptation); easily moved, affected; loving, fond, affectionate; affecting, moving (sentiment, air, avowal).
Tax=taxe+(fig.) fardeau, effort exigé.	Tennis=lawn tennis; tennis court.
Temper (v.)=tremper (metal); délayer, détremper; délayer (mortar, etc.); (modify) proportionner, mesurer, accommoder, tempérer (justice, etc.); (mix) mélanger, combiner. (N.)=(mixture) mélange, juste mesure, combinaison; (metals) trempe; (disposition) naturel, caractère, humeur; (ill-humour) irritation, colère.	Tennis=paume, jeu de paume.
Tempérer=temper; moderate.	Tenor=(mus.) ténor; (purport) sens,
Tempérament=temperament; (com.) acheter à t.=buy on the hire-purchase system, by deferred payments.	
Temperance=tempérance (in eating, drinking, sexual pleasures)+abstention complète de boissons alcooliques: t. hotel=hôtel où l'on ne sert pas de boissons alcooliques. [But 't. society'=société de tempérance.]	
Temperate=(of persons) tempérant, calme, sage, sobre, patient, etc.; (things) tempéré.	
Temple=temple (lit. and fig.) + tempe (of head).	
Temple=temple (as above)+(freemasons') lodge; (French Protestant) church.	
Temporal=temporel (opp. to eternal and spiritual); (Greek gram.) temporel; (of the temples) temporal.	
Temporiser=(generally in politics) être opportuniste (une girouette); parlementer pour gagner du temps; faire un compromis.	
Temporiser=procrastinate.	
Tenable=tenable (of fortress, etc.) + soutenable, qui peut être défendu (of theory, point, etc.).	
Tenaille=pincers, tongs; (fortif.) tenaille.	

<i>portée</i> ; (settled course of life, etc.) <i>cours</i> , <i>caractère</i> ; (law) <i>intention</i> , <i>dessein</i> ; <i>copie exacte</i> ; (com.) <i>échéance</i> .	<i>Théâtre</i> = theatre; dramatic works of author or nation: <i>le t. français</i> = French drama; <i>le t. de Racine</i> = Racine's plays; scene (of crime, accident); <i>pièce de t.</i> = play.
<i>Tenuïté</i> = <i>tenuïté</i> + (air, fluid) <i>rarefaction</i> ; (style) <i>simplicité</i> , <i>caractère terre à terre</i> .	<i>Thème</i> = theme, subject, text; translation into a foreign language: <i>un t. français</i> = a French prose. (Fam. and iron.) <i>Fort en t.</i> = Clever but unoriginal. <i>Tourner son t. de deux façons</i> = (fig.) Arrive at the same results by different methods.
<i>Tenuïté</i> = tenuity (as above), thinness + (fig.) smallness, unimportance.	
<i>Tergiversate</i> = <i>tergiverser</i> ; <i>changer de parti</i> , <i>apostasier</i> .	
<i>Term</i> = (limit) <i>terme</i> , <i>limite</i> , <i>borne</i> ; (limited time) <i>temps</i> , <i>espace de temps</i> ; (university, school) <i>trimestre</i> , <i>semestre</i> ; (tribunal) <i>session</i> ; (appointed day) <i>terme</i> ; (law) <i>terme</i> , <i>temps limité</i> ; (logic, math.) <i>terme</i> ; (word) <i>expression</i> , <i>mot</i> , <i>terme</i> ; (<i>pl.</i> , language) <i>termes</i> ; (<i>pl.</i> , conditions) <i>conditions</i> , <i>prix</i> ; (<i>pl.</i> , footing) <i>relations</i> , <i>rapports</i> . Beginning of t. = <i>Rentrée des classes</i> . They're no longer on speaking tt. = <i>Ils ne se voient plus</i> . On easy tt. = <i>Avec facilités de paiements</i> . On intimate tt. = <i>Sur un pied d'amitié</i> . On mutual tt. = <i>Au pair</i> . To come to tt. = <i>En venir à un arrangement</i> . Tt. of reference = <i>Attributions</i> , <i>pouvoirs</i> , <i>mandat</i> .	<i>Tic</i> = (med.) tic + habit, way, mannerism, trick: <i>il a le t. de ronger ses ongles</i> (<i>Dict. de l'Acad.</i>) = he has a trick, habit, of biting his nails.
<i>Terme</i> = term (as above); (god or statue) term; stop, end, goal, limit (<i>lit.</i> and <i>fig.</i>); quarter-day; rent; time (of accouplement); word, expression, term; <i>en propres tt.</i> = in so many words: <i>je le lui ai dit en propres tt.</i> = I told him so in so many words.	<i>Tic tac</i> = tick-tack (of clock especially) + click-clack (of a mill, etc.); pit-a-pat (of heart).
<i>Terrace</i> = (level place) <i>terrasse</i> ; (row of houses) <i>rangée de maisons uniformes</i> ; <i>terrasse, défaut</i> (in marble slab).	<i>Ticket</i> = (card giving certain rights) <i>billet</i> , <i>carte</i> : season t. = <i>carte d'abonnement</i> ; reader's t. = <i>carte de lecteur</i> ; (label) <i>étiquette</i> ; (notice to let, etc.) <i>écriteau</i> ; (insurance; voting) <i>bulletin</i> ; (omnibus) <i>billet, ticket</i> ; (pawn) <i>reconnaissance</i> ; (tt. issued in sets at swimming-baths) <i>cachet</i> ; (order for goods) <i>bon</i> ; (badge) <i>plaqué, médaille</i> ; (the proper thing) that's the t. = <i>voilà ce qu'il faut, à la bonne heure</i> ; <i>c'est cela</i> .
<i>Terrasse</i> = terrace (as above), platform, flat roof; pavement (in front of café in France): <i>allons boire à la t.</i> ; (<i>paint.</i>) foreground.	<i>Étiquette</i> = label, ticket; etiquette.
<i>Terrier</i> = terrier (dog); burrow, hole.	<i>Tile</i> = (baked clay for various uses) <i>tuile</i> ; <i>carreau</i> (for paving, etc.); (<i>colloq.</i> , silk hat) <i>tube</i> . (<i>Slang</i>) Have a t. loose = <i>Avoir un grain</i> .
<i>Test</i> (v.) = (put to the t., etc.) <i>mettre à l'épreuve</i> , <i>éprouver</i> , <i>essayer</i> ; <i>vérifier</i> , <i>examiner</i> .	<i>Tuile</i> = tile (as above); (<i>fam.</i>) sudden misfortune, blow, mishap. <i>Il ne trouverait pas du feu sur une t.</i> = Nobody would lend him a farthing.
<i>Tester</i> = make a will.	<i>Till</i> (n.) = <i>tiroir-caisse</i> (for money in shop); <i>argile à blociaux</i> .
<i>Testy</i> = <i>irritable</i> ; <i>susceptible</i> .	<i>Titte</i> = adize (of coopers, etc.); bass (bast); (<i>naut.</i>) cuddly.
<i>Tétu</i> = obstinate.	<i>Timbre</i> = <i>timbre</i> (of voice, instrument).
<i>Textual</i> = <i>textuel</i> : possibly we have not got the quotation exactly t. (<i>Saturday Review</i> , quoted in <i>N.E.D.</i>) = <i>nous n'avons peut-être pas cité textuellement</i> ; <i>de texte</i> , <i>du texte</i> ; t. criticism = <i>critique du texte</i> ; t. errors = <i>erreurs de texte</i> .	<i>Timbre</i> = <i>timbre</i> (as above); bell, gong; stamp (on document), stamp (ing instrument).
<i>Textuel</i> = word for word: <i>ce que je vous dis est t.</i>	<i>Timide</i> = timid; nerveless (style, brush).
<i>Theatre</i> = <i>théâtre</i> + <i>amphithéâtre</i> (for lectures, etc.).	<i>Tin</i> = (metal) <i>étain</i> ; (sheet-t.) <i>fer-blanc</i> ; (<i>slang</i> , money) <i>galette</i> ; t. soldier = <i>soldat de plomb</i> ; (vessel) <i>bidon, boîte en fer-blanc</i> .
	<i>Tin</i> = (<i>nav.</i>) keel-block; (<i>bot.</i>) <i>viorne</i> = viburnum = <i>laurier-t.</i> = <i>laurustinus</i> .
	[<i>Tincture.</i>] <i>Teinture</i> = tincture + smattering; dyeing; dye.
	<i>Tint</i> . See <i>Teint</i> , after <i>Taint</i> .

Tirade=*tirade; diatribe*.

Tire=(of a wheel, generally written tyre) *bande, pneu*. (V.)=(i) *mettre un pneu à (une roue)*; (ii) *fatiguer*.

Tire is rarely used except in the fam. expression *vol à la t.*=pocket-picking.

Tirer=draw, pull, haul, drag, etc.

Toast=*pain grillé*; (drinking) *toast*: give a t.=*porter un toast*; personne ou chose à qui (*laquelle*) *on boit*; (*slang*) to have s.o. on t.=*tenir qqn à sa merci*.

Tolerable=(endurable) *tolérable+passable*.

Tope=*boire à l'excès* (alcoholic drinks).

Toper = accept bet; (*fam.*) agree to proposal: *tope là!*=done! shake on it!

Topic (n.) = *sujet*; (*logic*) *lieu commun*.

Topical (adj.) = *d'actualité*; (*med.*) *topique*.

Topique (n.)=local remedy. (Adj.) local, to the point.

Torque (m.)=torque; (f.)=coil (of wire); roll (of chewing tobacco).

Torso=*torse*; œuvre *défectueuse, inachevée*.

Touch (v.)=*toucher*; (meddle with) *toucher à; égaler, rivaliser avec*; (*fam.*) *taper*: I touched him for a fiver=*je l'ai tapé de cinq livres*.

Toucher. [In many cases the English touch will not be suitable.] *Faire t. ggch du doigt*=Lay one's finger on s.t., bring s.t. into prominence. *Il a été touché à l'épaule*=He was hit on the shoulder.

T. le but=Hit the mark (target). *Il touche au but*=He has almost reached the goal. *T. la corde sensible*=Strike the sensitive chord. *T. l'orgue*=Play the organ. *Dis où le mal te touche*=Say where the pain troubles you. *Si vous êtes touchés de curiosité*=If you are moved by curiosity. *Je vais t. une étrange matière*=I am going to touch on [allude to] a peculiar matter. *Elle lui en touche quelques mots*=She dropped him a few hints. *Il vous touche de près*=He is very closely related to you.

T. à qqn dans la main=Give s.o. your hand (to conclude a bargain, etc.).

Touchez là=Your hand on it. *Il n'a pas touché à ces mets*=He has left these dishes untasted. *Il ne faut jamais t. aux droits acquis*=One must never interfere with vested interests. *Il n'a pas l'air d'y t.*=He looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth.

Touch=(sense) *toucher*; *contact*; *touche*:

t.-stone = *pierre de touche; soupçon*,

pointe: a t. of irony = *une pointe d'ironie*; *atteinte légère*: a t. of fever = *un peu de fièvre*; *trait*: a t. of genius = *un trait de génie*.

Touche=*touch(ing)*; (*fenc.*) *hit*; key (of piano, typewriter, etc.); (*pop.*) *look*: *avoir un drôle de t.*=to look a queer bird; goad (for driving animals).

Tour=*voyage*; *tournée*: a company of actors on t.=*une troupe en tournée*; to go on a t. of inspection=*faire une tournée d'inspection*.

Tour (m.)=*lathe*; turn, circular movement, revolution: *roue qui fait trois cents tt. à la minute*; *faire le t. de*=go round: *faire le t. du monde*=go round the world; *faire le t. du jardin*=walk round the garden; *faire un petit t.*=go for a stroll; *t. de taille*=waist measurement; turn: *parler à son t.*, *avant son t.*=speak in one's turn, out of one's turn; *à t. de rôle*=in turn; feat, trick: *t. de force*=feat of strength; *il m'a joué un mauvais t.*=he played me a nasty trick; *cela se fait en un t. de main*=it can be done in no time; *à t. de bras*=with all one's might: *frapper à t. de bras*; *le sang ne lui a fait qu'un t.*=he was seized with sudden anger (or it gave him a great shock); turn (of phrase); *se donner un t. de reins*=twist, strain, one's back. (F.)=*tower*; (*chess*) rook, castle.

Tourniquet=*tourniquet*; turnstile, swivel, (*nav.*) roller; (*fishing*) winch, reel. *Jeu du t.*=(*game played on*) a sort of roulette wheel.

Trace (v.) = (mark out) *tracer*; (by transparent paper) *calquer*; (follow track of, etc.) *suivre la piste de, suivre la trace de*; (find position by remains) *déchiffrer, découvrir, trouver, retrouver*; (t. back to) *remonter à; suivre* (course; history of a word).

Tracer (trans. and intrans.)=draw, trace (line, etc.); (fig.) indicate; sketch, lay down (in speech or writing); spread, run about (of roots).

Trace (n.) = *trace, marque, signe, vestige, indice*; (harness) *trait*.

Trace=trace, vestige, sign, mark; spoor, trail, track.

Track (n.) = *trace, piste* (hunting), *piste, voies*; (road) *chemin, route, sentier*; (railway) *voie*; (naut.) *sillage*; (of comet) *route*.

Trac (fam.)=fright, funk, stage-fright:

<i>avoir le t.</i> =to get the wind up. <i>Tout à t.</i> = Without reflecting, thoughtlessly.	<i>Traitor=traître.</i> [Traiteur=keeper of a restaurant.]
<i>Traduce=médire de, calomnier, dénigrer; diffamer.</i>	<i>Traître=traitor; (theat.) villain.</i>
<i>Traduire=translate (from one language into another); interpret, show, express.</i>	<i>Tramway=tramway+tram (car).</i>
<i>Traffic (n.)=trafic, commerce, négoce; (railway, goods) trafic; (road) transport, roulage; (numbers of vehicles, etc.) circulation, mouvement. Through goods t. =Transit. White slave t.=La traite des blanches.</i>	<i>Trance=extase, ravissement; (pathology) léthargie, hypnose, catalepsie; (hypnotic) transe.</i>
<i>Trafic=trading, trade; goods traffic (railway); illicit traffic. Faire t. de son honneur=Barter away one's honour.</i>	<i>Transe=(as above) + (usu. pl.) apprehension, fear, mortal anxiety.</i>
<i>Train (v.)=(bring up) former, éduquer, exercer, dresser, façonner, discipliner (person or animal); (techn.) dresser (un cheval, etc.); faire grimper, diriger, mettre en espalier, palisser (garden trees, etc.); (accustom) habituer, accoutumer; (sports) entraîner; pointer (gun); (go by t.) voyager (aller) par le train (en chemin de fer).</i>	<i>Transaction=(business management) gestion, conduite; (business done) affaire, transaction.</i>
<i>(N.)=(railway) train, convoi; (dress) traîne, queue; (powder, fire) traînée; (retinue) suite, cortège, procession; (events) enchaînement, succession, série; (course) voie, cours.</i>	<i>Transaction=(business) transaction; compromise.</i>
<i>Trainer=draw (carriage, etc.); (fig.) drag (s.o. in the mud); trail (leg, wing, etc.); shuffle along; (fig.) defer, delay; stand over; lead, drag along, carry along (person); bring along, take along, carry with one, experience (embarrassing, disagreeable things); bring (as a result); attract; prolong, protract, lengthen; drawl (speech); draggle (of dress); t. dans la rue=loiter.</i>	<i>Transfer=transfert (=transferring; conveyance of property)+report; décalcomanie; soldat qu'on fait passer d'un régiment dans un autre.</i>
<i>Train=herd, drove (of cattle, etc.); file, row, line, procession (of people, carriages, etc.); (railway) train; retinue, attendants; (fig.) style (of living); (way of going) speed, way, fashion, pace; (fam.) bustle, row, shindy, noise; (of wheels, etc.) going, movement; (horse) quarters; (wood) float, raft; (carriage) frame; (print.) carriage. A fond de t. =At full speed. En t. de.=In the act of. En t. =In the mood. Fort en t. =In the best of spirits. Pas en t.=Out of sorts. Mener qqn grand t.=Make s.o. act quickly. Mener qqch grand t. [d'un t. de poste]=Do s.t. rapidly. Mener grand t.=Live in style. Faire du t.=Make a noise, a fuss.</i>	<i>Transit=traversée, voyage; transport; route; (astron.) passage; (goods abroad) transit; (fig.) passage de la vie à la mort.</i>
	<i>Transit is a term referring to goods crossing a country without paying duties: marchandises en t.=goods in transit.</i>
	<i>Transitory=passager, transitoire; (law) actionnable dans tous les pays.</i>
	<i>Transitoire=transitory, fleeting; transitional, provisional: régime t., lois transitoires.</i>
	<i>Translation=(school) thème (into the foreign tongue); version (into the mother tongue); (conveyance from one language into another) traduction; (of bishop) translation; (Bibl.) enlèvement (au ciel).</i>
	<i>Translation=shifting, removal; transfer (of property); translation (of bishop).</i>
	<i>Transmutation=transmutation (of one body into another) + (biol.) transformation.</i>
	<i>Transparent (adj.)=transparent (lit. and fig.); (of persons) simple, franc, sans affectation.</i>
	<i>Transplant=transplanter (trees, etc.); (surg.) greffer.</i>
	<i>Transportation=(removal to penal colony) déportation; (removal to foreign country) transportation; transport (of persons and things anywhere).</i>
	<i>Trap (n.)=piège, trappe, traquenard, panneau, trébuchet; (fig.) piège, attrape; siphon (in pipe); (pl., fam.) effets, affaires; (slang) policier, limier, (slang) flic; petite voiture, cabriolet.</i>
	<i>Trappe=trap (for animals); trapdoor, sliding door, hatchway; register (of a fireplace).</i>

Traverse=*traverser*; examiner, discuter (a subject); pointer (gun); raboter dans le sens de la largeur; (law) nier; (of compass needle, etc.) pivoter; (of horse) se traverser; (thwart) contrecarrer, traverser (opinion, plan).

Traverser=cross, traverse (country); (fig.) cross, come into (mind); lie across, be athwart; (fig.) thwart, hinder; fish (anchor); (naut.) bear (sail) to windward.

Travestir=disguise as, dress up as: t. un enfant en marin; travesty, parody (poem, etc.); jouer un rôle travesti = (of actress) play a man's part, (of actor) play a woman's part. *Bal travesti*=Fancy-dress ball.

Travestissement=disguise; travesty, misrepresentation. *Pièce à tt.*=Play with a quick-change artist.

Treasury=(place) trésor; trésorerie, ministère des finances. T. bench=Banc des ministres. T. note=Billet de banque (d'une livre ou de dix shillings).

Treat=traiter+offrir, payer: he treated himself to the theatre=il s'est payé une place au théâtre.

Traiter=treat; call: il m'a traité de lâche =he called me a coward; entertain (at table): il traite magnifiquement ses amis; (reflex., com.) be sold: les blés se traitent à 60 francs les 100 kilos.

Treatment=(way of dealing with persons or things) traitement; (literary) manière de traiter.

Traitement=treatment, salary.

Treaty=traité; by private t.=à l'amiable, de gré à gré.

Traité=treaty+treatise.

Trepan (v.)=(surg.) trépaner+prendre à un piège, tromper; entraîner (dans un endroit) par surprise; amener (qqn à faire qqch) par surprise; frauder.

Trepidation=(pathol.) trépidation; émoi, agitation, trouble.

Trépidation=(pathol.) trepidation; tremor, vibration, jarring (of ground, of steamer, motor-car).

Trespass (v.)=entrer sans droit; (t. on) abuser de (hospitality, etc.); empêter sur (neighbours); pécher; (t. against s.o.) offenser (Bible); transgresser, enfreindre, violer (principle, law, etc.). (N.) violation d'une propriété; transgression; (law) délit.

Trépasser=die. Trépas (poet.)=death.

Tress=tresse; (pl.) cheveux (especially of women).

Tresse=tress, plait (of hair); plait (of straw, etc.), braid.

Trick=(fraudulent device) ruse, malice, ficelle; stratagème; (feat) tour (de force, etc.), truc; (peculiar habit) habitude, tic, manie; (of children) niche, farce, espiaillerie; manière de faire; (of cards) levée; (fam.) the whole bag of tt.=tout le bataclan, tout le tremblement.

Trique=(fam.) big stick, cudgel. Donner des coups de t. à qqn=Belabour s.o.

Tripe (usu. pl.)=guts, intestines (of animal); tripe (stomach, etc., as food); œufs à la t.=hard-boiled eggs sliced and fried with onions.

Triturer=triturate; handle thoroughly: t. les affaires; t. la besogne de qqn=make s.o.'s task easily, prepare s.o.'s task thoroughly.

[Triumph.] Triomphe=triumph; l'équitation est son t.=horsemanship is his strong point; porter qqn en t.=chair s.o., carry s.o. shoulder high.

Trivial=(of small value) insignifiant, sans importance, de peu de valeur; (persons) superficiel, peu profond, léger, incapable; (commonplace) trivial, banal, commun.

Trivial=commonplace, common, hackneyed, humdrum, trite; vulgar, low.

Trojan=Troyen+work like a T.=travailler comme un nègre; fight like a T.=se battre comme un lion.

Troop=troupe; (pl. soldiers) troupes; (cavalry) escadron; (call of drum) le rassemblement. Troupe=troupe (d'acteurs).

Trooper=soldat de cavalerie, cavalier; cheval de cavalerie; (troop-ship) transport. Swear like a t.=Jurer comme un charretier. Eat like a t.=Manger comme quatre. Lie like a t.=Mentir comme un arracheur de dents.

Troupier (fam.)=soldier, private.

Tropical=(of the tropics) tropical+ardent, passionné; figuré, métaphorique.

Trotter=trotteur (of horse)+(pl.) pieds (of pig, sheep, etc., as food).

Trouble=(affliction, etc.) peine, contrariété; trouble (of mind), perplexité, inquiétude; tourment, ennui, souci, chagrin; (labour) peine, mal; (disease) maladie, malaise, mal; (inconvenience) dérangement, embarras.

(V.) troubler, agiter, inquiéter; affiger, chagriner, tourmenter, contrarier; in-

commoder, gêner; donner de la peine, embarrasser; charger (prier); (reflex.) se déranger, s'occuper, s'inquiéter. I will t. you to explain = *Je vous défie d'expliquer*; or in polite requests as: may I t. you to, etc. = *veuillez* or *puis-je vous prier (demander) de* or *auriez-vous la bonté de . . .?*

Trouble = disturbance, tumult, agitation, disorder, dissension (in the affairs of life); trouble, uneasiness, anxiety (of mind); (*pl.*) troubles, disturbances, turmoil, commotion.

Troubler = make muddy (cloudy); dim (of air, water, eyes, mind, etc.); upset, disturb, confuse, trouble, put out, annoy, disconcert (mentally or physically).

Trump (v.) = (cards) *couper, prendre avec un atout*; t. up = *inventer, forger*.

Tromper = cheat, deceive, etc.

Trompette (f.) = trumpet; (m.) trumpeter.

Sans tambour ni t. = Secretly, mysteriously, noiselessly. *Avoir le nez en t.* = Have a turned-up nose. *Sonner de la t.* = (fig.) Let every one know your deeds. *Embocher la t.* = Assume the heroic style. *A gens de village t. de bois* = Rough tools for rough work, every one to his station.

Trunk = (of tree, body) *tronc*; *fût de colonne, dé de piédestal*; (main part) *corps*; (elephant) *trompe*; (railway) *t. line* = *grande ligne*; (telegraph) *t. line* = *ligne interurbaine*; *t.-call, communication interurbaine*; (box) *malle, coffre, boîte*;

(techn.) *auge, auget, tige; conduit, etc.*

Tronc = trunk (tree, body); stock (of family); main stem (of artery); stump (of a column); alms-box.

Truss (v.) = *trousser* (fowls); (tie up) *attacher, lier*; (archit.) *soutenir avec une ferme; saisir* (of bird of prey).

(N.) = *botte* (hay, etc.); (roof) *ferme*; (surg.) *bandage herniaire*; (bot.) *touffe*; (nav.) *drosse de vergue*.

Trousser = tuck up, turn up (petticoat, etc.). *Un cheval qui t.* = high-stepping horse; truss (fowl); *trousser bagage* = depart; *t. une affaire* = dispatch, get through quickly, a piece of business; (fam.) *t. un article* = dash off an article.

Trousse = bundle; truss; case, kit (of tools, instruments, etc.). *Être aux it. de qgn* = Be on s.o.'s heels; *courrir aux it. d'un voleur* = pursue a thief.

Try = *essayer, tâcher, tenter*; (test) *éprouver*; (use) *se servir de*; (tire) *fatiguer; juger* (a case).

Trier = sort, pick, choose, select.

Tutor = précepteur, répétiteur; (law) *tuteur*.

Tuteur = guardian, protector; prop, pole (for plants).

Type = type, model: *le t. le plus parfait de la beauté* = the most perfect type of beauty; (fam.) eccentric person, character: *quel t.!*; (pop.) chap, bloke: *c'est un drôle de t.* = he's a queer bird; (print.) type.

Tyre. See Tire.

U

Ulterior = *ultérieur + caché, inavoué, dissimulé* (plans, views); have u. motives = *agir dans un but intéressé.*

Ultimatum = (in international disputes, etc.) *ultimatum + conclusion définitive; principe fondamental.*

Umbrella = *parapluie.*

Ombrelle = *sunshade, parasol.*

Uncle = *oncle + (slang) mont-de-piété:* at u.'s = (pop.) *chez ma tante.* Talk to s.o. like a Dutch u. = *Sermonner (sermoncer)* qqn avec bienveillance. Welsh u. = *Oncle à la mode de Bretagne.*

Unction = *unction; (substance) onguent; (fig.) baume; (gush) effusion; ferveur simulée; (gusto) satisfaction, plaisir.*

Onction = *anointing, unction; balm; impressiveness, impressive eloquence.*

Union = *union (of two or more things; political, religious, trade; marriage) + (workhouse) dépôt de mendicité, asile des indigents; accord, harmonie; (pipes) raccord; (beer) cuve.*

Urgency = *instances, importunités, sollicitations pressantes; besoin urgent [pressant]; urgence.*

Urgent = (persons) *pressant, qui insiste,*

importun; (things) urgent, pressant, instant.

Urgent = (things only) *pressing, urgent.*

Usage = *traitement (of people); coutume, habitude, usage; (law) coutume.*

Usage = *use, employment; way, custom, practice, habits of society; good manners, breeding: beaucoup de jeunes gens manquent d'u.; (law) user. (Fam.) Cette étoffe fera beaucoup d'u. = This stuff will wear well.*

Use (v.) = *employer, se servir de, faire usage de, user de; exercer (power, influence on (over) s.o., etc.); (opp. to abuse) user de; (avail oneself of) profiter de, utiliser; (treat) traiter, en user avec; (exhaust) éprouver, user, excéder, fatiguer; consommer (=u. up). (P.p.) accoutumé, habitué: I am not used to this kind of work=je ne suis pas habitué à ce genre de travail; you'll soon get used to it=vous ne tarderez pas à vous y habituer.*

User = (intrans. u. de) *use, make use of, employ: en u. avec qqn mal (bien) = treat s.o. badly (well); (trans.) consume, take; wear out (clothes), injure (eyes), exhaust (strength).*

- Vacancy = (being vacant) *vide, lacune; (of mind) vide de l'esprit; désœuvrement; (post unoccupied) vacance, poste vacant.*
- Vacance = (post) vacancy; (*pl.*) vacation, holidays, recess.
- Vacant = *vacant* (post, place, etc.) + *vide, inoccupé* (house, chair, etc.); (hours) *de loisir*; (v. mentally) *vide (de pensée)*: the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind (Goldsmith) = *le rire bruyant qui trahissait l'esprit vide*; (eyes, look) *dépourvu d'expression, atone, vague.*
- Vacate (v., *trans.*) = *quitter* (house, premises); *laisser vacant* (post); (law) *annuler* (law, contract).
- Vaquer (v., *intrans.*) = to be vacant (of post, etc.); (of Parliament, law courts) not to be sitting; v. à = attend to (business, work, etc.).
- Vacation = *le fait de laisser vacant* (post); *de quitter* (house, etc.); (holiday) *vacances* (in schools, universities, law courts, etc.); (law courts) *vacations*.
- Vacation = (legal) attendance, session; fees (of lawyer); (*pl.*) vacation (of law courts).
- Vague = vague (answer, desire, notion, rumour, etc.) + empty, vacant, waste (grounds); *nerf v.* = vagus nerve; vacant (look).
- Valance [Valence] = *lambrequin, cantonnière*; (kind of) *damas (de tapissier)*.
- Valence, Valency = *valence*.
- Valid = (sound, defensible—of reasons, objections, etc.) *valable*; (legal) *valide*.
- Validé = (of person) strong, healthy, sound; (legal) valid.
- Valeur = *valour* + (persons and things) value; force (of a word, etc.), worth, weight (fig.), importance; duration (of musical note); (com.) share, security, scrip. *La v. d'un verre de vin* = About a wine-glass of. *Mettre des terres en v.* = Develop, exploit, land.
- Valuable (adj.) = *précieux, de valeur; qu'on peut évaluer.*
- Valable = valid.
- Valve = (shell-fish; bot.) *valve* + *soupape*: overhead vv. = *soupapes en tête; clapet* (of a pump); (anat.) *valvule; lampe* (of wireless set).
- Vampire = *vampire*; (theatre) *trappe*.
- Van = (of an army) *avant-garde*; (for goods) *camionnette, tapissière*; (railway) *fourgon; voiture, voiture de déménagement*.
- Vanne = *sluice-gate*.
- Vanity = *vanité* + the vv. of the Gentiles (Jeremiah xiv. 22) = *les vaines idoles des nations*.
- Vapeur = *vapour+steam; steamship; (pl.) fumes (of wine)*.
- Vernis = *varnish+v. japonais=japan; v. au tampon=French polish; glaze; (fig.) gloss*.
- Vase = (m.) *vase*; (f.) *slime, mud*.
- Vassal = (feudal) *vassal* + (rhet.) *esclave, dépendant pauvre*.
- Vault = *voûte+caveau (burial)+saut*.
- Voûte = vault+arch; v. du palais = roof of the mouth.
- Vault (v.) = *sauter*.
- Volter = (riding school) move in circle; (fencing) make a volt.
- Voûter = furnish with (make a shape of) a vault or arch; (reflex.) stoop, bend; personne voûtée = round-shouldered person.
- Vengeance = *vengeance, vindicte (publique)* + with a v. = *en diable, furieusement*; do s.t. with a v. = *ne pas y aller de main morte*.
- Vent (n.) = *orifice, ouverture, trou, passage, issue; tuyau (=flue); trou de fausset* (in a beer barrel); *lumière* (of a gun); *soupirail* (for breathing); *anus* (zool.); (fig.) *libre cours, carrière* (to indignation, etc.); *cours, sortie, passage; expression*.
- Vent = wind, air, breath. Donner v. à un tonneau = Make a vent in a barrel.
- Ventilate = *ventiler, abréer* (room); *oxygénier* (blood) + *agiter, discuter publiquement* (question, etc.).
- Verdure = *verdure* + (fig.) *fratheit*.
- Verge = (brink, usually fig.) *bord, veille, extrémité, limite*: be on the v. of death = *être à deux doigts, à l'article, de la mort*; be on the v. of forty = *friser la*

quarantaine; (of a forest) *lisière*; (of flower-bed) *bordure en gazon*; (sign of office) *verge*; (techn.) *verge* (of watch, etc.); (archit.) *fût* (of a column); *rebord d'un toit*; (hist.) *ressort, juridiction*.

Verge=rod, cane, stick (esp. for punishment). *Donner des vv. pour se faire fouetter*=Provide a rod for one's own back. *Être sous la v. de qqn*=Be under s.o.'s thumb; (fig.) punishment; verge (of a beadle); beam (of a balance); rod (of a pendulum); shank (of an anchor); penis; (cookery) whisk.

Verge (v.)=(v. on=border on) *approcher de* (edge of a precipice), *confiner à* (madness); *être près de* [à deux doigts de] (bankruptcy, etc.).

Verger (v.)=measure land with a *verge*.

Papier vergé=Laid paper. *Bois vergé*=Worm-eaten wood. *Étoffe vergée*=Badly dyed cloth.

Verger=(n.) *bedeau*.

Verger (n.)=orchard.

Verify = *vérifier* + (law) établir l'authenticité de, légaliser.

Verjus = verjuice + (variety of) grape (which is used to make verjuice). *C'est jus vert ou v.*=Six of one and half a dozen of the other.

Vermicular=vermiculaire+vermiculé.

Vermin = vermine + animaux malfaisants (=rat, fox, mole, etc.).

Versatile=(bot., zool.) *versatile*; *versatile* (=changeable); qui a une variété de talents, qui sait mettre la main à tout; (author) capable d'aborder beaucoup de sujets, encyclopédique.

Versatile = (of persons, character, etc.) changeable, inconstant, unstable; opportunist.

Verse = (line) *vers*; (metrical composition in general) *poésie, vers* (pl.); *strophe, stance, couplet*; (Bible) *verset*.

Verse =(of corn) laying, lodging. *Il pleut à v.*=It rains in torrents.

Version = *version* +. (English schools) *thème latin*.

Version = *version*; (school exercise) translation into the mother tongue.

Vertu (*virtu*)=amour des beaux-arts, goût artistique; articles of v.=objets d'art.

Vertu=virtue; (women's) chastity.

Vaisseau = vase, vessel; ship, vessel; structure, fabric (church or theatre); (physiol. and bot.) vessel.

Vest=(com.) *gilet*; (under-garment) *tricot, gilet* (de flanelle, de laine).

Veste=(short) jacket (of page-boy, waiter, etc.); (*pop.*) failure: *remporter une v.* to fail.

Vestige = trace, marque, signe; ombre, atome, parcelle: not a v. of evidence=sans la moindre preuve; (*biol.*, degenerate organ) *organe atrophié*.

Vestige = footprint, mark, impression; remains, trace (of ruins; in memory).

Vestment = (rarely) *vêtement*; costume (*d'apparat*, etc.); (church) *chasuble, soutane, etc.; parement d'autel*.

Vêtement=garment.

Vestry=sacristie (of a church); assemblée paroissiale; salle de réunion de l'assemblée paroissiale.

Vestiaire = cloak-room, dressing-room.

Vétérain=veteran; (schools) pupil who repeats one of the higher classes: un v. de première, de philosophie.

Vex=vexer, contrarier, fâcher+(poet. and rhet.) agiter, tourmenter (sea, etc.); vexed question=question controversée, discutée.

Vexatious = vexatoire (oppressive) + fâcheux, ennuyeux, contrariant.

Viands=mets, comestibles.

Viande=meat.

Vibration = (scient.) vibration (= also oscillation) + trépidation (of ground, of motor).

Vicar = (parish priest) *cure*; *vicaire* (as delegate or substitute).

Vicaire = curate; vicar (as *grand v.*, *v. général*).

Vice=(i) (evil) *vice*; (ii) (tool) *étau*.

Vicious = *vicioux* (= vicious, faulty, incorrect, restive (horse)) + *haineux, méchant*.

View=(survey) *regard, coup d'œil; inspection, examen*; (range of vision) *vue*; (what is seen) *vue, perspective, scène, tableau, point de vue*; (way of considering, opinion) *idée, pensée, opinion, vue, appréciation, manière de voir*; (purpose) *intention, dessin, but, projet, plan*: with a v. to=en vue de, dans le but [intention] de. On v.=*En montre*. In v. of=En raison de, par suite de, étant donné.

Vue = (sense) sight; eye(s): *le soleil me donne dans la v.*=the sun is shining in my eyes; view: *chambre qui a une belle v.*; (drawings, engravings, etc.) views; perdre qqn de v.=lose sight of s.o.; cet enfant grandit à v. d'œil=this child is growing perceptibly taller. (Fig.) A v. de

pays=At a cursory glance. *Être en v.*=To be prominent. *Un billet payable à v.*=Bill payable at sight. (*Pl.*)=ideas, views, conceptions; intentions: *avoir des vv. sur qqn*=(i) intend to make use of s.o. in s.t.; (ii) intend to marry (off) s.o.; *avoir des vv. sur qqch*=have designs on s.t., intend to acquire s.t. Vigil = (relig.) *vigile* + *veille* (= keeping awake).

Vignette=(engraved illustration, in books) *vignette* + (archit.) *frise de feuilles de vigne*; *portrait*, *photographie*, *en buste dégradé*; (fig.) *esquisse*, *étude* (*de caractère*).

Vignette=vignette (as above); ornament of first page or chapter; engraving with border; cover ornament of book; ornamental border of handkerchief; revenue band (round cigars, boxes of matches). Vil=vile+(formerly) low, of low birth; cheap: *acheter qqch à v. prix*=buy s.t. dirt cheap; *une chose de v. prix*=a thing not worth much.

Villain=(wicked person) *scélérat*, *miserable*, *gredin*; (of a play, novel) *traître*. Vilain=(hist.) villein; knave, contemptible person; naughty child, villain: *Ah ! le v. !* Oh ! you naughty boy ! You little villain !

Villainy=*infamie*, *scélérité*.

Vilenie=mean action, dirty trick; abuse: *dire mille vv. à qqn*; sordidness, niggardliness.

Vinaigrette=*flacon de sels*.

Vinaigrette = vinegar sauce; beef with vinegar sauce: *une v. de bœuf*; (formerly) kind of sedan-chair.

Vindictive = *justificatif* = (contributing to vindication).

Vindictive=*vindicatif*=(revengeful).

Vineux = vinous, vinaçeous + (of country) rich wine-growing; (of wine) rich, fruity, strong.

Viol=*viole*.

Viol=*rape*.

Violent=*violent*; lay v. hands on = *mal-mener*, *faire violence à*; (law) v. presumption = *présomption très grande (forte)*.

Violent = violent; strong (perfume). (Fam.) *Cela est v., trop v.* = That's beyond a joke.

Violet=violet; purple: *devenir v. de colère* = go purple with anger.

Viril = virile + (law) *portion virile* = lawful share.

Virtual = (scient.) *virtuel* (focus, etc.); *effectif*, *de fait*.

Visit (v.) = *visiter* (patients, poor, sick; sights) + *faire visite*, *rendre visite*, à; *faire un séjour chez* (friends).

Visiter = visit (as above) + examine, inspect.

Visitation = (eccles.) *visitation*; (Bibl.) *récompense* or *châtiment céleste*; *épreuve*; (naut.) *visite*.

Visiteur = visitor + (customs) examiner, inspector.

Vivacious=*vif*, qui a de la vivacité, animé, plein de vie; (bot.) *vivace*.

Vivace = long-lived; inveterate (hatred, etc.); (bot.) perennial, vivacious.

Vivacité = vivacity + ardour (of attack); hastiness; passion, outburst of anger; vividness, brightness (of colour, etc.).

Vocalize = (mus.) *vocaliser*; articulate (words, sounds); (phonetics) *rendre sonore*: V is a vocalized F = *V est un F rendu sonore*; *écrire* (*l'hébreu*, etc.) en indiquant les voyelles; (facet.) *parler, crier, chanter, chantonner*.

Vocation=(sense of fitness for a career) *vocation*+*emploi*, *profession*.

Volatile (adj.) = (scient.) *volatil* + (fig.) *vif, gai, plein d'entrain*; (of character, etc.) *vole, inconstant*.

Vole=*campagnol*; (cards) *vole*.

Volée = flight (of birds, of a projectile); flight (of imagination); (fam.) rank, capability (of persons): *c'est une personne de haute v.*; bevy, flock (of birds); chase (of a cannon): (fig.) *à la v.*= without reflecting; *tirer à toute v.* = shoot at the highest angle; swing, peal (of bell); turn (of a windmill sail); round (of hammer blows in forge); round (of hammer blows in forge); *semcer à la v.*=sow broadcast; *cheval de v.*=leading horse (in tandem); (sports) volley.

Voluntary (n.) = *morceau d'orgue joué avant, pendant, ou après, l'office*.

Volontaire (n.)=volunteer.

Volontaire (adj.) = voluntary, intended, spontaneous; self - willed, obstinate, wayward.

Vote=*voter* (trans. and intrans.); (colloq., pronounce) *déclarer, proclamer*. He was voted a bore=On s'accorda pour dire que c'était un raseur; (colloq.) *proposer* (que). V. down=*Repousser en allant aux voix*.

Vow (n.) = (religious) *vœu*, *serment*; (lovers, etc.) *serment*. (V.) = *vouer*,

consacrer (to God, etc.); (declare solemnly) *jurer, faire vœu de; promettre.* *Vœu* = vow (to God, etc.); prayer (to God, etc.); wish: *mes meilleures vœux pour 1938* = my best wishes for 1938. *Etre au comble de ses vœux* = To see all one's wishes granted.

Voyage. Voyage. The English word is rarely used except for a long journey,

especially by sea, whereas the French word may be used for a distance of a few yards only (=English journey). 'The porters at the station made two journeys (=voyages) of it.'

Vulgar = *vulgaire* (common, low) + *grossier*; (fraction) *ordinaire*; (era) *chrétienne*.

Vulgarity = *vulgarité*; *grossièreté*.

W

Wages=gages; (fig.) récompense, salaire: the w. of sin is death=le salaire du péché, c'est la mort.

Gages. See after Gage.

Wagon = (truck on railway) *wagon + charrette, chariot; voiture de roulage;* (mil.) *fourgon, caisson.*

Wagon=wagon (=railway truck); coach (railway): *w.-restaurant* = restaurant car; *w.-lit* = sleeping-car; *w.-bar* = buffet car.

Ward=(of a lock) *garde*; (a minor) *pupille*; (room in hospital, etc.) *salle*; (of a town) *quartier*; *arrondissement*.

Garde. See after Guard.

Warden = *sentinelle,* garde**; *garde, gardien, conservateur, gouverneur; directeur* (prison); *principal, directeur,*

proviseur (of college); *recteur* (of university); *supérieur* (of a convent).

Gardien. See after Guardian.

Warrant (n.)=(warranty)=*autorisation, justification; garantie; (voucher for payment) mandat, coupon; (law—for arrest, etc.) mandat d'arrêt, mandat d'amener; (w. of attorney) procuration; (certificate of War Office) brevet; (com.) warrant.*

Garant=surety, guarantor.

Warren=(for rabbits) *garenne.*

Garenne (f.)=(fishing) preserve; warren (rabbits); (pop., in Paris) (m.) wild rabbit: *manger un g.; tabac en g.* = tobacco in bond in France that has not yet had the revenue band affixed.

Z

Zephyr = (wind) *zéphyr* + (athlete's) *maillot de zéphyr.*

Zest=(stimulating flavour) *piquant, goût, saveur*: (fig.) to give a z. to=assaisonner [donner un vif intérêt à] (pleasure, etc.): (gusto, relish, keen enjoyment) *enthousiasme, ardeur, goût, entrain.*

Zeste=lemon peel; (of a nut) skin of kernel; thing of no value: *cela ne*

vaut pas un z.=that's not worth a straw.

Zest (interj.)=pooh! pshaw! fiddlesticks! *Être entre le zist et le z.=Be undecided, shilly-shally, (of things) to be neither good nor bad, be middling.*

Zizanie=bot.) *zizania*; (Bibl.) tares; (fig.) misunderstanding, discord: *semcer la z. =sow discord.*

